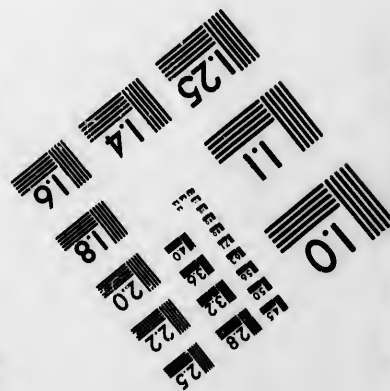
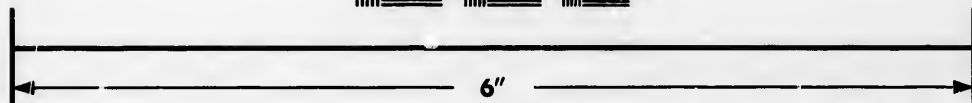
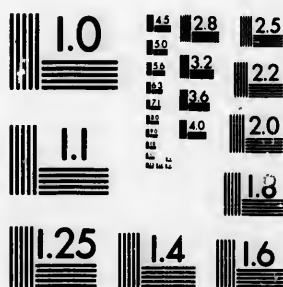


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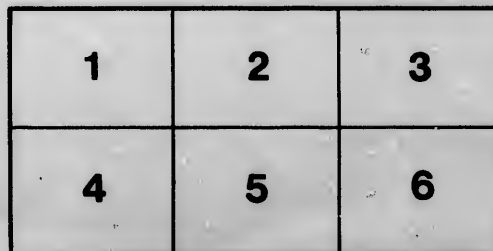
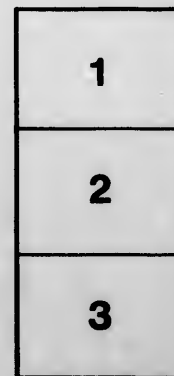
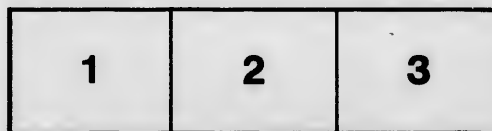
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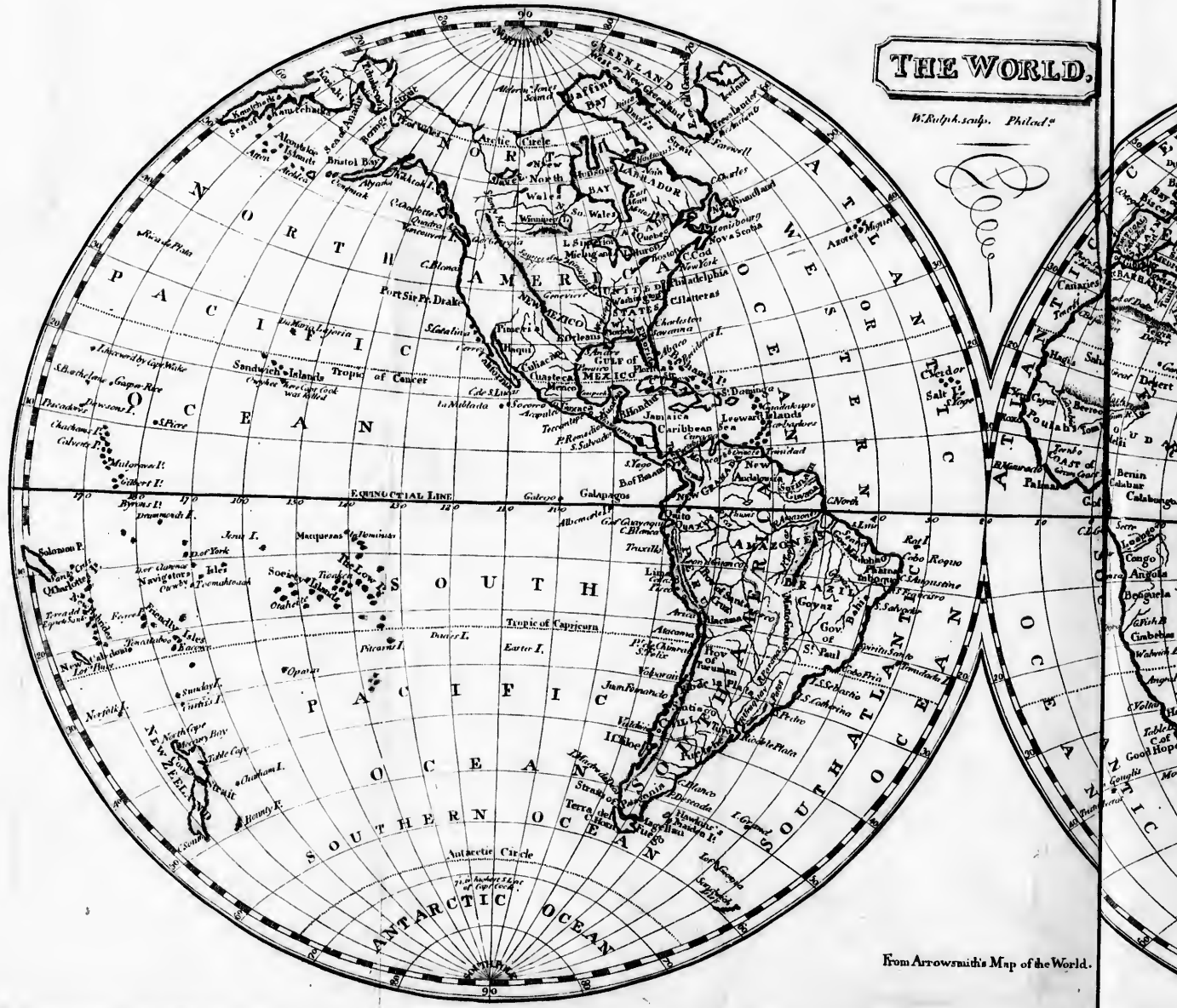
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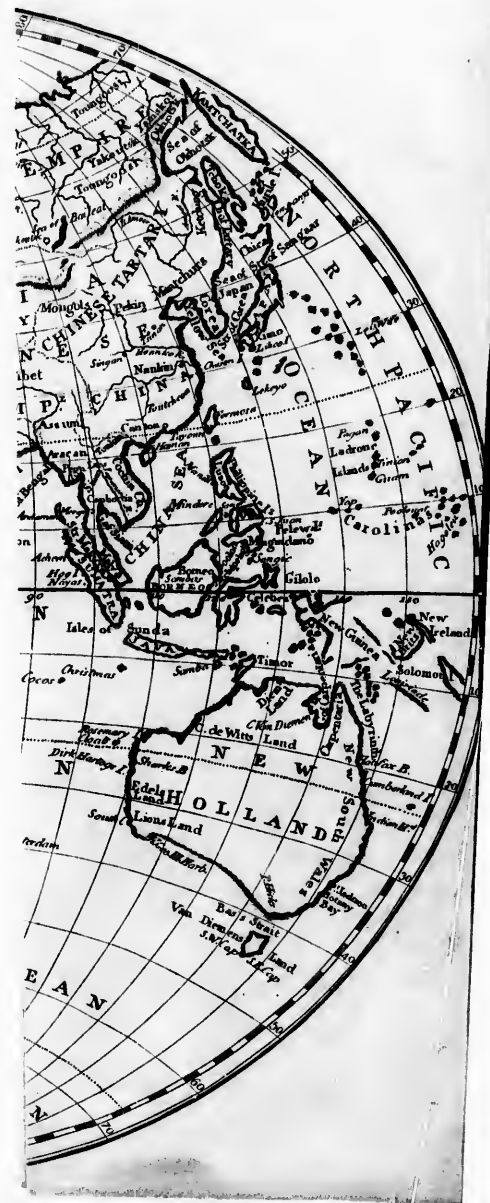
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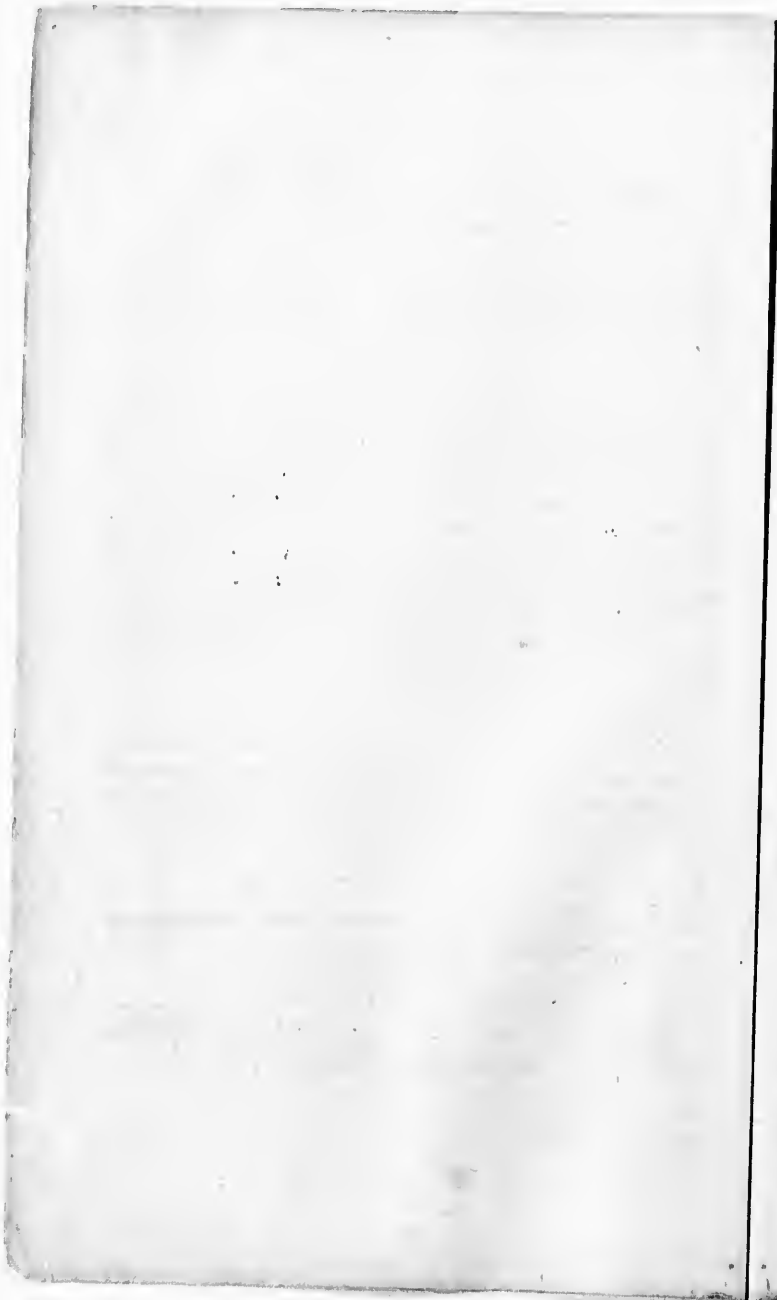
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THIS edition has been carefully revised and corrected; and besides the considerable improvements which have been introduced in former editions of this Gazetteer, the publishers have availed themselves of all the latest and most approved publications, which could be of any utility in the compilation of this work. Park's Travels into Africa have been consulted, and the alterations introduced by that traveller into the geography of Africa have been particularly attended to; the late Embassy to Ava, and Journey to Thibet, have been carefully perused, and several alterations in the Geography of these countries have been introduced, besides the names of several towns and other topographical corrections. No pains have been spared to render this edition as correct as possible, and every publication has been consulted by the publishers, from which new geographical information could be obtained. The very material changes which have been introduced in the state of the different kingdoms of Europe within these few years, by the vicissitudes of war, or the still more uncertain operations of internal tumult, have been particularly noticed, and the historical events have been all brought down to 1801, except such as happened while the work was at press; and the distances, longitudes, and latitudes have been given with all possible accuracy.



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AN INTRODUCTION
TO ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMY, is the science of the celestial bodies; and **GEOGRAPHY**, is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

OF ASTRONOMY.

ASTRONOMY is a science, which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe appears to have been known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the East. Hence this doctrine, for many ages was called the Pythagorean System. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation, by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets.

THE SUN.

The **SUN**, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. A number of maculae, or dark

spots, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. They have a motion from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

THE PLANETS.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has a motion round its axis, and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, they must have a progressive motion round the Sun. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. **MERCURY**, the nearest planet to the sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles; his diameter 3,100, and in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. **VENUS**, which is the brightest and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines to the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The **EARTH**, the next planet beyond Venus, is 95,173,000 miles

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distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and in this line it proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. It is now received as an incontrovertible truth, that the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence they departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from the circular form of its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Sir Isaac Newton found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flattened toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. MARS, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles, and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the

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Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density, with that of the Earth.

5. **JUPITER**, the largest of all the planets, is the next in the system beyond Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,000 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of his planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance; for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. His moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. **SATURN**, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1781, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the last century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschell, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The **GEORGIAN**, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer (at least as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschell, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Six satellites, attending upon it have since been discovered.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE SECONDARY PLANETS.

Besides the primary planets, there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The Moon, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the moon through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface; exactly resembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr Herschell, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. When she is gone somewhat forward we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before.

THE COMETS.

COMETS, are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long ery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from

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the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

OF THE FIXED STARS.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity, which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But to form some idea, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration; their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dog-star; its distance from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us. They, there-

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The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument can never reach. It cannot be imagined therefore, that the omnipotent Creator who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographic miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and the nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and stars appear above the horizon. As there is an in-

nite number of zeniths and horizons; the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon every step we take toward the east or west; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a first Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south from the equator.

The **ECLIP TIC** is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens which the sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months and the days of the month.

The **HORIZON** is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The **TROPICS** are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics about the 20th of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The **POLAR CIRCLES** are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across at every 10 degrees, show the lati-

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tude, north or south from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

OF THE ZONES.

The ZONES are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

OF THE CLIMATES.

A CLIMATE is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

OF THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal; thus, though Spain is to the

south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof: but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

OF THE TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; but as it is impossible to make one large enough to shew every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water:

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Chersonesus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water; as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land; as the isthmus of Suez.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Irish Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

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A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands; as the English Channel, and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf, only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay, though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Lagoda, Gopava, and several others.

DESCRIPTION OF A MAP.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and any place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that shew the number of degrees, either north or south latitude which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the

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A, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

Aa, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoil, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

Aa, a small river of Germany in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the Emba.

Aa, a river that rises in the department of Somme in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German ocean.

Aa, a river of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Underwalden, from S to N, and falls into the Waldstätter Sea. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aar, a large river of Swisserland, which issues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the S of the canton of Bern, and running N W through the whole extent of the lakes of Brients and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows E to Arburg, and N E to Brug, below which it is joined by the Reufs and

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Limmar, and then enters the Rhine below Zurzach. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme. *Aar* is also the name of a small island in the Baltic.

Aarassus, a town of Pisidia in the Hither Asia, thought to be the Anasus of Ptolemy.

Aaronsburg, a post town, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Penn's creek, (a branch of the Susquehannah) about 30 miles W of Lewisburg, and 40 of Northumberland, containing about 300 inhabitants.

Asher, a town of Palestine in the tribe of Judah, situate between Azotua and Askalon.

Abacoena, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Asia.

Abacoenum, a town of Sicily, whose ruins are supposed to be those lying near Trippi.

Abach, a market town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, seven miles S W of Ratibon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Abakankoi, a town of Siberia, in the

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province of Tobolsk, seated on the Janekka. It is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 94 5 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Abulak, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolsk. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

Abano, a village five miles S W of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

Abara, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks.

Abaraner, a town of Armenia, where the archbishop of Nakhivan often resides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N of Nakhivan. Lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Abascia, or *Abas*, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, situated on the coast of the Black sea. The people are poor, thievish and treacherous. Their commodities are furs, buck and tiger skins, linen yarn, box-wood, and bees-wax; but their greatest traffic is in selling their own children, and even one another to the Turks.

Abaskaja, a town of Siberia, on the river Isehim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Abassus, a town of the Greater Phrygia in Asia.

Abbeville, the principal town of Abbeville county, South Carolina; seated on the N W side of St. John's creek, 25 miles N W of Cambridge, 120 W of Columbia, and 229 N W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the seat of the county courts.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was set up here in 1665; they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbey Boyle. See *Boyle*.

Abbey Holm. See *Holm*.

Abbey Milton. See *Milton*.

Abbots, or *Aperwood Castle*, in Staffordshire, situate on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) seven miles from Wolverhampton.

A B E

Abbots-Bromley, called also *Pageta-Bromley*, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is six miles E of Stafford, and 129 N W of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

Abbotsbury, a town in Dorsetshire, where there is a famous swannery. It has a market on Thursday, and is seven miles S W of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Abbots-Langley, a village in Herts, four miles S W of St. Alban's, famous for being the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspare, who, under the name of Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

Abbotsfrown, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania, seven miles N of Hanover, 18 S W of York (the county town) and 93 N of the city of Washington.

Abenrade, a town of Denmark in Sleswick, in a territory of its own name. It is a flourishing place, and seated on a spacious bay of the Baltic, surrounded on three sides by high mountains. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Abensburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S W of Ratibon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Aberavon, a town of Glamorganshire, seated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles N W of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Aberbratwick, or *Arbrath*, a royal borough of Angushire. It is a flourishing place, well built and still increasing. The town has been in an improving state for the last 40 years, and the number of inhabitants has greatly augmented; which is owing to the introduction of manufactures. The inhabitants principally consist of weavers of osnaburghs and sailcloth; others are employed in white and coloured threads. The glory of this place was the abbey, whose stupendous and magnificent ruins give some idea of its former magnificence. It was founded in 1178, by William the Lion, and dedicated to the celebrated Thomas a Becket. It is 15 miles N E of St. Andrews, and 40 N N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

Aberdeen, Old, a city in Aberdeenshire, about a mile to the north of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a single arch, greatly admired, which rests at both sides on two rocks. The old town was the seat of the bishop, and had a large cathedral, commonly called St. Machers. Two very antique spires and one aisle, which is used as a church, are now the only remains of it.

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N N E of Edinburgh.
36 N.

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e only remains of it.

A B E

But the capital building is the Kings-col-
lege, on the south side of the town, which
is a large and stately fabric. It is built
round a square with cloisters on the S side.
The chapel is very ruinous within; but
there still remains some woodwork of ex-
quisite workmanship.

Aberdeen, New, a handsome city in
Aberdeenshire, for largeness, trade, and
beauty it greatly exceeds any town in the
north of Scotland. It is built on a rising
ground, and lies on a small bay formed by
the Dee, over which about two miles from
the town is an elegant bridge of seven
arches. The buildings, which are of gra-
nite from the neighbouring quarries, are
generally four stories high, and have for
the most part gardens behind them, which
give it a beautiful appearance. On the
high street is a large church, which for-
merly belonged to the Franciscans. In
the middle of Castle street is an octagon
building with neat bas relievos of the
kings of Scotland from James I. to James
VII. The town-house makes a good fi-
gure, and has a handsome spire in the cen-
tre. The grammar school is a low but
neat building. Gordon's hospital is hand-
some; in front is a good statue of the
founder; it maintains 40 boys, who are
apprenticed at proper ages. The infirma-
ry is a large plain building, and sends out
between 8 and 900 cured patients annual-
ly. But the chief public building in the
new town is the Marischal college, found-
ed by earl Marischal in 1593. In both
colleges the languages, mathematics, na-
tural philosophy, divinity, &c. are taught
by very able professors. The harbour,
which was formerly very dangerous, is
defended by a pier, erected some years
ago; this pier is 1200 feet in length, and
gradually increases in height and thickness,
as it approaches the sea, where the head
or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base,
and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet.
It was built under the direction of Mr.
Smeaton, and cost upwards of 17,000l.
Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent
hence to Norway, Holland, Portugal, Swe-
den, Spain, and Italy, and to the northern
states of Europe. The principal manu-
facture is stockings. The thread manu-
facture is likewise carried to great per-
fection. A manufactory of sailcloth and
ofenburghs has lately been established.
They have likewise excellent salmon fish-
eries. The number of inhabitants in Old
and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, is es-
timated at 25,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles
N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat.
57 6 N.

A B I

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland
bounded on the NW of Bamffshire and
the river Deveron; on the N and N E
by the German Ocean; on the S by the
counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth;
and on the W by Invernessshire. Its
length, from N E to S W, is 80 miles;
its breadth not quite 30. The N E part,
extending toward the river Ythan, is called
Buchan. There is much excellent
pasture in the high parts; and the level
tract, called Strathbogie, contains many
well cultivated fields.

Aberdour, a village in Fifeshire, on the
N coast of the frith of Forth, about 12
miles from Edinburgh.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, a town in the
W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on
Wednesday, for horses, &c. It is 16 miles
S W of York, and 184 NNW of Lon-
don. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Aberfraw, a village in the isle of Angle-
sey, formerly a place of great account,
the princes of N Wales having then a
palace here. It is six miles NW of New-
burgh.

Abergavenny, a populous well built town
in Monmouthshire, containing about 500
houses, with two parish churches, and an
old castle. It has a market on Tuesday
and Friday, and is 16 miles W of Mon-
mouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon.
3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in Stra-
thern on the river Tay, formerly the seat
of the Pictish kings, and afterward the
see of an archbishop.

Aberystwith, a small town in Cardigan-
shire, on the Riddal, near its confluence
with the Istwith, where it falls into Car-
digian Bay. The market, on Monday, is
considerable. It is 30 miles N E of Car-
digian, and 203 W N W of London. Lon.
4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Abex, a country of Africa, on the Red
Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyssinia
and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the
N; and the coast of Ajan to the S. The
principal towns are Eracco and Suaquam
which is the capital. It is very sandy and
barren, being destitute of water. The in-
habitants are Mahometans.

Abial, a town on the coast of Abex, on
a high mountain, and remarkable for its
trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

Abiagrasso, a small town of Italy, seated
on a canal, in the dutchy of Milan.
Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Abington, a town in Berks, on the
Thames, with a market on Monday and
Friday. The assizes, sessions, and other
county meetings, are often held here. It

A B O

has a handsome townhall for the assizes, &c. and two churches. The town consists of several well built streets, which centre in a spacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It sends two members to parliament, and is six miles and a half S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Abingdon, a post town, and the principal seat of justice in Washington county, Virginia; situated on the W side of Holstein river, 58 miles S W of Wythe court-house, 300 W of Richmond the capital of the state, and 24 N E of Blountsville in Tennessee.

Abul, a town of Beira in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Abbas, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghunkale. The Abkhas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their capital is Anacopir formerly Nicopis.

Ablay, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians; but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

Abloe, a town in Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abnaki, a savage people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

Abo, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulpha of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood painted red. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christina; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, iron, and planks. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles N E of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

A B Y

Aboslat, or *Abobuz*, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy, and by fire.

Abon, *Abona*, or *Abonis*, a town and river of Albion; the town is supposed to be Abingdon, and the river the Avon.

Aboukir, a small town of Egypt situated in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta, rendered for ever famous by the memorable victory gained in *Aboukir-bay*, by the gallant admiral Lord Nelson, 1799.

Aboutige, *Abutib*, or *Abobile*, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. It is now a mean place. Lat. 26 50 N.

Abrahamsdorf, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

Abreiro, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Abrolhas, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, near the island of St. Barbe.

Abrug-banya, a populous town in Transylvania, situated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and silver. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulph of Venice, on the N and W by Anconia, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmono is the capital. Beside the Appennine Mountains, there are two others called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

Absteinen, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

Abydos, a town and castle of Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Abyo, or *Alayo*, one of the Phillippine islands, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat 10 0 N.

Abysinia, a kingdom of Africa, bound-

ed on the N Red Sea and Ham and par by Gingia a and 20 N lat. about 900 mill rainy season c tember, which terval, by a e fun. Cold ni these scorchin withstanding e cold, as to fee the feet; part rain, when no perpetual equ There is no cou duces a great both wild and tigers. The h numerous, and Beside many f &c. there is a f dayan, which i and comes pun the return of t rains; and stork when the rains are few owls; menfe size and markable insect which is fo fat particular count obliged to take the rainy season, of cattle from camel must yield once attacked, break out into break, and putre tion of the anim Bruce, the cele source in this co Geesh, in lon. 30 Gondar is the m markable coincid in the court of a Abyssinia. The is a mixture of J tianity of the Gr guage is Ethiopic finity to the Ara Acadia. See Acambou, a k Guinea, in Africa and all his subject does not prevent and insolent. Acanny, an inland; the best There is a town name. Lon. 0 30

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ed on the N by Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancala; on the W by Gorcham and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20 N lat. and 26 and 40 E lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September, which is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as immediately follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually so cold, as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called had-dayan, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and forsks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsfaltal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. Even the camel must yield to this insect, for when once attacked, his body, head, and legs, break out into large boils, which swell, break, and putrefy, to the certain destruction of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of Geela, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

Acadia. See *Nova Scotia*.

Acambou, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

Acanny, an inland country of Guinea, affords the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

A C H

Acapulco, a considerable town of Mexico, seated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship annually sails to Manila: and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with all the treasures of the E. Indies. One of these, laden with silver, was taken by commodore Anson, in 1743. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17 22 S.

Acarnania, the first country of free Greece, bounded on the W by the Sinus Ambracicus, and separated from *Ætolia* by the river Achelous on the east.

Acavia, a town of S America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat 26 0 S.

Acharabad. See *Agra*.

Accomack Court House, a village in Accomack county, Virginia, situated near the head of the peninsula, 25 miles N of Northampton Court-House, 31 S of Snow Hill, in Maryland, and 197 S E of the city of Washington. Here is a post-office, and the principal seat of the county cc ts.

Accrenza, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40 20 N.

Accerno, a town of Italy in the ceterior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see, 12 miles N E of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Accera, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, seven miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Ach, a town of Suabia, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N E of Schaffhausen.

Achaa, a town of the island of Rhodes, said to be built by the Heliades.

Achaia, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called *Livadia*, of which Athens was the capital.

Acham, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boutan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindoostan.

Acheen, a kingdom in the N W part of the island of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. Achem is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other parts of the island. The soil is light and fertile and produces fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achinese differ from the other Sumatrans and are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker complexioned. They are more active and industrious than their

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neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

Abeen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the N W point of the island, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, by emptying itself in several channels, is very shallow at the bar. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, designed to resist the force of an enemy, and surrounded for that purpose by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy season. A large manufacture of a thick species of cotton-cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by the Malays and Acheneſe, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Acheneſe are expert and bold navigators. The laws of the Acheneſe are very severe, but the poor suffer chiefly by their severity. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. Highway-robbers and housebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake; but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. An adulterer is not screened by his friends, but is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who take him to a large plain, and forming themselves into a circle, place him in the middle; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his family, and if he can force his way through, he is not liable to further prosecution; but he is generally cut in pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, refusing to admit the corpse into their house, or to perform any funeral rites. Yet, after all, the Acheneſe are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheneſe is 1000 miles S E of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 9 22 N.

Achim, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient splendor, it is still one of the most beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arab prince commands there, and the police is well attended to. The streets are wide and clean, and commerce and agriculture flourish. It has a manu-

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factory of cotton, stuffs and pottery which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the same that Herodotus calls *Chemmis*, and *Strabo Panopolis*. It has lost its ancient edifices and much of its extent. Nothing remains of the temple described by Abulfeda, but some stones so large that the Turks have not been able to move them.

Acherry, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

Achmesibet, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida and government of Catharinestaf. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Achy, a strong town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorklo, 127 miles W of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Acerno. See *Acerno*.

Acken, a small town in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and stands on the Elbe, five miles below Dessau.

Acoma, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Aqui, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriège. So called from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Acqua, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Acqua-the-favella, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called *Sibari Rovinata*.

Acquapendente, a large town of Orvieto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Acquaria, a small town in Frigiana, a district of Modena, noted for medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 11 N.

Acquasco, a post-town in Prince George's county, Maryland; lying on the W side of the river Patuxent, 9 miles N of Benedict, 41 S by W of Annapolis, and 39 S of the city of Washington.

Acquaviva, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Acqui, a town of Montserrat, with commodious baths, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aera, a town on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

Aere, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a bishop's see. It was famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges; it has become

lately very famous since it has made gallant Sir Sidney Smith and his English officers, fruitless attacks upon it. It is 37 N of Jerusalem. 32 N.

Acron, a territory in Guinea. The island of Patience, inhabited only by Europeans, is taken to other countries, which is a Dutch factory. The Great Acron bears the kind of republic.

Acroteri, a town in Crete. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Acron, East, a London, noted for

Acron-Burnel, a town eight miles from London, where a battle was held here in 1141, when the lords commons in a battle. A great part of the town is exceeding strong, with battlements and ramparts; it must have been a fine structure.

Adam's Pike, a mountain on the island of Ceylon; it is believed the first mountain in the world.

Adana, an ancient city of Natolia, in a bishop's see. It is 25 miles N E of Taurus. Lon. 37 26 N.

Adda, a river of the country of the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, the chief town of Vermont, seat of Champlain, 10 miles N by W of Burlington, 47 N by W of Rensselaer government. Here are the city of New York.

Adel, a kingdom on the coast of the strait of Aden, where the rains here, and the soil, being well watered, abounds with wheat and pepper; and the weight of each bush is 25 lb. each. It is a rich town and has many inhabitants are Mahometans.

Aden, once a rich port of Arabia Felix. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Adenburgh, or *Aden*

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lately very famous for the obstinate resistance it has made, under the conduct of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith and a handful of English officers, against the reiterated but fruitless attacks of the French army under Bonaparte. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Acron, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here called fort Patience: and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are husbandmen, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being further inland, and a kind of republic.

Acrotori, a town in the island of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Adon, East, a village six miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

Adon-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A great part of the castle remains, the walls exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved; it must have been a magnificent structure.

Adam's Pike, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created.

Adana, an ancient and handsome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Choquen, 25 miles N E of Tarsus. Lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Adda, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the country of the Grisous, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, the chief town of Addison county, Vermont, seated on the E side of lake Champlain, 10 miles S of Vergennes, and 47 N by W of Rutland, the seat of state government. Here is a post-office 509 miles from the city of *Washington*.

Adel, a kingdom of Africa, on the S coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25 lb. each. Zeita, its capital, is a rich town and has a good trade. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Aden, once a rich and considerable seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Adenburg, or *Addenburg*, a town of West-

phalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine, 12 miles N E of Cologne. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Adige, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

Admiralty Islands, lie in about 2 18 lat. 146 44 long. in the S Pacific Ocean. They were discovered in 1767.

Adon, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhel-Weiffenburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Adoni, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles S W of Hyderabad, and 310 N W of Madras. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adour, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayoune.

Adra, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Adria, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles S S W of Venice. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. The number of inhabitants may be about 100,000. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

Adrianople, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romanis, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N W of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

Adriatic Sea. See *Venice*, *Gulf of*.

Adventure Island, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship *Adventure*, in which captain Furneaux failed. The people are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They are, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and are nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

Adula, a mountain of Spain, in Na-

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varre, in which are the fountains of the Rhine.

Azenota, a small town of Spain, in Valentia, seated on mount Pegna Goloso. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Ægades, or *Ægites*, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marcella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretana.

Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

Ægimurus, an island on the bay of Carthage, about 30 miles distant from that city now the *Gallata*.

Ægium, a town of Achaia Proper, famous for the council of the Achæans which usually met there.

Æolia, a country of Hither Asia, settled by colonies of Æolian Greeks. It comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontes.

Ærpsot, a town in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Africa, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northerly part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts in Africa, than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, they have crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zahara, which is almost without water; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two last having been falsely supposed branches of the Niger. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the

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Lions. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, which possess the greatest part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Cashna, Fezzan, Scenna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguehar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofala, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed for the purpose of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from pursuing the plan sketched out for him, and was obliged to content himself with such imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African association despatched Mr. Park to explore this immense continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important facts respecting the geography of Africa than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the sources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the course of this last he has determined to be from W to E, and thus set this much disputed point for ever at rest.

Africa, a seaport town of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 35 36 N.

Afrigue, St. a small town of France, in the department of Aveyron, six miles E of Vabres.

Agades, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombouctou. It produces excellent fenna and manna. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

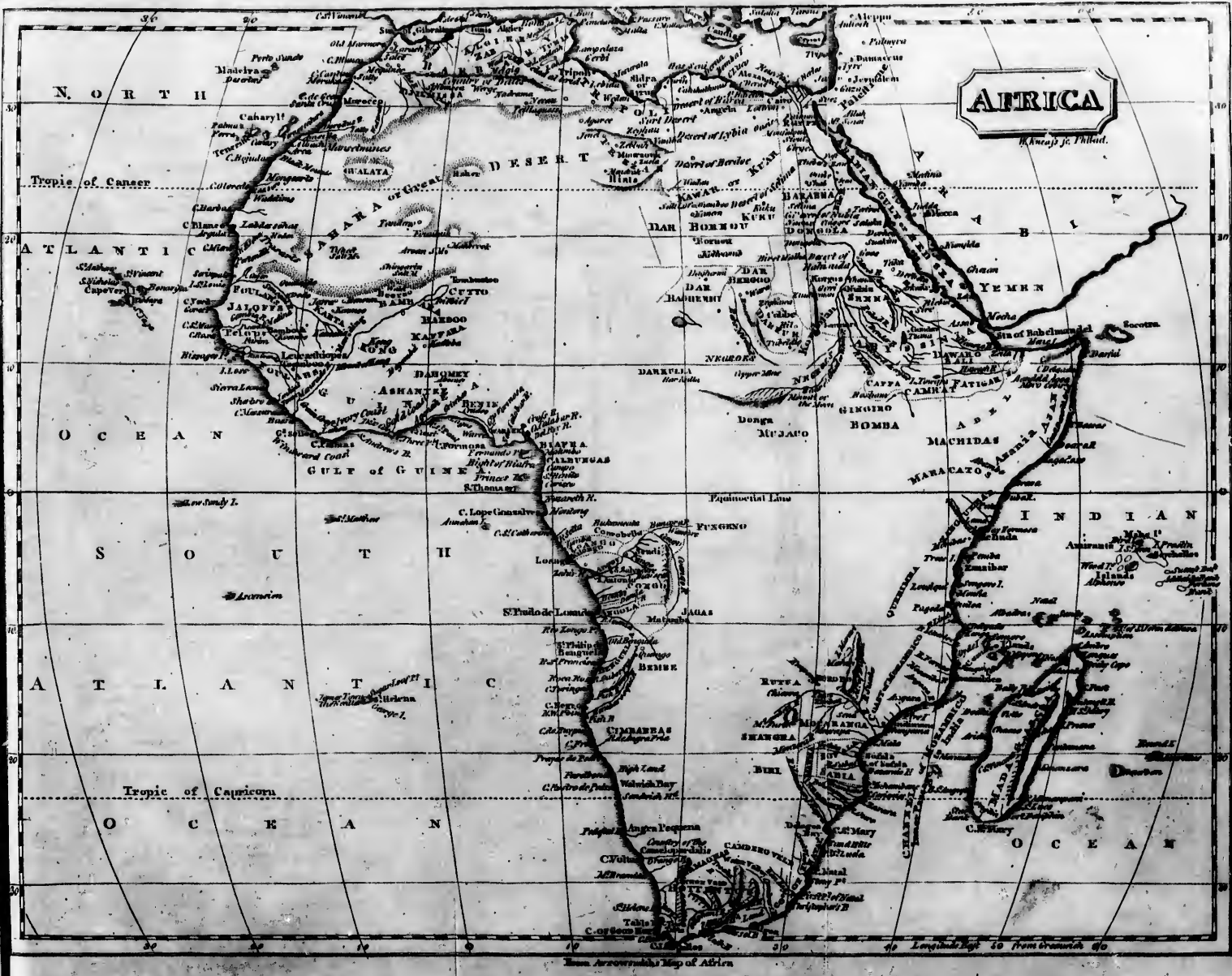
Agamenticus, a mountain of North America, in the district of Main. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Agatton, a town near the mouth of the



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Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, a mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N E of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 45 19. N.

Agen, a city of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Aveyron. It is seated on the Garonne. in a pleasant country. Prunes, on account of their antiscorbutic property, form here a considerable subject of commerce; of which the Litch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadix, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactures of camblets, ferges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 miles S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Aganabat, a town of Transylvania; 10 miles N E of Hermannstadt. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Ager, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0 0, lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerbuys, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N W of Fredericksfhal. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See *Christiana*.

Agbrim, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory, gained by king William, over James II.

Agbrin, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S W of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Agimere, or *zmere*, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hindostan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late county of Artois, seven miles N of Hesdin, famous for the victory obtained by Henry V, over the French, in 1415.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the soil is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 56 N.

Agmondesham. See *Amerfbam*.

Agnadello, a village of the Milanese, famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII.

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over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendome over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles S E of Cassana, and 10 N of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Agnano, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Canc. See *Canc*, *Grotta del*.

Agosta, a seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 35 N.

Agra, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindostan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Agreda, a town of Spain in Old Castile, eight miles S W of Tarazona. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Agria, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N E of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Agriuan, one of the Ladrone islands which is 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agua de Pao, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Agua Bellas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Agulla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river of that name.

Agullar, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Estella. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 42 35 N. It is also the name of another town in Old Castile.

Agurande, a small town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Abuys, a town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S E of Christiansstad. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

Al, a town of Judea to the north of Jericho, taken by Joshua.

Ajaccio, or *Ajaccio*, a fine seaport of Corsica, on the W side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Ajazzo, a seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silefia, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where stood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Aich, a town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Aichstat, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, a small town of Naples in Ahruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Aigle, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

Aigle, a small town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Aignan, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

Aigue Morte, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Aigue-Perse, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, 18 mile N of Clermont, and 7 51 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this spring is said to be fatal

to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Ailab, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the E side of the Red sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailisbury, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets though the houses are not very contiguous; these lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the business of the vale of Ailisbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, supply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to such an extent, that it is said, 30000 have been received at Ailisbury from London in six weeks, for that article. This town sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S E of Buckingham, and 41 N W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Ailsa, a great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the N E. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty summits are the refuge of innumerable sea fowls. The depth of water at the base is from 7 to 48 fathoms. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and within 30 yards of the latter is a spring of fresh water.

Aime, or *Avima*, a small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

Ain, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse.

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a strong town in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 24 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Aisne, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois.

Aix, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence,

when it had a plain, with a river Arc. Lon. Aix, a lake of Bon much frequ Chambery

Aix, a town between the expedition Rochefort, doing any part of this Rochefort.

Aix-la-Chapelle of Westphalia chose this place of its beauty of Notre D and belt, and in letters of the coronation mous miner of persons e it was distinguished of peace it was retaken and again t It is seated mountains, 6 3 E, lat.

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when it had a parliament. It is seated in
a plain, where there are hot baths near the
river Arc. It is 75 miles S of Montpel-
lier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, an ancient town of Savoy, on the
lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters,
much frequented. It is eight miles N of
Chambery. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.
Aix, a small island on the coast of France,
between the isle of Okeron and the contin-
ent. It is memorable for an inglorious
expedition of the English in 1757, against
Rochefort, when they returned without
doing any thing, except demolishing the
fort of this island. It is 12 miles N W of
Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-chapelle, a free and imperial city
of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne
chose this place for his residence on account
of its beauty. He is interred in the church
of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword
and helm, and the Four Evangelists, written
in letters of gold, which are made use of at
the coronation of the emperors. Its fa-
mous mineral waters draw a great number
of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748,
it was distinguished by two celebrated trea-
ties of peace. The French took it in 1792;
it was retaken by the Austrians in 1793,
and again taken by the French in 1794.
It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by
mountains, 22 miles N E of Liege. Lon.
6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Akissat, the ancient Thyatira, a town of
Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad,
which produces plenty of corn and cotton.
It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans,
and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles
S E of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38
48 N.

Alaba, or *Alava*, one of the three smallest
districts of Biscay in Spain, but pretty fer-
tile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are
in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is
the capital.

Aladulia, a province of Turkey in Asia,
between Amasia and the Mediterranean,
toward Mount Taurus. The country is
rough, rugged, and mountainous; yet there
are good pastures, and plenty of horses and
camels.

Alagoa, a town in the isle of St. Mi-
chael, one of the Azores.

Alais, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Gard and late province of Lau-
guedoc, situated on the river Gardon,
near a beautiful meadow, at the foot of
the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inha-
bitants, was lately an episcopal see, and
has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Mont-
pellier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Aland, a cluster of islands at the en-

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trance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Bal-
tic Sea. The principal island, which
gives name to the rest, is 40 miles long,
and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included
in the government of Swedish Finland,
and is 75 miles N E of Stockholm. Lon.
20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Alatama, a noble river of N America,
called also *St. George's River*. It rises in
the Allegany mountains, and running S E
through Georgia, empties itself, by several
mouths, into the Atlantic about 60
miles S W of the river Savannah.

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna
di Roma, on a hill, with a bishop's see;
5 miles N W of Veroli 40 miles S E of
Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Alatyr, a town of Russia, in Asia, on
the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kafan.

Alauta, a considerable river of Turkey
in Europe, which rises in the mountains
that separate Moldavia and Transylvania,
runs through Walachia, and falls into the
Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

Alba, a town of Italy, in Monterrat,
with a bishop's see; seated on the river
Tanaro, 20 miles S E of Turin. Lon. 8 5
E, lat. 44 46 N.

Alba-Julia, a city of Transylvania, with
a bishop's see, and a university; situated
on the declivity of a hill, near the river
Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanstadt.
Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Albania, a province of Turkey in Eu-
rope, on the gulf of Venice; bounded by
Livadia on the S, by Thessalia and Mace-
donia on the E, and on the N by Bosnia
and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine;
and the inhabitants are good horsemen,
and great thieves. They are Christians
of the Greek church, and descended from
the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the ca-
pital.

Alhano, a town of Italy, on a lake of
the same name, in Campagna di Roma,
with a bishop's see, famous for its excel-
lent wine. It stands 15 miles S E of
Rome, and for its pleasantness is the sum-
mer retirement of a great many Roman
princes. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata,
remarkable for the fertility of the soil,
and the nobility of the inhabitants.

Albanopolis, a town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, formerly the capital of Albania, seat-
ed on the river Drino, 43 miles E of
Alessio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alban's, St. an ancient borough of Herts,
on the river Coln, so called from St. Al-
ban, who was the first martyr in England,
and was buried on a hill in the neighbour-
hood. In memory of St. Alban, Offa,

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king of the Mercians, erected an abbey here, calling it St. Alban's. Edward VI. incorporated the town, which is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one that belonged to the monastery, which the inhabitants purchased of Edward VI for 400l. and is now a parish church. The shrine of St. Alban stood in the east part; and in the pavement are to be seen six holes, in which the supporters of it were fixed. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day. In 1703 a tomb was discovered in this church said to be that of Humphrey duke of Gloucester; when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preserved in a sort of pickle. Not a vestige beside this church, remains of the abbey, except the gate-way. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's. In the centre of the town stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a building erected in its stead, in 1703, still retains the name of the Cross. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, supposed by some to be the camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprator; but others imagine it to have been the site of the Saxon royal palace at Kingsbury. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town rose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, nothing of which remains except the old walls. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. St. Alban's sends two members to parliament; and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Albany, a fortress belonging to the British, on the S W of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Albany, the chief town of Albany county, New York, and lately became the seat of state government. It is situated on the W side of Hudson river, 160 miles N of the city of New York and 340 S of Quebec, in the lat. of 42 36 N, and long. of 73 20 W of London. At the last enumeration in 1800 it contained 860 dwelling houses and 5309 inhabitants, one tenth of whom were slaves. The whites are a mixture of many nations, but a great proportion are the descendants of the early Dutch settlers.—The city stands on the side of Fort Orange, a fortification erected by the Hollanders in 1623; and is nearly as an-

cient as New York. It was incorporated by Governor Dougan in 1686, and is now under the jurisdiction of a mayor, aldermen and assistants.—The situation for trade is admirable, being surrounded by a fertile country and navigable waters, and has become the staple of a very extensive domestic commerce. The population increases rapidly, having gained 1800 persons in the last ten years.—The houses are mostly constructed on the margin of the river, many of them in the old Dutch fashion, with the gable ends turned to the streets; though those lately built are in a superior style. It is well supplied with wholesome water, conducted through pipes from a spring five miles distant.—The trade supports one bank of discount and deposit with approved reputation.—The principal public edifices are a hospital, city-hall, a jail, and six or seven houses for religious worship, some of which are handsomely constructed.

Albarain, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. It is an ancient and strong place, its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

Albasin, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Albarrin, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 N NW of Paris. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Albenga, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean 37 miles S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Albisola, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Alborg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in

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herrings at guns, pistons number of Lon. 9 46

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Alby, an the capital of in Languedoc. It is situated and contains of architecture

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Alcala-de-P town of Spani mous univers castle. It is 15 miles E N

lat. 40 26 N *Alcala-de-R* dalusia with near the riv

ville. Lon. 5 *Alcama*, a P

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44 E, lat. 52 *Alcama*, a t of Mazarro, a Lon. 13 52 E

Alcantara, Spain, in Est of the knights nificent bridg jan. It was in 1706, but

It was incorporated in 1686, and is now of a mayor, aldermen, and a corporation. The situation for fishing surrounded by navigable waters, and of a very extensive. The population in 1800 gained 1800 persons.—The houses are on the margin of the sea in the old Dutch style, the ends turned to the sea, and lately built are in a well supplied with conduits through pipes several miles distant.—The bank of discount and of good reputation.—The offices are a hospital, six or seven houses for the use of which are hand-

some of Spain, in Arragon's fee, seated on the banks of the river of Madrid. It is a very fertile place, its soil is rich. Lon. 1° 16' W, lat.

of Great Tartary, with a wall to defend it against the Tartars. It is on the coast to Pekin. Lon. 103°

of France, in the department of Seine and late province of Normandy, this town the English take the title of earl, and is highly esteemed. It is seated on a high hill, 35 miles N N E of Paris. Lon. 1° 40' N W of Paris. Lon. 10°

of a strong seaport of Genoa, with a bay surrounded with olive trees, and is unwholesome. It is situated on a terranean 37 miles S W of Genoa, 3° 3' E, lat. 44° 4' N. A town belonging to the Venetians. Here is a porcelain manufactory, and several country houses. It was bombarded by the English. Lon. 8° 20'

of France, in the department of late province of Gascony, and Bourdeaux. Lon. 10°

of Denmark, in N Jutland's fee, seated on a cape of the sea, and 30 N of a considerable trade in

herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9° 46' E, lat. 56° 50' N.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles S W of Alcantara. Lon. 7° 3' W, lat. 38° 50' N.

Alby, an ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenes; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1176. It has 4 gates through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and wood. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, rattens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Maas. This town is 42 miles N E of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2° 14' E, lat. 44° 15' N.

Alcala-de-Guadaira, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles S E of Seville. Lon. 5° 16' W, lat. 37° 28' N.

Alcala-de-Henares, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 miles E N E of Madrid. Lon. 3° 6' W, lat. 40° 26' N.

Alcala-de-Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5° 22' W, lat. 37° 38' N.

Alcama, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4° 44' E, lat. 52° 40' N.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13° 52' E, lat. 38° 2' N.

Alcantara, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is

42 miles N by W of Seville. It gives name to one of the three orders of knighthood. Lon. 6° 7' W, lat. 39° 20' N.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5° 10' W, lat. 37° 40' N.

Alcassar, a city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. It was formerly a city of great note, but is now fallen into decay, so that of fifteen mosques there are only two that they make use of. Lon. 12° 35' W, lat. 35° 15' N.

Alcaran, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles S E of Madrid. Lon. 3° 5' W, lat. 38° 28' N.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain in New Castile, on the river Guadama. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N W of Carthage. Lon. 4° 20' W, lat. 38° 15' N.

Alcaraz Leguer, a town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. Lon. 5° 30' W, lat. 35° 0' N.

Alcanar-de-Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 9° 0' W, lat. 38° 18' N.

Alcazar, a city in the United Provinces, about 4 miles from the sea, 15 from Haerlem, and 18 from Amsterdam. In 1799 it was taken by the British in their unfortunate expedition to Holland, who were forced soon after to abandon it.

Alconclon, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the river Alcarague, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 6° 58' W, lat. 38° 12' N.

Alcoutim, a small town of Portugal, in Algarva, seated on the river Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 N N E of Tavira. Lon. 7° 20' W, lat. 37° 20' N.

Aludia, a town in Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, between two large harbours. Lon. 3° 0' E, lat. 39° 50' N.

Aldborough, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. A river runs on the S W; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and

A I E

94 NE of London. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Alborough, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N W of York, and 205 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Aldea, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Aldbury, a village in Wiltshire, on a healthy hill, two miles from Salisbury, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of suitians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houses were destroyed.

Alderholm, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland, in Sweden. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

Alderney, an island in the English Channel; it is eight miles in compass separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church, in a town of the same name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Alderette, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles S E of Portalegre. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Alentejo, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very industrious.

Alencon, a large handsome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a sort of chrysal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 20 miles N of Mans, and 97 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It is situated in the vast plain, which extends from the Oroute to the Euphrates, and which towards the south terminates in the desert. It is built on eight hills, on the highest of which the castle is erected, and is supposed to be the castle of Beraa. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally sky-

A L E

lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their loftiness, the gilding on the window-shutters, cupboards, &c. have at first entrance a very agreeable effect. The streets are carefully paved; have gutters and a foot pavement on each side; and the middle of the street is laid with brick, the small end upwards, for the convenience of horses. There is also a cleanliness observed here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being no drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbish and dust, which each inhabitant is obliged to sweep together. The mosques are numerous and some of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. The situation of Aleppo, besides the advantage of a rich and fruitful soil, possesses also that of a stream of fresh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and especially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itself one of the most agreeable in Syria. On whatever side it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present an agreeable prospect to the eye, fatigued with the continued sameness of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar; sends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian gulf and India, by Bassora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens fabricated in the villages, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths, goats-hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdestan, the merchandises of India, such as shawls and muslins. Eighteen miles S E of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated

on a small hill, called the dretta, and is 37 20 E, lat. 36 30 N. *Aleppo*, called a town of the Gaul.

Alessano, a town of Otranto, 40 miles S W of Otranto. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Alessia, a town of the Kingdom of Naples, 20 6 E, lat. 40 10 N.

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on a small brook, 70 miles E of Alexan-
dretta, and 170 N by E of Damascus. Lon.
37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Alesia, called *Alexia* by Livy and others;
a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic
Gaul.

Alessano, a town of Naples, in the pro-
vince of Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15
miles S W of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat.
40 10 N.

Alesia, a town of Albania, with a bi-
shop's see, near the mouth of the Drino.
Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Alessio, a town of Turkish Dalmatia,
with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain,
25 miles from Spalatro.

Alet, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of Aude and late province of Languedoc.
It was lately an episcopal see, and is
remarkable for its 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. It is seated on the ri-
ver Aude, 15 miles S of Carcaffone. Lon.
2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Aleutian *Islands*. See *Archipelago*, *Nor-*
thern.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of
Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the
Mediterranean sea, and the seaport of
Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30
leagues. It is now properly speaking
nothing else but a village without walls, in
which the tombs are more numerous than
the houses, and which entirely owes its
existence to the road which it commands.
This is the only road of all Syria, where
vessels anchor on a solid bottom, without
their cables being liable to chafe: but in
other respects it has many inconveniences.
It is infested, during winter, by a peculiar
wind, which rushing from the snowy sum-
mits, frequently forces ships to drag their
anchors several leagues. But the worst
circumstance is the extreme unwholesome-
ness of the air. It may be affirmed that
this every year carries off one third of the
crews of the vessels which remain here
during the summer; nay, ships frequently
lose all their men in two months. To this
baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its
situation seems to be irretrievably con-
demned; for the plain on which the town
is built is so low and flat, that the rivulets
finding no declivity can never reach the
sea. On this account, while the heats are
excessive, the principal inhabitants retire
to the neighbouring villages, among the
mountains, where there is excellent water
and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of
Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, a strong and considerable

town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of
Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong
castle. It was taken by Buonaparte when
he over-ran Italy, taken by Suwarrow,
and since taken by the French, June 1800.
It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by
E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Alexandria, a town of Virginia, on the
south bank of the river Potomac. The
situation is elevated and pleasant, but the
water so bad, that the inhabitants are
obliged to send nearly a mile for what is
drinkable. The original settlers laid out
the streets on the plan of Philadelphia.
It contains upwards of 500 houses, many
of which are handsome, and 4000 inhabi-
tants. Nine miles below the town, on the
Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is
nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon,
the celebrated seat of general Washington.
Alexandria is five miles from Washington,
100 miles N of Richmond. Lon. 77 0 W,
lat. 38 30 N.

Alexandria, or *Scandaria*, an ancient and
once rich and famous town of Egypt, now
much decayed, though there are still some
remains of its ancient splendour. This
city was built by Alexander the Great,
about 333 years before Christ, and was a
league and a half long, by one-third in
breadth, which made the circumference of
its walls about four leagues. Lake Mare-
otis bathed its walls on the south, and the
Mediterranean on the north. It was inter-
sected lengthwise by straight parallel streets.
This direction left a free passage to the
northerly wind, which alone conveys cool-
ness and salubrity into Egypt. A street of
2000 feet wide began at the gate of the
sea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus.
This street, the handsomest in the universe,
was intersected by another of the same
breadth, which formed a square at their
junction of half a league in circumference.
At present the city of Alexandria is reck-
oned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inha-
bitants; a strange colluvies of different
nations, as well as from various parts of
the Turkish empire. The present condi-
tion of Alexandria is very deplorable, being
now so far ruined, that the rubbish in many
places overtops the houses. The famous
tower of Pharos has long since been deno-
lified, and a castle, called *Farillon*, built in
its place. Some parts of the old walls of
the city are yet standing, and present us
with a masterpiece of ancient masonry.
But what most engages the attention of tra-
vellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is
commonly called, situated at a quarter of a
league from the southern gate. It is com-
posed of red granite. The capital is Car-

rinthian, with palm leaves, and not indented. It is nine feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The base is a square of about 15 feet on each side. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N W of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their predatory expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

Alexandria, a post town of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; standing on the Franktown branch of the river Juniata, 25 miles S by W of Centre furnace, 43 W of Lewistown, and 190 of Philadelphia, with about 200 inhabitants.

Alfac, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the sea side. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles S S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Alfadena, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Alfred, a post town of York county, Maine; situated on the Mousam river, 576 miles from Washington city. In 1800, the township contained 900 inhabitants.

Alfreton, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Algajola, a small fortified seaport in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the

malecontents in 1737, but has since been restored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Algarva, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Pharo.

Alcala, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles N W of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Alger, or *Aleri*, a town of Sardinia, on the N W coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Algiers, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines 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. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemfem on the W, Titeric on the S, and Constantia to the E of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but deposed 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, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot: and the dey or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish

called Lingua, stood by the chants. This is tawny, and made.

Algiers, a Africa, in B kingdom of a declivity of a form of an an hour; insom appearing one ry fine appear tops of the ho reason they evening to tal are covered v sort of garden row, and acru heat of the su bour is 500 p from the cont where there i tery of guna. tants is said t 15,000 Jews, Their chief su their piracies, all Christian s with them. T is adorned wit watered by fo thither the inh seasons. Alg braved the ree rful states in could make bu a regular sieg V. in 1541, los in an expediti glish burnt the in 1635 and 16 by the French Spaniards mad with a formida feated with gr they sent a po forts that dese were repelled though they m tacks with gre 1767, the Alg the other state to pay any long the Porte. A Minorca, 380 r 2 18 E, lat. 34

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called *Lingua Franca*, that is under-
stood by the common people and mer-
chants. The complexion of the natives
is tawny, and they are strong and well
made.

Algiers, a large and strong town of
Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the
kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the
declivity of a mountain, and is in the
form of an amphitheatre next the har-
bour; insomuch, that the houses ap-
pearing one above another, make a ve-
ry fine appearance from the sea. The
tops of the houses are all flat, for which
reason they walk upon them in the
evening to take the air; besides, they
are covered with earth, and serve for a
sort of gardens. The streets are nar-
row, and serve to keep off the extreme
heat of the sun. The mole of the har-
bour is 500 paces in length, extending
from the continent to a small island,
where there is a castle and a large bat-
tery of guns. The number of inhabi-
tants is said to be 100,000 Mahometans,
15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves.
Their chief subsistence is derived from
their piracies, for they make prizes of
all Christian ships that are not at peace
with them. The country about Algiers
is adorned with gardens and fine villas,
watered by fountains and rivulets; and
thither the inhabitants resort in the hot
seasons. Algiers tho' it has, for ages,
braved the resentment of the most pow-
erful states in Christendom, it is said,
could make but a feint defence against
a regular siege. The emperor Charles
V. in 1541, lost a fine fleet and army,
in an expedition against it. The Eng-
lish burnt their vessels in the harbour
in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded
by the French in 1688. In 1775, the
Spaniards made a descent near the city
with a formidable army, but were de-
feated with great slaughter. In 1784,
they sent a powerful fleet to attack the
forts that defend the harbour; but they
were repelled by the Algerines, al-
though they made eight successive at-
tacks with great spirit and bravery. In
1767, the Algerines took the lead of
the other states of Barbary, in refusing
to pay any longer their usual tribute to
the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite
Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunia. Lon.
2 18 E, lat. 34 9 N.

Athana, a town of Spain, in Grana-
da. A little below it are hot baths,
accounted the best in Spain. It is scat-
ed in a valley, surrounded by craggy

mountains, 25 miles S W of Granada.
Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Alhambra, the ancient fortress and
residence of the Moorish monarchs of
Granada. In many countries may be
seen excellent modern as well as an-
cient architecture, both entire and in
ruins; but nothing to be met with any
where else can convey an idea of this
edifice, except the decorations of an
opera or the tales of the genii. The
first place you come to is the court cal-
led the *comuna*, or *common baths*; an
oblong square with a deep bason of clear
water in the middle; two flights of
marble steps leading down to the bot-
tom; on each side a parterre of flow-
ers, and a row of orange trees. The
ceilings are gilt or painted, and the lower
part of the walls is mosaic, disposed
in fantastic knots and festoons, a work so
novel, so exquisitely finished, as must
afford a stranger the most agreeable
sensations, while he treads this magic
ground. Opposite the door of the *com-
muna*, is another leading into the apart-
ment of the lions, an oblong court 100
feet in length and 50 in breadth, envi-
roned with a colonnade. The gate that
leads into the *hall of the two sisters*, ex-
ceeds all the rest in proportion of orna-
ments, and in beauty of prospect, which
it affords through a range of apart-
ments, where a multitude of arches
terminate in a large window open to
the country. In a gleam of sunshine,
the variety of tints and lights thrown
upon this enfilade are uncommonly rich.
It is seated near the confluence of the
Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles S W of
Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3
30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Alicant, a seaport of Spain, in Va-
lencia; remarkable for its excellent
wine, and the fertility of its soil, which
produces excellent fruits, and plenty
of rosemary of an extraordinary size.
The castle, on a high rock, was reck-
oned impregnable; but it was taken
by the English in 1706. It was like-
wise taken by the French and Spani-
ards, after a siege of almost two years;
and then part of the rock was blown
up. It is seated on the Mediterranean,
on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S
of Valencia. Lon. 0 0, lat. 38 16 N.

Aligata, a town of Sicily, remark-
able for corn and good wine. It is
seated on a peninsula, 22 miles S E of
Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.
Allahabad, a city of Oude, in Hin-

doostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms: but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is 470 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24 45 N.

Alleghany, or *Appalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36 is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountain, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains 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. They spread as they proceed S, and 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, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

Alleghany, a river of North America, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains in lat. 42. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, being then called Ohio.

Allchurch, a village of Worcester-shire. It has an alms-house founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Bromsgrove.

Alleganza, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N of Graciosa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

Allendorf, a small town in the land-gravate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Allentown, a town in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 10 miles S E of Trenton, 22 S by W of Monmouth court house, and 40 N E of Philadelphia.— And a village, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles S W of Bethlehem, 18 of Easton in the same direction, and 56 N of Philadelphia. Post offices are established at both these small towns.

Aller, a river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

Alleria, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Allier, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois.

Alloa, a commercial town, on the Frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and five miles E of Stirling. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

Almacarron, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S W of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Almanza, a town of New Castile, remarkable for the defeat of the allies, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge.

It is 50 miles 56 W, lat. 38

Almeda, a town in the province of Leon, seated in the province of Coa. Lon. 8

Almendaval, Estramadura, tugal. Lon.

Almeria, a province of C see, seated 5 miles S E of lat. 36 51 N.

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Almunezar, kingdom of Mediterranean defended by S S E of Alh 36 30 N.

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and is a popul a town-house which remains that it was f wall. It was Gothic castle Northumberl ly repaired 5 miles N of wick, and S Lon. 1 30 W

Alot, a town on the river Dender Brussels and lat. 50 58 N.

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Alps, the rope, separat

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It is 50 miles S W of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 38 54 N.

Almeda, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 38 33 N.

Almedia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles N W of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

Almendralejo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Almeria, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Almeria, 62 miles S E of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Almissa, a small but strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Almondbury, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, two miles S S E of Huddersfield.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N of Bristol.

Almunezar, a seaport town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S S E of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Aine, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-house. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Alout, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in Underwalden, seated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and

A L S

Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Carnero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Swisserland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

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

Alps, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It has about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 miles E N E of Southampton, and 57 W S W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Swisserland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorraine, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine, now in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been part of the empire.

Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

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Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marburg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alton-Moor, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it; and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW of Basignano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Altea, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S E of Valencia, and 110 S by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Altena, a flourishing seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipsic. Lon. 12 28 E. lat. 50 59 N.

Altenburg, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weisseburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Owar*, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg, and 40 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany in Holstein.

Alteson, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvernerie. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Altezer, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles S W of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Altkirch, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles S S W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles N W of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wey, with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous freeschool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nimes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles E N E of Southampton, and 48 W S W of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Altorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 miles S E of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Altorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles N E of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E. lat. 47 50 N.

Altorf, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles S E of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Altringham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 N W of London. Lon. 2 32 W. lat. 53 23 N.

Ava-de-tormes, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles S E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Alveston, a village in Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Bristol.

Alzira, a town of Spain in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, a town of Persia, 200 miles N E of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S E of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amal, an island in the Baltic, near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E-

Friesland, to be assigned by Christ of his queen, finding her with butter. From these colonists present inhabitants; but as they and enjoy peculiar a distinctness, in which occasionally in men wear bro jackets, full-g same colour, tied round the chiefly dressed petticoats, wized cloth bound island is laid outures; and still nal design, such milk, butter, and Amal, a town vince of Gothla on lake Wenne sal. It carries ber, deals, and 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an anterior Principality; hishop's see. to have invented pass, about the century, was a is seated in a western coast of miles S W of lat. 40 28 N.

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Amand, St. a department of French Flander seven miles N of lately a celebrated plundered. W Austrians' inva was taken by their retreat. L

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Amapalla, a in Guatimala, same name, 220 la. Lon. 86 40

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Friesland, to whom the island was con-
signed by Christian II, at the request
of his queen, for the purpose of supply-
ing her with vegetables, cheese, and
butter. From the intermarriages of
these colonists with the Danes, the
present inhabitants are chiefly descend-
ed; but as they wear their own dress,
and enjoy peculiar privileges, they ap-
pear a distinct race. It has two church-
es, in which the ministers preach oc-
asionally in Dutch and Danish. The
men wear broad-brimmed hats, black
jackets, full-glazed breeches of the
same colour, loose at the knee, and
tied round the waist. The women are
chiefly dressed in black jackets and red
petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed
cloth bound on their heads. The
island is laid out in gardens and pas-
tures; and still, according to the origi-
nal design, supplies Copenhagen with
milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
vince of Gothland, with a good harbour
on lake Wenner, 175 miles S W of Up-
sal. It carries on a great trade in tim-
ber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat.
59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient town in the Cite-
rior Principality of Naples, and an arch-
bishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said
to have invented the mariner's com-
pass, about the beginning of the 14th
century, was a native of this town. It
is seated in a charming country, on the
western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13
miles S W of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E,
lat. 40 28 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the
department of Cher, and late territory
of Bourbonnois, seated on the river
Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2
30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the
department of the North and in the late
French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe,
seven miles N of Valenciennes. It had
lately a celebrated abbey, which is now
plundered. When the Prussians and
Austrians invaded France in 1792, it
was taken by them, but evacuated on
their retreat. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Amantea, a seaport town of Naples,
in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of
Eufemia, 20 miles S W of Cosenza.
Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amapalla, a seaport of N America,
in Guatimala, seated on a gulf of the
same name, 220 miles S E of Guatima-
la. Lon. 86 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Amasia, an ancient town of Natolia,
the birthplace of Strabo, the geogra-
pher. It is the residence of a baslaw,
and gives its name to the province it
stands in where there are the best wines
and fruits of Natolia. It was destroyed
by an earthquake, July 3, 1794. It is
seated near the river Casalnick, 36
miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40
31 N.

Amazon, or *Orellana*, a great river of
S America, which has its source in Pe-
ru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and
running E falls into the Atlantic Ocean
by 84 channels, which in the rainy sea-
son overflow their banks, and fertilize
the country. Its course is between 4
and 5000 miles, including all its wind-
ings. Its mouth is 150 miles broad;
and it receives, in its progress, near
200 other rivers, many of which have
a course of 5 or 600 leagues, some of
them not inferior to the Danube or the
Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth,
it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep.

Amazonia, a country in S America,
bounded on the N by Terra Firma and
Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic
Ocean and Brasil, on the S by La Pla-
ta, and on the W by Peru. It is 1200
miles long, and 960 broad. It was dis-
covered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana,
who sailed down the river Amazon
to the Atlantic. Observing companies
of women in arms on its banks, he cal-
led the country Amazonia, and gave
the name of Amazon to the river. But
this was probably a fiction, for M. Con-
damine could perceive no such women.
It is generally a flat region, abounding
in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and mor-
rasses. The soil is very rich and fer-
tile; the trees and plants are verdant
all the year. The rivers and lakes are
infested by alligators and water-ser-
pents. Their banks are inhabited by
different tribes of Indians, governed by
petty sovereigns, the marks of whose
dignity are a crown of parrots feathers,
a chain of lions teeth or claws hung
round his neck, and a wooden sword
which he carries in his hand. The
Spaniards have made many vain at-
tempts to settle this country. On that
part of the coast between Cape North
and the mouth of the Amazon, the
Portuguese, indeed have some settle-
ments.

Amberg, a handsome town of Germa-
ny, capital of the Upper Palatinate of
Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is

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seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of Nuremburg. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Ambert, a town of France in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It was remarkable, before the French revolution, for the great number of paper manufacturers in its vicinity, and for its trade in coarse laces, camlets, &c. It is 21 miles E of Issoire, and 300 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Ambleside, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday, seated on Winander-mere, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Ambleteuse, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, eight miles N of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Masse. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; and here in 1506, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47. 25 N.

Amboy, sometimes called Perth Amboy, the capital of East Jersey, in Middlesex county. This town is finely situated for a seaport, lying open to Sandyhook, and approachable from the sea with any wind that blows. Some efforts have been made to introduce commerce, but with small success, the exports having hardly ever exceeded 60,000 dollars per annum. The inhabitants are about 600.—It lies in the lat. of 40 35 N. and Long. of 75 W. 35 miles from New York, and 70 from Philadelphia.

Ambayna, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured them with the most savage cruelty. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives

A M E

of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman catholics among them. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Ambresbury, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, and three fairs six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Ambrym, one of the new Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Amelabad, a large and populous city of Indostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

Amelangur, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which now is better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Amelia, an episcopal city of Italy, in the state of the church, in the duchy of Spoleto, 20 miles S W of Spoleto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 41 33 N.

America, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of the country seated under the line. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ, in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular, from the straits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins,

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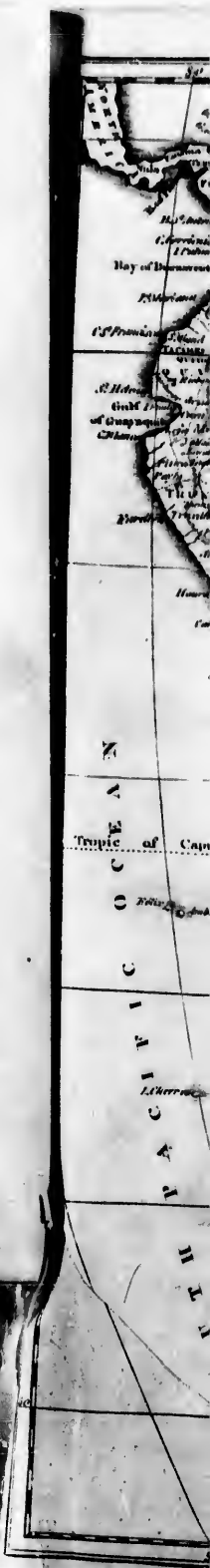
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Frau Arrowsmiths large Map &c.



Day of Discovery
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of the Strait of Magellan
of the Strait of Torres
of the Strait of Le Maire
of the Strait of Bassa
of the Strait of Lemaire
of the Strait of Cook
of the Strait of De Witt
of the Strait of Bransfield
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of the Strait of Bransfield
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of the Strait of Lacroix

Tropic of Capricorn

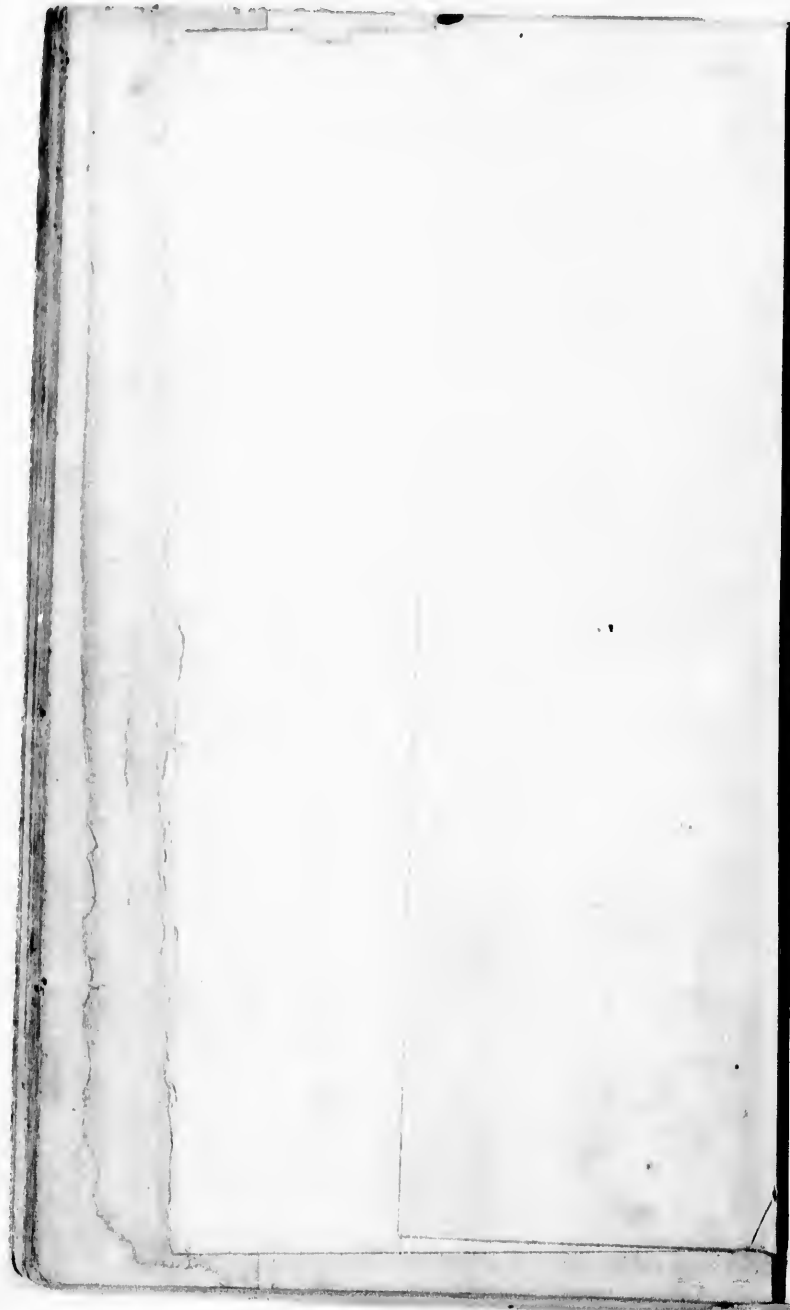
PACIFIC



SOUTH AMERICA.

Engraved by W. Bacon.

From the data collected by the observations of Malouin.



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unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here, was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in greatest plenty. This immense continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and the largest rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoka, Mississippi, Illinois, Misaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquahanah, Potomac, &c. Beside the Indians who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess most of the territory that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. The United States possess, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W. The countries possessed by Great Britain, are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N America, Spain possesses East and West Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portuguese have Brasil: the French Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

Amerfort, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated in a fertile country on the river Emba, 12 miles E

A M O

of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Amerham, or *Agmondesham*, a borough of Bucks, consisting of about 200 houses, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles S E of Buckingham, and 23 N W of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Amherst, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. It lies on the Souhegan R. 18 miles E of Petersborough, 19 W of Londonderry, and about 6 W by S of Portsmouth, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Amid, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amasia. Lon. 36 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amien, a principal city of Mesopotamia, called *Amasa* by Ptolemy; it is situated on a high mountain, on the borders of Assyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius.

Amiens, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. The cathedral was one of the largest and most magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles S E of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Ammercor, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Aginere and Moultan, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaion, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Achar. It is 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best parts belong to a monastery; and the greatest inconvenience of this island is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amour, a river of Asia, whose source is in Siberia; it runs E through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

Anoy, an island on the S W coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

A M S

Amphipolis, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles N E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

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

Amphill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 N W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Ambras, a very strong castle in Germany, seated in the Tirol, two miles S E of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Amsterdam, a large, rich, and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of Architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795, its trade has greatly diminished, and its merchants have been impoverished by the repeated exactions of their rapacious conquerors. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N of Ant-

A N C

werp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, and 560 N W of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Anwell, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

Anadir, a considerable river of Siberia in Asia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

Anagni, a small town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Anacopir, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anatoni, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Ancarano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Ancaster, a small town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

Ancenis, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Anclam, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Gripswald. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Angober, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

Ancona, a province in the ecclesiastical State.

Ancona, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope 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

A N C

175 E by N of London, 240 N of Paris, and 560 N W of Vienna. Lon. 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Well, a village near Ware, in Bedfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

Wier, a considerable river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern

Wini, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; a bishop's see, 15 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Wipir, the capital of the nation of the Khas, on the river Makai, which flows into the Black Sea.

Woom, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 150 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Worano, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Ancona, five miles N of Ancona, and 82 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Worster, a small town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was founded by a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill rich with antiquities.

Wreth, a town of France, seated on the coast, in the department of Lower Brittany, and late province of Bretagne, 15 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Wrotham, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 miles N of Wismar. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Wrotham, a territory on the gold coast of Africa, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the eastern bank is a populous village.

Wrotham, a province in the ecclesiastical province of the diocese of Exeter.

Wrotham, an ancient town and citadel in the Campagna di Ancona, in the Campagna di Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedra was upon the highest part, but the city has been gradually extended to the side of the eminence towards the sea. The commerce of Ancona rapidly increased of late years, for which it is indebted to pope Sixtus XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbor safe: it is erected on the ruins of an ancient mole, raised by the emperor Augustus, and is above 2000 feet in length, and about 60

A N D

in depth from the surface of the sea. The triumphal arch of Trajan, remains almost entire, with its inscription. The streets are narrow and uneven, the cathedral is a low and dark structure; and though the front is covered with marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Ancona was taken by the French in 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andaman Islands, on the E. side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are the most savage in the whole world. They go quite naked, the women wearing a fringe round their middle. The men are crafty and revengeful; and frequently express their aversion to strangers in a loud and threatening tone of voice. Sometimes they appear docile and quiet with the most hostile intent.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles S W of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It is 20 miles S E of Rouen, and 60 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Andernach, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles N W of Coblenz. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Andora, St. a seaport of Spain in the bay of Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilbao. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

A N D

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, a chain of mountains in South America, which running from the most northern part of Peru, to the Straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6232 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains, there are said to be 16 volcanos.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Andover, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles N of Boston—And a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles S by E of Newton, famous for its iron works.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christianstad: where there is the greatest alum work in the kingdom.

Andrew, St. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the isle of Bommel Waert.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Andrew's, St. a city in Fifeshire, with an university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop, and is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E and W, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a royal borough by David I. in the year 1140 and their privileges after-

wards confirmed. The charter of Malcolm II. is preserved in the tolbooth; and appears written on a bit of parchment, but the contents equally valid with what would at this time require whole skins. Here also are kept the silver keys of the city; which, for form's sake, are delivered to the king, if he should visit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of submission. In this place, likewise, is to be seen the monstrous axe which, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotswood and other distinguished loyalists. St. Andrew's is now greatly reduced in the number of its inhabitants; at present scarcely exceeding 2000. It is impossible to ascertain the sum when it was the seat of the primate: all that can be known is, that during the period of its splendor, there were between 60 and 70 bakers; but now 9 or 10 are sufficient for the place. It is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets. On entering the west port, a well-built street, straight, and of vast length and breadth, appears, but so grass-grown, and presenting such a dreary solitude, that it forms the perfect idea of having been laid waste by the pestilence. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four miles S of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Andros, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and

figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Anduxar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, defended by a castle. It is 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angelo, St. a small but strong town of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Angelos, a populous and trading town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S E of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

Angers, an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and the late province of Anjou. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe 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. Its environs present a pleasing view of numerous country houses, upwards of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the exquisite neatness of the wainscot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surrounded by three steeples (of which the centre one has no support but the bases of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. Before the late dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles lettres, established in 1683. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and sailcloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce: this slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it, on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous situation

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 one of the English Virgin on. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.
 a small but strong town in Capitanata, five miles N of, and two from the sea. E, lat. 41 40 N.
 a populous and trading town with a bishop's see. The extent, and the land bounds is 62 miles S E of Mexico. W, lat. 19 30 N.
 an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, province of Anjou. It is at the confluence of the Sarthe and is divided by the Maine; the western extending in a line, and the eastern which is the declivity of a hill. Its extent a pleasing view of numerous houses, upwards of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated gardens, and eminences that are of white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the extent of the wainscot of the width of the nave, and the dome, surrounded by three which the centre one has but the bases of the other particularly admired. In this is the tomb of Rene, king of several bishops, in white marble here is shown an urn, intended to have been used for the ashes of Cana. Before the foundation of convents, monks of several orders were to be seen at Angers; but of four abbeys that were Benedictines, three were dissolved. Here is an academy of letters, established in 1763. The inhabitants are computed at 12,000. There is a considerable trade in silk, and the produce of the slate quarries at Angers is an important article of commerce: this slate is that the most paltry hovels are covered with it; and Angers has been called the city of towers, is remarkable for its advantageous situation

ANG

on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 47 30 N.
Angliera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 42 N.
Anglesey, an island and the most western county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods, where no soul ever entered but the priest, who at noon, and at midnight, with paleness on his brow, and tremor in his step, went thither to celebrate the horrible mysteries in honour of that terrific deity, whose aspect he yet dreaded more than death to behold. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the N W part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.
Angol, a town of South America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W, lat. 37 36 S.
Angola, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves.

ANG

Angoulesme, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It stands on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.
Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limosin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is now comprehended in the department of Charente.
Angora, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 miles S E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.
Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.
Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.
Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, a long and narrow island, so called from its winding somewhat in the manner of a snake. It is woody, but perfectly level; and is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 60 miles N W of St Christopher's. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.
Anguillaba, a small town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N W of Rome.
Angusshire, a county of Scotland (sometimes called *Fofar*, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the N E by Kincardineshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers, are the North and South Esk, over both of which there is a bridge.

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Anhalt, - principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfield, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Mulda.

Anhalt, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse.

Anian, a barren sandy desert on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50 E lon. and between the equator and 10 N lat.

Anjengo, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and on the E by Touraine. It is now comprehended, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, under the departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine and Sarthe.

Ankani, a rivulet in Lincolnshire, famous for its fine eels. It empties itself into the Humber, and has been made navigable for sloops as far as Glandford-bridge.

Anna, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in all these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. It is 130 miles W of Bagdad, and 120 S S W of Moussol. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

Annamooka, one of the friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. The island is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extensive, and often inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives, who are a friendly people, and much addicted to stealing. It is situate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

Annan, the capital of Annandale, a

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division of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, about 60 miles S from Edinburgh. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Annan, a river of Scotland, which rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowing, in a southerly direction, through Annandale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

Annandale, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

Annano, a strong fort in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, in North America, situate at the mouth of the Severn river, 30 miles S of Baltimore. The houses, about 260 and inhabitants 2000 in number, are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the stadhous stands, and thence diverging into every direction. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The stadhous is the noblest building of the kind in America, possesses great wealth though but little commerce. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Annapolis, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in N America. It stands on the E side of the bay of Fundy, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 44 52 N.

Anney, a town of Savoy, in the dutchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about ten miles long, and four broad. It is 70 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Annobona, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annouay, a town of France in the de-

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Dumfriesshire, seated on the south coast of Scotland, about 60 miles S from London. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N. It is a fertile country, the river of Scotland, which flows through the Moffat Hills, and flows in a westerly direction, through the Moffat Hills, and empties itself into Solway Firth.

A district of Dumfriesshire, so called from the mountains in the north of this district, some of which are the Moffat Hills, are the mountains of Scotland. From the mouth of the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth.

A strong fort in the dutchy of Friesland, on the Tenuaro, 12 miles from London. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N. It is the capital of Maryland, and is situated at the mouth of the Chesapeake river, 30 miles S of Baltimore, about 260 and 300 in number, are generally elegant. The design of the city was planned in the form of a circle, the streets, like radii, beginning from the centre, where the stadthouse stands, whence the streets diverge into every direction. The principal part of the city is arranged agreeable to the design of the stadthouse. The stadthouse is the most beautiful of the kind in America, and is of great wealth though but little. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

A fortified town of Nova Scotia, in the bay of Fundy, and has one of the best harbours in the world. Lon. 44 52 N.

A town of Savoy, in the province of Savoy, seated on the river Saône, and has a lake of its own name, which is 12 miles long, and four broad. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

An island of Africa, on the east coast, so called, because it is the first seen on New-year's-day. It is fertile, and produces much cattle and fruit, and is much healthier than in other parts of the same coast. It abounds with sugar, coconuts, lemons, and several other fruits; and the sheep, and chickens, are extremely cheap. Lon. 10 0 S.

A town of France in the de-

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partment of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cance and Deumes, 12 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ano-Capri, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Anspach, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The king of Prussia found means to prevail upon the present prince to resign his dominions in his favour in consideration of a stated revenue; he has since married an English lady and settled in England. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Anstruther, a borough on the S E coast of Fifeshire, 25 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

Antequera, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaquia, 75 miles S E of Guaxaquia.

Antibes, a seaport of France, in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Var, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Anticosti, a barren island of N America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

Antigua, one of the English Leward Islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This island having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is sugar, of which it an-

nually makes 16,000 hogsheads. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 71 5 N.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See *Indies, West*.

Antio, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antiocha, or *Antioch*, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French in February 1793, but evacuated soon after.

Antioch, now *Antakia*, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery; the magnificent ruins which remain are sad memorials of its former grandeur. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 S W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N.

Antiochetta, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of white transparent crystalline substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty ceiling; the sides were regularly formed with spars; and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illu-

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minated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antivari, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and before the Irish Union, sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

Antrim, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neal. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad. Most of the houses are of free stone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before, and gardens behind. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contained an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. But of these it has probably been plundered by the French, who in their progress into Holland took this city. The stadhous and the exchange are magnificent structures: the latter is the first building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchanges of London and Amsterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. Antwerp towards the end of the 15th century was one of the most celebrated towns in the world. The Scheldt, on which it stands,

being 20 feet at low water, and rising 20 feet more at flood, ships of the greatest burden came up to the keys; but when the United Provinces formed themselves into a free state, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheldt, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to Amsterdam. Among the cloisters, the most remarkable are, the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheldt, the apartments of which are truly royal. As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreast, being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been since taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice taken by the French, since the beginning of the present war, (1800.) It is 22 miles N of Brussels, 22 N E of Ghent, and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Anzerma, a town and province of Popayan, in South America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

Aornus. See *Bijore*.

Aousta, a town of Piedmont, capital of a dutchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Aousta, a dutchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, fertile in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

Apamea, or *Afamea*, a town of Syria, on the river Assi, 35 miles S of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

Apanomia, a town of the island of Santorini, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 15 46 S.

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Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Aphiom Karahissart, a town of Natio- lia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Appalachian. See *Allegany*.

Appalachikola, a river of North Ame- rica, formed by the junction of the Cha- tahouchee and Flint, which rise in the Allegany mountains; and running S unite and fall into the gulf of Mexico.

Appennines, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremi- ty of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which fertilize Italy.

Appenzel, a town of Swisserland, capi- tal of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communi- ties; six called the interior are Roman catholics; the six exterior, are protes- tants. It is 40 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Appleby, the county town of West- moreland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and at the up- per part is the castle and town house. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles S E of Penrith, and 266 N N W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N.

Apt, an ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquiti- es, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 S E of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Apulia, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

Apurima, or Aporamia, a very rapid river of South America in Peru.

Aqua-Negra, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Aquila, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24000 persons

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were killed. It is seated on the Pos- cara, 52 miles N E of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Aquileia, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles N E of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is a bishop's see, but was ruined by the emperor Conrade, and now consists of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of the Roman satirist, Juvenal, and is 30 miles N W of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Arabia, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isth- mus of Suez; on the N E by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbe- kar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabi- bit Felix is so called, on account of its fertility with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live 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 part of this desert from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix pro- duces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gi- lead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon af- ter his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60 E lon. and 12 and 33 N lat. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth.

Aracan, or Reccan, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Roshaan, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Ben-

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g.l. It is a fertile but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in Aracan his capital. In his palace, which is very large, are contained seven golden idols, two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. They have only two seasons, the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are Amber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

Aral, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62 of E lon. and between 42 and 47 N lat.

Arande-de-Douero, a handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Ararat, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Noah's ark rested.

Arassi, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S W of Albenguy. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Arava, a fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 miles N W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, or *Aarau*, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is seated. It is 27 miles W of Zurich, Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili, in South America, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

Araxes, or *Aras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and runs S E across Armenia, falls into the Kur.

Arbe, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same

name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

Arbela, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S E of Mousul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of island formed by the two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Arbois, a populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Arbon, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the S side of the lake Constance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles S E of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.
Arburg, or *Aarburg*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

Arca dia, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Arceuil, a village of France, three 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: its water is distributed into different parts of Paris.

Archangel, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793; but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 N E of Petersburg. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

Archipelago, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

Archipelago, Northern, four principal groups of islands, between Kamtschatka and the W coast of America. The first contains 5; the second 8;

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coast of Dalmatia, from
miles distant.

of Asia, in Curdistan,
der fought the last battle
It is about 60 miles S E
Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.
of Swisserland, in the
n, on a kind of island
two branches of the Aar.
N W of Bern. Lon. 7 5

opulous town of France,
partment of Jura, lately
e of Franche-Comte, fa-
hite wines. It is 22 miles
con. Lon. 5 40 E, lat.

cient town of Swisser-
S side of the lake Con-
rgau. The majority of
are protestants. It is
of Constance. Lon. 9 30

See *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, a town of Swis-
rgau, seated on the Aar,
cut out of a rock, 12
eure.

town of the Morea, near
e same name, and in the
elvedere, 22 miles N of
n. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.
illage of France, three
aris, remarkable for an
ch is thought to equal
the ancient Romans. It
524, by Mary de Medicis:
distributed into different

seaport of Russia, capi-
ment of the same name.
ly seaport of Russia for
and was first resorted to
in 1553. Great part of
rt to the ground in 1793;
ebuilding with neatness
nce. Archangel is seat-
na, four miles from the
nd 400 N E of Peters-
39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.
a considerable part of
ean Sea, having Roma-
Natalia on the E, Mace-
d, and the Morea on the
e of Candia on the S. It
rope, and partly in Asia,
principal islands.

Northern, four principal
lands, between Kamt-
e W coast of America.
ains 5; the second 8;

the third 16; and the fourth, 16; in
all 45.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a small town of France,
in the department of Aube and late pro-
vince of Champagne, seated on the
river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes.
Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Arco, a town and castle in the Tren-
tin, taken by the French in 1703, and
abandoned soon after. It stands on the
river Sarca, 15 miles S W of Trent.
Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Arcas, a town of Spain in Andalusia,
on a craggy rock, at the foot of which
runs the Gaudaleto, 28 miles N E of
Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Arcoz, a city and capital of the Car-
natic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan.
It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and
217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79
0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Ardebil, one of the most famous and
ancient towns in Persia, the residence
and burial place of many kings; par-
ticularly of Shick Sessi, the author of
the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to
this place from all parts of Persia. It is
25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E,
lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, a department of France,
part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Ardenburg, a town of Dutch Flanders,
10 miles N E of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E,
lat. 51 16 N.

Ardennee, a department of France,
part of the late province of Champagne,
so named from the famous forest of that
name.

Ardenne, a famous forest lying on the
river Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's
time, far into Germany. What re-
mains of it lies between Thionville and
Liege.

Ardrak, a small kingdom of Africa,
in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the
gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants
are very licentious, and have neither
temple nor any place for religious wor-
ship. However they are very courage-
ous, and their king was absolute, till
the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt
the towns. The air is very unwhole-
some to Europeans; yet the natives
live to a great age; but the small pox
makes great destruction among them.
This country is fertile in Indian corn,
palm wine, plants, and fruits, which
last all the year; and they make a great
deal of salt. It has a town of the same
name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardress, a town of France, now in the

department of the Straits of Calais,
lately in the province of Picardy. It is
eight mile S of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E.
lat. 50 50 N.

Arebo, or *Arebon*, a town on the Slave
Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the
river Formoso. The English had once
a factory here, as the Dutch have still.
Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Arekea, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55
miles from Suvaquam.

Arenberg, a town of Westphalia,
capital of a county of the same name.
It is seated on a river, 22 miles S of
Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Arensburg, a town of Westphalia, on a
hill, in the county of the same name,
by the river Roer, 50 miles N E of Co-
logne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Arensburg, an episcopal see and sea-
port in the isle of Oesel. It is includ-
ed in the Russian government of Riga.
Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Arenshard, a tract in the dutchy of
Sleswick, containing the greatest part
of the famous rampart, built by the
Danish King Gotric, in the beginning
of the 9th century, as a defence against
the irruptions of the Saxons. It ex-
tends across the country, about nine
miles in length.

Arenswalde, a town of the new mar-
che of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin.
Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of S
America in Peru, seated on a river, in
a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of
Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano.
Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

Arezzo, an ancient episcopal town of
Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain,
15 miles W of Citta-di-Castello. Lon.
12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Argau, or *Aargau*, a province of
Swisserland in the canton of Bern.

Argences, a town of France, seated
on the river Meauce, now in the de-
partment of Calvados lately in the pro-
vince of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen.
Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

Argentan, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Orne and late province of
Normandy. It is seated on an emi-
nence, in the middle of a fertile plain,
on the banks of the river Orne, and
carries on a considerable trade in lace.
It is 12 miles N W of Seez, and 110
W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Argenteuil, a town of the Isle of
France, on the Seine, five miles N W
of Paris. It is a very beautiful place,

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with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, five miles S W of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles S W of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argos, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argostol, a seaport of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

Arguin, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles S E of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 36.

Argun, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

Argun, a town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverness-shire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

Arhusen, a seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Gudda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiberg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 N W of Treviso. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles N E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Arica, a seaport of Peru, 530 miles S E of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

Aripo, a town on the west coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. To the east of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arklow, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Arles, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Before the French Revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable; and the emperor Constantine took great delight in it. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles S E of Nismes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

Arlesheim, a handsome town of Switzerland in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It is in length 32 miles, and in breadth 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, once a considerable town, now a small village; but it gives name to a county, and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles S E of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N.

Armagnac, a late province of Guennc, in France, 55 miles in length and 40 in breadth. This province

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town of Naples, in Prinsapore, with a bishop's see; of Benevento, and 10 N W. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

town of Italy, in the Ferrarata of the river Po, 22 of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, 34 2 N.

seaport of Peru, 550 miles from Lima. Here the treasure brought from Peru is shipped; and there are employed in the cultivation of pepper, in which it has a superiority to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 12 8 E.

town on the west coast of the month of the river Sahel, the east of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wick. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, late province of Provence. In 1793, at the French Revolution it was an archbishopric. The country around it is fertile, and produces good wheat, rye, manna, oil, and fruits. It has a great number of antiquities, and the amphitheatre and the most remarkable; and in 1033 Constantine took great pains to rebuild it. It is seated on the Rhone, 4 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 1 N.

a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the cathedral of that city reside.

ancient town of the Auvergne, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N W of Clermont. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 1 N.

county of Ireland, bounded by Down, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by Monaghan, on the S by Louth, and on the E by Wick. It is 32 miles, and in breadth 12 miles, and sends six members to parliament.

county of Ireland, once a county, now a small village; name to a county, and is seated on a mountain, and is archbishop, who is primate of Ireland. It is 45 miles S E of Dublin. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 1 N.

a late province of Guisance, 55 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. This province

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with Gascony, is now included in the department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles N W of Lille. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Armiere, a town of France, in the department of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Armiro, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles S E of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Armutden, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walchern, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Arna, a seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

Arnay-le-Duc, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles N W of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Arneberg, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werbern, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

Arnhem, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Arno, a river in Tuscany. It has its source in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter.

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Arnsheim, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuznach.

Arnstadt, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S W of Erfurt. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Arona, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles S E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

Arsool, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow. It is included in the government of Kiof. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Arqua, a town of Italy in the Paduan, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Arques, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles S E of Dieppe. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Arragon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital, and the Ebro the largest river.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coast, the far greater part of the country being uninhabited by reason of the vast and barren mountains. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse; and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is very severe, but salubrious, and many invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and

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a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottish heroes, now degraded into a shelter for smugglers. Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress.

Arras, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was lately an episcopal see, and is divided into two parts, the town and the city. It is seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S W of Douay, and 22 N W of Cambrai. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arriège, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix.

Arroe, a small island of Denmark in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo-de-St.-Servan, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S of Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Arta, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles N N W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artois, a late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

Aruba, an island near Terra Firma, in South America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See *Arpenas*.

Arun, a river of Sussex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is governed by a mayor,

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sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 S S W of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a castle and village of Swisserland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzila, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles S S W of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72 N. lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

Asaph, St. a city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 N W of London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, a barren, uninhabited island, in the Atlantic, 600 miles N W of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 N.

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Ascoli, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles N E of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli-di-Satriano, an episcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Ascer, or *Asceergur*, a strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeleish, in the Decan of Hindoostan, 20 miles N E of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 33 N.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N E of Uttoxeter, and 139 N N W of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3 N.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannary towns. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and cop-

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per) near the river Dart, 19 miles S W of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, great part of which is still standing, and it has a free school. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 N N W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashden, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Saffron Walden.

Ashford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church, that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles S E of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Ashton-under-Line, a village in Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester, with a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhec, that issues from a rock at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldock.

Asia, one of the four great parts of the world, situate between 25 and 180 E lon. and between the equator and 80 N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Mæotis, the Don, and the Dwina, and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world, which of all others has been most peculiarly distinguished by heaven. There it was the first man was created; there the patriarchs

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lived; there the law was given to Moses, and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. Lastly, in Asia Jesus Christ appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences and religion, almost all had their original in Asia.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the N W coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Askeycron, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

Askrig, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Asne. See *Esne*.

Asola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles S E of Brescia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 miles N W of Treviso. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Asoph, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S W to N E. Lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Asoph. Catharinenslaf is the capital.

Asoph, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Asperosa, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S E of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the S E and

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S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 91 and 96 E lon. and 25 and 28 N lat.

Assancale, a town of Armenia, on the river Arax, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Asanchif, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles S E of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Asens, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the dutchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S W of Odensee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Assisio, a city of Italy, in the dutchy of Spole, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Assos, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S E of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

Assumption, an episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in South America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

Assynt, a district of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

Assyria, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbek Curdistan, and Irac.

Astabat, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Naksivan. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Ati, an ancient episcopal town of

Italy, in Montserrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Astorga, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles S W of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Astrabad, a large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Isaphan. Lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Astracan, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It seldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. The city of Astracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of two miles, are seen a great number of gardens and orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N W of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Asylum, a town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S W side of Susquehannah river, 67 miles N W of Wilkesbarre. Here there is a post-office 327 miles from Washington.

Atacama, a harbour of South America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 22 0 S.

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Atalaua, a town of Portugal, in Es-
tramadura seated on an eminence, with
a strong fortress, five miles S of To-
mar. Lon. 7 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Princi-
pato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policas-
tro. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Ath, a town in Austrian Hainault,
seated on the Dender, 12 miles N W
of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Athelney, an island of Somersetshire,
at the confluence of the Thone and
Parret, memorable for having afforded
shelter to king Alfred.

Athens, now called *Sotimes*, once a
celebrated city, the capital of Ancient
Attica, but now of Livadia, in Euro-
pean Turkey. After many revolutions,
the Turks finally wrested it from the
Venetians; and it has now not more
than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three
fourths are Christians of the Greek
church; the remainder Turks. It is
the see of an archbishop; and is de-
fended by a citadel on the summit of
a lofty rock. The town stands beneath
the citadel; not encompassing the rock
as formerly, but spreading into the
plain to the W and N W. Some mas-
ses of brick work, standing separate
without the town, belonged perhaps to
the ancient wall, of which other traces
also appear. The houses are mostly
mean and straggling. In the lanes,
the high walls on each side, which are
commonly white washed, reflect strong-
ly the light of the sun. The streets
were very irregular; and anciently
were neither uniform nor handsome.
There are many magnificent ruins,
which testify its former grandeur. It
is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100
miles N E of Lacedemon, and 320 S
by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57
E, lat. 38 5 N.

Athens, or Tyoga Point, a post town
of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, seat-
ed at the confluence of Tyoga river,
with the east branch of the Susque-
hannah, 90 miles N W of Wilkesbarre,
and 150 N of Northumberland.—And,
a part of Clark county, Georgia, 20
miles S E of Clarksborough, and 90
N W of Augusta.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Tuesday; seated on
the Anker, indifferently large and well
built; 10 miles N of Coventry, and
104 N W of London. Lon. 1 30 W,
lat. 52 40 N.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, in the

county of West Meath, seated on the
Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon.
7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athol, a district of Perthshire; a
beautiful, romantic, and mountainous
country, containing some fine lakes.

Athos, or *Monte-Santo*, a mountain
of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the
S of the gulf of Confessa, about 30
miles in circumference and two in per-
pendicular height. It is inhabited by
a great number of Greek monks, who
have many fortified monasteries upon
it. Here they cultivate olives and
vines; and are carpenters, masons, &c.
leading an austere life, and living to a
great age. It is 70 miles E of Solo-
nichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, a town of Ireland, in the county
of Kildare, and province of Leinster,
seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S
of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its
name from mount Atlas in Africa, and
lies between the W continents of Afri-
ca and Europe, and the E continent of
America. Its least breadth, from Guine-
a in Africa, to Brasil in South Ame-
rica, is 2309 miles. On one side of the
equator, it is called the North Atlantic
Ocean; and on the other the South
Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in
Africa, separating Barbary from Bile-
dulgerid. They are inhabited almost
in every place, except where the ex-
treme cold will not permit.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands,
discovered by captain Cook, in 1778.
Towards the N E and N W the face
of the country is ragged and broken;
but to the S it is more even. The hills
rise from the sea-side with a gentle ac-
clivity and at a little distance back are
covered with wood. The natives are
of a middle size, and in general stoutly
made. They are active, vigorous, and
most expert swimmers, the women
with infants at their breasts often leap-
ing over-board in a heavy surf, without
endangering their little ones.

Atri, an episcopal town of Naples, in
Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a
craggy mountain, four miles from the
gulf of Venice, and 10 S E of Teramo.
Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Atison, a village in Burlington county,
New Jersey, where there is a valuable
iron foundery, and a post-office; 26
miles W of Tuckerton, 29 E by S of
Philadelphia.

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Attlebury, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxis of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river which rises in the Tatarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, passes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus above Attock.

Ava, a large river which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths.

Ava, a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The houses are built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very straight with rows of trees planted on each side. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Ava, a long tract of coast in Asia, on the E side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negrais, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

Avalon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles S E of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Aube, a department of France, the late province of Champagne.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chesnuts, and walnuts. The silk-worm and mulberry-tree succeed well here. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles N W of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a castle, and is seated

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in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It was a dukedom, and belonged to the dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the present duke. At the revolution in France it shared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

Aubin, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

Aubin du Cormier, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Aubonne, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lausanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is but an indifferent town, seated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of Marche. It had a manufacture of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Aucaugrel, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adal, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Auch, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France; the buildings are moderate and elegant, and the streets though generally narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Auckland, Bishop's, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 N N W of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Aude, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc.

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in, on the river Nerre. It is a handsome town, and belonged to the duke of Richmond; and was confirmed to the present duke. At the revocation it shared the fate of the other towns of nobility.

Jersey, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

Cornier, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine province of Bretagne; famous for the treaty between viscount Trebutin and the duke of Orleans, after the death of Louis XII, in 1488, when the duke was made prisoner. It is ten miles from Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 31 N.

A handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N. A town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is but an indifferent town, seated on a branch of the river Thames, eight miles NE of Marlborough. Lon. 1 18 W of London. Lon. 1 31 N.

A town of France, in the department of Creuse and late territory of Bourbonnais. It had a manufacture of silk which made it populous. It is on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Bourges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N. A town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a bay. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archbishopric, and the capital of Gascony. It is on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Garonne. The cathedral is one of the finest; the buildings are magnificent, and the streets though narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 10,000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, &c. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Bishop's, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is pleasantly seated on the bank of a hill, and noted for its castle and for its chapel, the architecture is very curious. It is 10 miles S by W of Durham, and 10 miles N W of London. Lon. 1 34 43 N.

A department of France, part of the province of Languedoc.

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Aveiro, a town of Portugal, on the bank of the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

Avellino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of the province of Aargau, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumaean Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Avery'sboro', a post town of Cumberland county, North Carolina: standing on the E side of the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 35 miles N of Fayetteville, and 36 S of Raleigh.

Aves, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, a small but strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the bank of the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambrai, and 100 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Aufay, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rapperschwyl.

Augeburg, an ancient city of Suabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful

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plains, and large forests, full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. in 1550 hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned in the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt, and again taken by them August 24, 1796. It is seated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Augusta, the capital of Georgia, in North America, situated on the S W bank of the river Savannah, 120 miles N W of the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 300 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Augusta, a town of Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the N side of Kennebec river, 26 miles N of Wiscasset; 190 N E of Boston. Here is a post-office 667 miles from Washington.

Auguste, or *Austa*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Augustin, St. a town of North America, on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water; so that this place is ill situated for trade, though it is the chief town of E Florida. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N.

Augustine, a cape of S America, in Brazil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

Augustow, a small but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Nariou, 44 miles N of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Augustus, Fort, a small fortress of Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Taarfand Oich.

Avigliano, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of

a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome; that of Notre Dame is ancient but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E. of Nismes. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a considerable number of convents in the middle of the city, and is surrounded with a wall, and covered with fruit trees. It is 40 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Avis, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Avulcester, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Icknild-street passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 N W of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Aulps, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Aumale. See *Albemarle*.

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

Avon, a river that rises in Wilts, and coasting the edge of the New forest, falls into the English channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

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

Avon Lower, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

Avrach, a fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a

mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Avanches, an ancient town of France, in the department of the channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the See runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Auray, a small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 49 N.

Aurelius, a post town of Cayuga county, New York: the township is situated at the head of Owaseo lake, between the townships of Junius and Marodus, and contains 300 inhabitants.

Aurich, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles N E of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Aurillac, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles S W of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Aurora Island, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean. It is about twelve leagues long, but not above five broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

Aurangabad, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles N E of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Austinville, a village with a post office, in Wythe county, Virginia; situated on the E side of Kanhawa river 24 miles E of Wythe court house, and 366 from the city of Washington.

Austria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Swisserland; 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; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

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Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E,
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, an ancient town of France,
partment of the channel and
nce of Normandy; the city
it is finely seated on a cemi-
r which the See runs about
a half from the ocean and 39
als. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.
small seaport of France, on
t Morbihan, in the depart-
at name and late province
e, eight miles W of Vannes.
W, lat. 47 49 N.

a post town of Cayuga coun-
ork: the township is situat-
head of Owaseo lake, be-
townships of Junius and
and contains 300 inhabitants.
a town of Westphalia, in E
with a castle, where the
les. It is seated in a plain
l by forests full of game, 12
of Emhden. Lon. 7 12 E,
N.

a populous trading town of
the river Jordanne, in the
t of Cantal and late province
ne. Quantities of lace and
manufactured here. It is 30
of St. Flour, and 250 S of
on. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

land, an island, one of the
ides, in the S Pacific ocean.
twelve leagues long, but not
broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat.

bad, a considerable city of
e Deccan of Hindoostan. It
odern city; owing its rise,
all town, to the capital of
ad, to the great Aurungzebe,
in it had its name. It is 260
of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E,
N.

le, a village with a post of
the county, Virginia; situat-
E side of Kanhawa river 24
of Wythe court house, and
the city of Washington.

one of the circles of the Ger-
re, bounded on the W by
nd; on the N by Suabia, Ba-
emia, and Moravia; on the
gary; and on the S by Italy
a. It contains the archduchy
; the dutchies of Stiria,
Carniola, and Goritia; the
Tirol; and the bishoprics of
l Trent.

A U X

Austria, an archduchy, in the circle
of the same name. The river Ens
divides it into Upper and Lower; Vien-
na 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 plenty of its pas-
tures and the wholesomeness of the air.
Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful;
and the saffron better than that of the
East Indies.

Aun, an ancient town of France,
the episcopal see of the department of
Saone and Loire, in the late province
of Burgundy; it contains a great many
mines, and produces a great quantity of
sulphur. It is seated at the foot of
three mountains on the river of Arroux,
which washes its ancient walls, whose
ruins are so firm, and the stones so
closely united, that they seem almost
to be cut out of the solid rock, in this
city are the ruins of three temples, one
of which was dedicated to Janus, and
the other to Diana. They have manu-
factures of tapestry from cows hair and
thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their
delft ware is degenerated into earthen,
although with little industry, their ar-
gill would be very proper for porcelain.
In St. Martin's church is the tomb of
the cruel Brunchaud, whom Gregory of
Tours mentions as the monster of the
sixth century: she was accused of hav-
ing poisoned her son Childebert, and
of having procured the death of 10
kings; by the order of her grandson
Clovis 11, she was tied to the tail of a
wild mare, and thus miserably perished.
The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the col-
lege, and the seminary are worthy of
notice. Antun is 45 miles E by S of
Nevers, and 162 S E of Paris. Lon. 4
23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France,
100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth;
bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois,
on the E by Forez and Velay, on the
W by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche,
and on the S by Rouéigne and the Ce-
vennes. It now forms the two depart-
ments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

Awe Loch, one of the most beautiful
lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30
miles long, and in some parts, above
two broad. It contains many fine lit-
tle islands, tufted with trees. The
river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is
discharged into Loch Etive, at the vil-
lage of Bunawe.

Auxerre, an ancient town of France,

A X M

in the department of Yonne, lately an
episcopal see of Burgundy, advantage-
ously situated on the Yonne. The in-
habitants are computed at 10,000; and
it contains many fountains and squares.
It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39
E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonne, a town of France in the
department of Cote d'Or and late pro-
vince of Burgundy, with a castle, an
arsenal, handsome barracks, and a found-
ery for cannon. It is seated on the
Saone, over which there is a bridge of
23 arches, and is 17 miles E of Dijon.
Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Avatska-Bay, a harbour of Kamts-
chatka, the safest and most extensive
that has been discovered, and the on-
ly one in that part of the world, that
can admit vessels of a considerable
burden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Avlen, a small imperial town of Suab-
ia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W
of Oeting. It was taken by the French in
August 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Axbridge, a corporate town in So-
mersetshire, with a market on Thurs-
day. It is seated on the river Ax, under
the Mendip hills, where there is good
pasturage, 10 miles N W of Wells,
and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W,
lat. 51 17 N.

Axel, a small fortified town of Dutch
Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles
N of Ghent. It was taken by the
French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51
15 N.

Axholm, an island in the N W part
of Lincolnshire, in England. It is
formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle,
and is ten miles long and five broad.
It is a rich tract, in which much flax
is cultivated.

Axim, a territory on the Gold Coast
of Guinea, containing two or three vil-
lages on the sea shore. The inhabi-
tants are generally rich, and sell a
great deal of gold to the English and
Dutch. They are likewise industrious
in fishing and tilling the ground. The
excessive moisture of the climate ren-
ders it very unhealthy, but it produces
plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons,
oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort
and a factory here, called St. Antho-
ny.

Axminster, a town of Devonshire, on
the river Ax, with a market on Satur-
day. It was a place of note in the time
of the Saxons, but now contains only
200 houses. Here is a manufacture of

A Z A

broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Assam, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive but consist altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

Ayamonte, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock at the mouth of the river Gaudiara, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 miles N W of Cordiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Aylsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 N E of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Ayrmouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, six miles N of Berwick, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of that town. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

Ayr, a borough of Scotland, capital of an extensive county of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain, on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. It appears from history and other documents to have been a considerable place at the time of the Norman conquest. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fishery being in a manner given up. In the new town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II. in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes. Ayr is 65 miles S W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E by the counties of Lanerk and Dunfries, and on the S E and S by the shires of Kircudbright and Wigton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the N W and S W, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the N W angle of which though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

Azamor, a small seaport of Africa in the Kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

B A B

Azem. See *Assam*.

Azof. See *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 23 and 33 W lon. and between 37 and 49 N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken possession of by the Portuguese, to whom they have been subject ever since. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Gracioso, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 12 40 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Babolitza Carethna, or *Babolitza*, a town of Slavonia, near the river Drave, between Posega and Zygeth.

Babylon, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls, were not only gardens

B A B

e Assam.
Asoph.
Western Islands, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, between 33° W lon. and between 37° and 40° N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, E of Newfoundland. They were discovered by the Flemings in 1497, but were afterwards discovered by the Portuguese, and have been subject ever since to the crown of Portugal. There are nine in number, viz. St. Michael, Terceira, St. Antonio, Fyial, Pico, Flores, &c. They were called the Azores in the number of hawks which were seen there. The two westernmost are named Flores and Corvo, and are of flowers on the sides of the mountains. The subject of a governor-general was sent to Angra, in Terceira. The animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried to any other part will expire in a few hours. The soil is fertile, and enjoys a salubrious climate, but are subject to violent

B A D

and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 624 feet in length, and 30 cubits broad. The tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 3000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns, at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 cubits thick. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonassar.

Baca, or Baza, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles N E of Gaudix. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Bacano, a village of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, on a small lake, near a river of the same name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

Bacaseray, a town in the Russian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crime Tartars were accustomed to reside. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Bacarrach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bachuan, one of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Balajoz, a town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile territory on the Gaudana, over which there is a famous bridge built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Cata-

B A G

lonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four miles S of Rastadt. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Fustenburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

Baden, an ancient and handsome town in a county of the same name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Therme Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles N W of Zurich. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Baden, a neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Sucechat, 15 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S E of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Baldeworth, a village in Gloucestershire, remarkable for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is seven miles N E of Gloucester.

Baeza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop and has a university, seated on the Gaudalquivir, 15 miles N E of Juen. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Baffin's Bay, a bay in North America, discovered by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a NW passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 N latitude.

Baffo, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Bagdad, falsely supposed to be an-

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MANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Near it is a small island in the same name. Lon. 12 40 N.

Baden, a town of Suabia, in Wirtemberg, five miles N. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Baboliza, or Babilza, a town of Spain, near the river Drave, in the kingdom of Castile, and Zygeth.

Babylon, a famous city in Asia, at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, it is said to have been seated on the Tigris; and as some think it was the same as the Bagdad, which is by many called Babylon. This name of a city in Egypt, and near the place where it is now. What authors tell of the bigness of Old Babylon is incredible; for they affirm it to be 36 stadia in circumference, or 50 of our statute miles; and that it was not full of houses; for the gardens were not only gardens

B A G

cient *Babylon*, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. The city is large and populous; and the advantage of the Tigris is so considerable, with regard to commerce, that although the climate is excessive hot and in other respects far from being agreeable, yet the number of its inhabitants is computed at 300,000. The revenue would be immense if the government was mild; but instead of this the bashaw is continually extorting money from the poor inhabitants; from none more than from the Christians and Jews, many of whom are obliged to leave the city. In the months of June, July, and August, the weather is so extremely hot, as to oblige the inhabitants to live for these months in subterraneous apartments, which are arched over to admit the freer circulation of the air. The houses are generally large, built of brick, and cement, and are arched over; many of the windows are made of elegant Venetian glass; the ceilings are mostly ornamented with a kind of chequer-work, which has generally a noble appearance; most of the houses have a court-yard before them, in the middle of which is a plantation of orange trees, &c. that has a pleasing effect. The soil, which would produce not only every conveniency of life, but almost every luxury, is thro' the natural indolence of the Turks, in a great measure uncultivated and neglected. The bazars or markets here are large and extensive, being covered over with arches built of masonry, and divided into different streets filled with shops of all kinds of merchandise, to the number of 12,000. On the N side of the town is the citadel which commands the river. In the city are several large beautiful mosques. There are also a number of antique buildings. At the distance of about 10 miles stand the ruins of an ancient tower called the *Tower of Nimrod*. Whether this tower was at first of a square or round form is now difficult to determine. The height of the ruin is about 126 feet, the diameter of the largest and middle part about 100 feet. Bagdad was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all

by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Bassora. Lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 29 N.

Baglana, or *Bocclana*, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is inclosed by a ridge of mountains, called the *Gaats*. It is bounded on the N by Candeish, on the S W by Visampour, and on the S E by Dowlatabad.

Bagnara, a seaport of Naples, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Begneres, a town of France in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles S E of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, 8 miles S W of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and two fountains which rise in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, situate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27 N lat. and 73 and 81 W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaal, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India

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Company; and most of the saltpetre
they export is manufactured in this
province, of which Patna is the ca-
pital.

Baheren Island lies in the gulf of
Persia, and was once famous for its
pearl fishery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10
N.

Bahus, a strong town of Sweden,
capital of a government of the same
name, on a rock, in an island, 10 miles
N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat.
57 52 N.

Baia, an inconsiderable town of Na-
ples, in Terra di Lavoro; it was fa-
mous, in the time of the Romans, for
its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its
splendor may be inferred from its in-
numerable ruins, heaps of marble, moi-
sacs, stucco, and other precious frag-
ments of taste. It flourished in full
glory down to the days of Theodoric
the Goth; but the destruction of these
enchanted palaces followed quickly
upon the irruption of the northern con-
querors. Loss of fortune left not the
Romans the means of supporting such
expensive establishments. No sooner
had opulence withdrawn its hand than
the unbridled sea rushed back upon
the ground from whence it had been
forced back by Roman luxury; moles
and buttresses were torn asunder and
washed away; whole promontories
with the proud towers that once crown-
ed their brows, were undermined and
tumbled headlong into the deep, where
many feet below the surface, pave-
ments of streets, foundations of houses,
and masses of walls may still be seen;
yet Baia in its ruined state, and strip-
ped of all its ornaments, still presents
many beautiful and striking objects for
the pencil. It is seated on the bay of
Naples, 12 miles W of Naples. Lon.
14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, a populous town of Hungary,
on the Danube, 35 miles N W of Es-
seck. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of
Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon.
14 22 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Baikal, a great lake in Siberia, in
the province of Irkutsk, 420 miles long
and 80 broad. There are a great many
seals in it of a blackish colour, and
sturgeons of a monstrous size.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the
department of the North and late
French Flanders, nine miles S W of
Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

B A L

Bain Gonga, or Bain River, a river
of Hindoostan, which rises near the
Nerbudda, runs southward through
Berar, and, after a course of near 400
miles, unites with the Godavery, with-
in the hills that bound the British Cir-
ears.

Bairdston, a post town of Nelson
county, Kentucky, with about 600 in-
habitants. It is situated on the N side
of Beech creek (a branch of Rolling
river) 16 miles N E of Headsburg, and
53 S W of Frankfort.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Der-
bysire, with a market on Moulday,
seated on the river Wye, among the
hills, 20 miles N N W of Derby and
131 of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53
13 N.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the pro-
vince of Schirvan, the most commodi-
ous haven of the Caspian Sea, on the
W coast of which it is situate. The
number of shoals and sandbanks render
the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku
is a fortress, surrounded by high brick
walls, 300 miles S of Astracan. Lon.
49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a town in Merionethshire,
with a market on Saturday. It stands
on the lake of Bala, or Pembreere,
which is 13 miles in length, and six in
breadth, and abounds with a fish cal-
led a guinard, resembling a salmon in
shape, and tasting like a trout. The
river Dee runs through this lake. The
town is noted for a great trade in knit
woollen stockings. It is 50 miles S S
E of Holyhead, and 195 N W of Lon-
don. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balagat, a province in the Deccan
of Hindoostan, and the largest of the
three which compose that kingdom. It
consists of a vast extent of fertile and
populous plains, supported in the na-
ture of a terrace, by a stupendous wall
of mountains, called the Gaats, which
rises abruptly from the low country
called the Concan. This tract is so
elevated, that the air is cool and plea-
sant. It extends through the penin-
sula, to the southern extremity of My-
sore.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain,
in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the
foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles N W
of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55
N.

Balaruc, a town of France, near the
road from Montpellier to Toulouse;
noted for its baths.

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Balasore, a seaport to the N W of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles S W of Hoogly. Lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Balastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Balbec, a city of Asia in Syria, anciently called *Heliopolis*. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the E side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins and to Volney. The ground around this temple is strewn with broken columns, mutilated capitals, and the remains of pilastres, entablatures and cornices; around it is a row of ruined edifices which display all the ornaments of the richest architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

Balch, a town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Baldivia, a seaport of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

Ballock, a town in Herts, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W S W of Royston, and 37 N N W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Bali, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and very warlike. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Balaaghy, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Ballyconnel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles N E of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Ballynakill, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's county, 18 miles N W of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Ballyshannon, a large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, with a good harbour, 110 miles N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Ballooistan, *Littie*, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Ballstown, a township of Saratoga county, New-York, with 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post-office, 25 miles N W of Waterford, and 30 N of Albany.

Ballstown Springs: these waters are within the precincts of the town, and are eminently celebrated for their medicinal virtues. There are several bathing houses erected, and the accommodations for visitors are very convenient.

Baltic, a large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E, from which run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets thro' the Sound into the Ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles N E of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Baltimore is the principal town of Baltimore county, and the largest in the state of Maryland. It is seated on the N side of Potapscow river, at the head of Chesapeake bay, in the lat. of 39 21 N, and long. of 77 48 W. In point of size as well as commerce, this thriving city ranks as fourth in the United States. At the last enumeration (1800) the inhabitants were reckoned 26,514, having doubled in ten years: One eighth are in a state of slavery.—Fells Point which may be considered as part of the town, being separated from it only by a small creek, possesses an excellent harbour, where

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Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 53 56 N.
Donnell, a town of Ireland, in county of Cavan, 11 miles N E of Sligo. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.
Skillicumpeggie, a borough of Ireland, in county of Wick, 18 miles N W of Killybegs. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.
Donnycannon, a large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a harbour, 110 miles N W of Londonderry. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.
Littleton, a country of Hindostan, bordering on the N of the Ganges, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and 30 to 40 broad. Westward it borders on the country of the

Delhi, a township of Saratoga county, New-York, with 2000 inhabitants. There is a post-office, 25 miles S of Albany, and 30 N of Albany.
Delhi Springs: these waters are celebrated for their medicinal properties. They are situated in the N of the city of Albany, and are very convenient for visitors.

A large sea between Denmark, Sweden to the W, and Germany, and Russia to the E, which runs the gulfs of Bothnia, the Baltic, and Dantzic. It is held that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, but that a current always sets through it into the Ocean. Yellow

Clear, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a headland into the sea, nine miles N of the city of Cork. Lon. 9 14 W, lat.

Point, the principal town of the county of Maryland, and the largest in the state. It is seated on the banks of the Potapscoc river, at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, in the lat. of 38 45 N, and long. of 77 48 W. In addition to commerce, this town ranks as fourth in the state. At the last enumeration, the inhabitants were reckoned at 10,000, having doubled in ten years. The eighth are in a state of slavery. Point which may be considered the town, being seated on a point, and is only by a small creek, and an excellent harbour, where

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all large vessels belonging to the port of London, and the mouth of the harbour is defended by a fortress of considerable strength.—The imports of 1798 amounted to 12,000,000 of dollars, and the shipping to 59,000 tons. There are in the city nine places of public worship belonging to as many sects, three banks, besides a branch of the United States bank, and several insurance offices.—The streets are of a convenient width, being from 40 to 150 feet wide, and laid with considerable regularity, mostly paved and lighted.—The markets are regular and well supplied with fresh meat, fish and vegetables: the butter is not to be praised, and the cheese consumed is imported from Europe or the neighbouring states.

Bamberg, a large, handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Banff. See *Banff*.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles N N E of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It sends one member to parliament; and has been long noted for its cakes and cheese; it is seated on the Charwell, 75 miles N N W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

Bancalis, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bangkok, a town of Asia, in the king-

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dom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the sea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the general name of five islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. If we except the production of the nutmeg the Banda islands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is also very unhealthy. These islands have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. Since the present war (1800) they have been captured by the British. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S E of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandora, the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

Banff, a seaport, and the county-town of Banffshire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by government. It has several streets, of which that with the town house in it, adorned with a new spire, is very handsome. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the Deveron is very uncertain, being often stopped by the shifting of sands, which are continually changing in great storms; the pier which is defended by a battery, is therefore placed on the outside. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff castle, belonging to the Findlater family; and near it is a most magnificent seat lately built by the earl of Fife. It lies in a beautiful plain washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft

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vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles N W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the S E by Aberdeenshire, and on the N W by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 30 miles, and its extent along the coast nearly 30.

Bangalore, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its situation, the key of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles N E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Banghir, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Bangor, an episcopal city in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and a free school. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 N W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Bangor, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; lying on the W side of the river Penobscot, at the head of navigation, about 37 miles N of Castine on the same river.

Banjar, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the English have a factory.

Banstead, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S S W of London.

Bantam, a large town on the N W coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by

the Dutch, who deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. The produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name; in this bay the French fleet lay for several days in their late attempt to invade Ireland 1799. Lon. 92 5 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Bapaume, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles S E of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Bar, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles N W of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a late dutchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Bar-le-duc, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late dutchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar-sur-Aube, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, famous for its wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S W of Joinville. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Bar-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 20 miles S W of Bar-sur-Aube. Lon. 4 32 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island. The W coast of Baras is low, and the soil in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the E coast, where it is barren. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 56 55 N.

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Baracoa, a seaport of Cuba, 50 miles
N E of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10
W, lat. 21 0 N.

Baranco de Malambo, a town of S
America, in Terra Firma, with a bi-
shop's see, and a good harbour; seated
on the river Madalena, 75 miles N of
Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11
40 N.

Baranwahr, a town of Lower Hun-
gary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It
is seated on the rivulet Crosso, near the
Danube, 90 miles N W of Belgrade.
Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the
Windward Islands, in the W Indies,
25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.
It belongs to the English; and the num-
ber of the whites is about 20,000, who
have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are
sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger;
and they have most of the fruits com-
mon to the climate. The sugar export-
ed hence is whiter and finer than that
of any other plantation; and they have
one particular production, called Bar-
badoes tar, which rises out of the earth,
and swims upon the surface of the wa-
ter. This island has suffered much from
hurricanes; particularly from a dread-
ful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles
E of St. Vincent. The capital is
Bridgetown.

Barbary, a country of Africa, be-
tween the Atlantic Ocean, the Medi-
terranean Sea, and Egypt, and contain-
ing the countries of Barca, Tripoli,
Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It
is near 2000 miles in length, and, in
some places 750 in breadth. It was
known to the ancients by the names of
Mauritania, Numidia Proper, Africa,
and Libya. It is the best country in
all Africa, except Egypt. The air is
mild, and the soil fertile in corn, dates,
almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums,
citrons, lemons, oranges, with plenty
of roots and herbs in their kitchen gar-
dens. Their chief trade consists in
their fruits, in the horses called barbs,
Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo,
wax, tin, and coral. The establish-
ed religion is the Mahometan, and
there are some Jews; but no Chris-
tians, except the slaves.

Barbe, St. a town of New Biscay, in
Mexico, near which are rich silver
mines. It is 500 miles N W of Mexico.
Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barbering, a town of Tuscany, seated
at the foot of the Appenine mountains,

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on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Flo-
rence. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the
department of Charente and late pro-
vince of Angoumois. It has a mineral
spring called Fontrouilleuse, and had
a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45
miles N E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 0,
lat. 45 30 N.

Barbuda, one of the British Caribbee
islands, subject to the British, about
20 miles long, and 12 broad. The in-
habitants (about 1500) are chiefly em-
ployed in raising corn, and breeding
cattle, for which they find a ready
market in the neighbouring islands. It
is the property of the Codrington fami-
ly, and is 19 miles N E of St. Christo-
pher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

Barca, a country of Barbary, on the
S coast of the Mediterranean, between
Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren des-
ert, inhabited by none but wandering
Arabs. Here was seated the famous
temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult
of access on account of the burning
sands.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, in Catslo-
nia, of which it is the capital, seated
on the Mediterranean Sea. Its shape
is between a square and an oval; it
contains about 15,000 houses, and is
defended by a fort, called Mont Joy,
which stands on a rocky mountain, a
mile W of the town. It has double
walls on the N and E, and the sea on
the S, with a mole for the security of
ships. The city is divided into two
parts, the Old and the New, separated
from each other by a wall and a large
ditch; the streets are handsome, well
paved with large stones, wide, and ve-
ry clean. It is the residence of a vice-
roy, is a bishop's see, has a fine univer-
sity, a mint, a good port, and is adorn-
ed with handsome buildings. The ca-
thedral is large, handsome and adorned
with two towers. The arsenal con-
tains arms for several thousand men,
and docks for the building of gallees.
It is a place of great trade, and they
make curious works in glass; the
knives are likewise in great reputation,
as well as the blankets. In 1705, it
was taken by the earl of Peterborough,
after a siege of three weeks. In 1706,
Philip V. invested it with a numerous
army, but was obliged to raise the
siege. In 1714, it was taken by the
French and Spaniards, when it was
deprived of all its privileges, and the

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citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles S E of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

Barcelona, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Bardewick, formerly a large town of Germany, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Bardeley, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

Bardt, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Bareges, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

Bareith, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles S E of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Barfields, a post town in Liberty county, South Carolina, 414 miles from Washington.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherburg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

Bari, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

Barling, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, in an un-

wholsome air. It is chiefly celebrated for a magnificent nunnery founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Barletta, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles W S W of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Barnard-Castle, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles S W of Durham, and 244 N N W of London. Lon. 1 49 W lat. 54 35 N.

Barnet, a town in Caledonia county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 19 miles N of Haverhill, New Hampshire. This township is settled principally by emigrants from Scotland, as the name implies, who were estimated at 858 in 1800. Here is a post office 596 miles from Washington.

Barnet, a town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situate on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Clipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. At the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription to commemorate the decisive battle, which was fought 1471 near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster. Barnet is 11 miles N by W, of London. Lon. 0 5 W lat. 51 42 N.

Barnsley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

Barnsley, a village of Gloucestershire. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 miles N E of Cirencester.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tau, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 m. N N W of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

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It is chiefly celebrated for an ancient nunnery founded in 1087 and a part of the walls still visible. It is seven miles from London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 30 N.

A handsome and strong town, in Bari, with a bishop's seat, on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles from Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Bath, a town in the county of Somerset, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tees, in the manufacture of stockings, 15 miles from Durham, and 244 from London. Lon. 1 49 W lat. 54 45 N.

A town in Caledonia county, situated on the W side of the river, 19 miles N of Haverhill, Hampshire. This township is principally by emigrants from the name implies, who arrived at 858 in 1800. Here is 596 miles from Washington.

A town partly in Middlesex, and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays in the parish of East Ham, situated on the top of a hill, called High Barnet, and 10 miles from London, by Henry II. to the westward of the Alban's. At the meeting of the Alban's and Hatfield roads, with an inscription to commemorate a decisive battle, which was fought near this place between the king and Lancaster. Barnes N by W, of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 42 N.

A town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, in a considerable manufacture of iron. It is seated on the river, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 10 miles W of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 53 35 N.

A village of Gloucestershire, with large quarries of excellent stone, and 4 miles N E of Cirencester.

A seaport and borough, with a market on Friday, on the river Tau, 12 miles from the Bay in the Bristol Channel, N N W of Exeter, and 10 miles from London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 45 N.

A town of Barnstable

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county, Massachusetts, where there is a post office. It is situated on a bay of the same name about 72 miles S E by S of Boston. The inhabitants are enumerated at 3000, who depend principally on the sea for a sustenance, and are accounted among the most expert seamen.

Baroach, a town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Barraux, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isere, six miles S of Chambery. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Barre, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts: it is distant about 60 miles W from Boston, and contains 2000 inhabitants. And a village with a post office in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles from Newbury the county town.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, situated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. It has a market on Monday. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Baruth, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles N E of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

Basartschick, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basil, or *Basle*, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. The largest has five gates, six suburbs, 200 streets, six 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 cathedral is an elegant

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Gothic building, but disfigured by a daubing of rose coloured paint, spread over the whole edifice. The great Erasmus is interred here under a marble tomb. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly an exquisite piece of the sufferings of Christ by Holbein, are much admired. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. The clocks always go an hour too fast, according to some for the quick dispatch of business; others say it was owing to an assault, or according to some a conspiracy to murder the magistrates being prevented by that means. This town is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several manufactures, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The bishops of Basle once possessed the sovereignty over the city and canton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their residence at Porentru; still retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle; and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Prussia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel August 28. Basle 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; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. Basle has now lost its independence, and has together with all Switzerland been obliged to bow to the tyrannical yoke of France, who without even the pretence of a provocation invaded and laid waste this tranquil country, and reduced it to slavery. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Basilicata, a province of Naples abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Cirenza is the capital.

Basilipotamo, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Caloctina. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

B A S

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 35 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 47 W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 51 19 N.

Baskinridge, a post town in Somerset county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Passaic river, 7 miles S W of Morristown; famous for the capture of General Lee, by Col. Harcourt of the British army, in the year 1776.

Basques, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Sould, and now forms, with Berne, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire, at a small distance from the town of North Berwick. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the S W, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In summer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner, rising in the form of a cone, is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people close by each other hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. It also contains a small warren for rabbits, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Bassano, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Basse, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles S W of Lisle. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28 N.

B A S

Basseeen a city and fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles N W of Keswick. It is four miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

Basseterre, the capital of Gaudaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

Bassora, or *Bussarah*, a city and seaport of Turkey in Asia, 40 miles N W of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighbouring deserts. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

Bastia, a seaport of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Bastia, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 miles S S W of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Bastimentos, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in South America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour.

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Bastogne, a town of Austrian Luxem-
burg, 25 miles N W of Luxemburg.
Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Batacola, a seaport on the coast of
Malabar, between Onore and Barce-
lore. Here are the remains of a once
considerable city, on the banks of a
small river, four miles from the sea.
The country produces a good deal of
pepper; the English had a factory
here, but were all massacred by the
natives, because one of their bull dogs
killed a consecrated cow.

Bataseck, a town of Lower Hungary,
on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda.
Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Batavia, the ancient name of an island
in Dutch Guelderland, from which the
Dutch are sometimes called Batavians.
See *Betwee*.

Batavia, a city of the island of Java,
capital of all the Dutch settlements in
the East Indies. The fort is built at a
distance from the town of stone brought
from Europe. In general, the place is
very beautiful and built of white stones;
they have canals in the principal streets,
planted on each side with evergreen
trees. Batavia contains a prodigious
number of inhabitants, of every country
in these parts. It is the residence of
the governor-general of all the Dutch
colonies in the East Indies. It has a
handsome hospital and arsenal; and all
the goods brought from other parts of
the East Indies are laid up here, till
they are exported to their places of
destination. The air is very unwhole-
some; and this place is represented as
the grave of European navigators. Its
harbour is excellent, and seated on the
NE part of the island. Shortly after
the Dutch declared war against Eng-
land, Batavia was captured by the Bri-
tish. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

Batavia, a post town of Green coun-
ty, New-York, situated on Batavia
creek, a branch of Schoharrie river,
about midway between Bristol and
Catskill, being 30 miles W of the lat-
ter.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, with
a market on Wednesday and Saturday.
It has been famous from the time of
the Romans, for its hot springs, which
are not only used as baths, but inter-
nally as a medicine. The springs are
distinguished by the names of the
Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the
King's-bath. The reputation of these
waters has so much increased, that

B A T

Bath is become the principal resort,
next to the metropolis, for the nobility
and gentry, and the constant residence
of many opulent invalids, as well as of
numerous votaries of dissipation. In
splendour and elegance of buildings, it
exceeds every town in England; they
are constructed of a white stone, and
the fronts, which are all three stories
high, are adorned with three rows of
columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic
and Corinthian orders. The principal
seasons for the waters are spring and
autumn. The poor who come here to
drink the waters, may be received in-
to a magnificent hospital. Bath is seat-
ed on the Avon, which has been made
navigable hence to Bristol: 12 miles
E S E of Bristol, and 107 W of Lon-
don. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Bath, a village in Steuben county,
with a post-office, 20 miles N W of
the Painted Post, and 120 S E of
Niagara.

Bath, a village with a post-office, in
Berkley county, Virginia; situated on
the S side of Potomack river, about
35 miles W of Winchester, and famous
for its warm springs.

Bath court-house, a post town of
Bath county, Virginia, and the principal
seat of justice, 50 miles W of Staunton,
and 227 from Washington.

Batha, or *Bachia*, a town of Hunga-
ry, in a county of the same name, on the
Danube, 110 miles S S E of Buda. Lon.
20 40 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Battel, a town in Sussex, with a mar-
ket on Thursday, famous for the deci-
sive victory gained by William I. over
Harold in 1066; in memory of which
he founded here a celebrated abbey,
which its remains shew to have been
a noble structure. This town is noted
for a manufacture of gunpowder, well
known by the name of Battel powder.
It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 S
E of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 50 55
N.

Battecola, a fortified town, on the
E coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5
55 N.

Battenburg, a town of Dutch Guel-
derland, seated on the N bank of the
Meuse, ten miles S W of Nimeguen.
Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Battersea, a village in Surry, noted
for its fine asparagus. Near it stands
a distillery and a curious horizontal air-
mill. Here Sir Walter St. John found-
ed a freeschool; and here is a timber

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bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is four miles W S W of London.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

Battletown, a post town of Frederick county, Virginia, eight miles W by N of Stevensburg, six E of Winchester, and 70 N W of Washington.

Bavaria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, on the N W by Franconia, on the N E by Bohemia, and on the E and S by Austria. It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau, the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg.

Bavaria Proper, a duchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bavaria. This duchy is 125 miles long from E to W, and 87 broad from N to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Its capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Upper Palatinate of, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria. It is a duchy, subject to the elector palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

Bayas, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. In 1792 it surrendered to the Austrians but was retaken the same year. It is three miles S W of Malplaquet, and 12 S W of Mons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Bayas, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Baugenci, a town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleans, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

Baume-les-Nonnes, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had before the French revolution a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide, and after descending

300 paces, a grotto is seen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Bausk, or *Bautko*, a small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 miles S E of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Bautzen, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Bawtry, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has been long noted for millstones and grindstones, and seated on the river Idle, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Baya, or *Baja*, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Esseeck. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, once a bishop's see. The cathedral is a noble structure. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nancy. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Bayona, or *Bayona*, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Bayonne, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated on the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this side the river Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the suburbs of St. Esprit is beyond this last river. There is a communication be-

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tween these different parts by a bridge.
The Nive and Adour, unite their
streams in the middle of this city, and
proceed to the sea, at the distance of a
quarter of a league. 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. The citadel is the
strongest in France. Bayonne was
lately a bishop's see; and the ancient
cathedral is remarkable for the height
of the nef, and the delicacy of the pil-
lars which support it. The military
weapon, the bayonet, bears the name
of this city, in which it was invented.
The hams and chocolate of Bayonne
are famous. It is 25 miles S W of
Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon.
1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

Bazas, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Gironde and late province
of Guienne, and lately an episcopal see.
It is seated on a rock, five miles from
the river Garonne, and 42 S E of Bour-
deaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

Beachy-head, a promontory on the
coast of Sussex, between Hastings and
Shoreham, where the French fleet de-
feated the English and Dutch in 1690.
Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Bucks, with
a market on Thursday. The Poet
Waller died here, and is interred in the
churchyard, as is likewise the late Ed-
mund Burke who resided here. It is
23 miles W N W of London. Lon. 0
30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Thursday, seated on
the Bert, 15 miles W N W of Dor-
chester, and 138 W by S of London.
Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bearn, a late province of France,
bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the W
by Spanish Navarre, on the S by
Saulle and a part of Lower Navarre and
on the N by Gascony and Armagnac.
It now forms with Basques, the de-
partment of the Lower Pyrenees.

Beaucaine, a town of France, in the
department of Gard and late province
of Languedoc, on the Rhone, opposite
Tarascon, with which it has a commu-
nication by a bridge of boats. The
fair, held July 22, at this place, is one
of the most famous in Europe. It is
10 miles E of Nismes. Lon. 4 39 E,
lat. 43 50 N.

Beauce, a late province of France,
between the Isle of France, Blasois,

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and Orleanois. It now forms the de-
partment of Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a small town of France, in
the department of Maine and Loire
and late province of Anjou, containing
about 160 houses. It is 15 miles E of
Angers. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

Beaufort, a strong town of Savoy,
in Italy on the river Oran, 12 miles N
E of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45
50 N.

Beaufort, a town of South Carolina,
on Port Royal Island. Lon. 80 10 W
lat. 31 40 N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Rhone and Loire, and late
province of Lyonois, with an old castle.
It is seated on the river Ardriere, at
the foot of a mountain, eight miles W
of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 46 9 W.

Beaumaris, the county town of An-
glesey, with a market on Wednesday
and Saturday. It stands on the strait
of Menai, and was fortified with a cas-
tle by Edward I. It has no trade; yet
there is very good anchorage in the
bay that lies before the town; vessels
often find security here in hard gales.
It is governed by a mayor, and sends
one member to parliament. It is 59
miles W by N of Chester, and 241 1/2
W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53
15 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the
department of the North and late
French Hainault. It was ceded to the
French in 1684, and taken by the Eng-
lish in 1691, who blew up the castle. It
is seated between the Macse and
Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon.
4 19 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne, a town of
France, in the department of Upper
Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles
from the mouth of that river, and 12
S E of Lectoure.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town of France,
in the department of Lower Seine and
late province of Normandy, 22 miles
S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 49 7
N.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, a town of
France, in the department of Sarthe,
and late province of Maine, 10 miles N
of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town of France,
in the department of Seine and Oise,
and late province of the isle of France,
seated on the declivity of a hill, on the
river Oise, which has a bridge, 20

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miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles S W of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Beauvois, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, and is admired for its fine architecture; the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raise the siege; and in memory of their exploits, they used to walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Thein, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, a seaport of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles S W of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 55 N.

Bebelinguen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 miles N W of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had formerly a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Beeches, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and two free schools, one of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles S W of Yarmouth, and 108 N E of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Bec-d'Arieux, or *Bedarieux*, a town of France, in the province of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausnics, 55 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Beckum, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, situated at

the source of the river Verse, 20 miles S E of Munster. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Becangil, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedal, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, through which passes a Roman causeway. It is 10 miles S E of Richmond, and 220 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Beddington, a village near Croydon, in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral.

Beden, or *Beding*, a village in Sussex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English Channel at New Shoreham.

Beder, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 miles N W of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Bedford, a borough, and a county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is divided into two parts by the Ouse, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is not large nor well built. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling green. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Bedford, a village with a post office, in West Chester county, New York; about 35 miles North Eastwardly from the city of New York, and has about 2400 inhabitants.

Bedford, an incorporated town, the capital of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 210 miles W of Philadelphia, 106 E by S of Pittsburg, and 150 N W of Washington. The county was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March 1771. It has a post office and about 300 inhabitants.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, in the Isle of Ely, consisting of 300,000 acres, and extending into the counties

of Northampton, Rutland, and Cambridgeshire. It was first settled by William the Conqueror, and is now a great royal demesne. The soil is fertile, and the water is good. It is a great storehouse of corn, and is famous for its cloth. The people are industrious and well-to-do. It is a very pleasant place to live in, and is well worth a visit.

B E D

of the river Verse, 20 miles
 ter. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51
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B E G

of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, North-
 ampton, and Lincoln. After various
 attempts to drain these fens, in the
 reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I.
 William earl of Bedford, in 1649, un-
 dertook and completed it; and, in the
 reign of Charles II. a corporation was
 established for the government of this
 great level. In these fens are sever-
 al decoys, in which innumerable
 quantities of wild fowl are taken dur-
 ing the season.
Bedfordshire, a county in England,
 bounded on the N E by Huntingdon-
 shire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, on
 the S E by Herts, on the S W by
 Bucks, and on the N W by Northamp-
 tonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles,
 and its greatest breadth 22. The air
 is healthy; the Ouse, which in its
 course receives the Ivel, divides it into
 two parts. The N side of the Ouse is
 fertile and woody; but the S is less so.
 Its chief products are corn, butter, and
 fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace,
 straw hats, baskets, and toys.
Bednore, or *Bidanore*, a town of the
 peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore.
 It was taken by general Matthews, in
 1783; But retaken soon after by Tip-
 poo Sultan. The capitulation was vio-
 lated, and the general poisoned. It is
 452 miles S E of Bombay, and 187 N
 W of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E,
 lat. 14 0 N.
Bedouins, a modern name of the wild
 Arabs, who live in tents, and are dis-
 persed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the
 North of Africa, governed by their own
 chiefs, in the same manner as the pa-
 triarchs were formerly; their principal
 employment is the grazing of cattle.
Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire,
 by prescription, which sends two mem-
 bers to parliament. It is five miles S
 W of Hungerford, and 71 W of Lon-
 don. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.
Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, in the
 Decan, a principal branch of the
 Kistna, joining it near Edghir. It rises
 in the mountains to the N of Poonah.
Befort, a small but strong town of
 France, in the department of Upper
 Rhine, and late province of Alsace, at
 the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of
 Basil. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.
Begia, or *Beggia*, a town of Africa,
 in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong
 castle, on the declivity of a mountain,
 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E,
 lat. 36 42 N.

B E L

Beja, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo,
 in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the
 same name, 72 miles S E of Lisbon.
 Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.
Bejapour. See *Vissapour*.
Beichlingen, a town of Germany, in
 Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar.
 Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.
Beinheim, a fort of France, in the late
 province of Alsace, on the Sur, near
 its confluence with the Rhine, six
 miles S W of Rastadt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat.
 48 50 N.
Beira, a province of Portugal, bound-
 ed on the N by Tra-los-Montes and
 Entre-Doutero-c-Minho, on the S by
 Portuguesc Estramadura, on the E by
 the Spanish province of the same
 name, and on the W by the Atlantic.
Belcastro, an episcopal town of Nap-
 les, in Calabrio Ulteriore, seated on
 a mountain, eight miles from the sea,
 and 12 S W of San Severino. Lon. 17
 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.
Belcherton, a post town of Hamp-
 shire county, Massachusetts, 13 miles
 W by N of Brookfield, the same dis-
 tance E by S of Northampton, and
 about 80 W of Boston.
Belchite, a town of Spain, in Arra-
 gon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles
 S of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41
 33 N.
Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the
 county of Fermanagh, seated on Laugh
 Nilly, 18 miles S E of Ballyshannon.
 Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.
Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the
 county of Sligo, 22 miles S W of Sligo.
 Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.
Belem, a town of Portugal, in Estra-
 madura, on the N side of the Tajo, a
 mile from Lisbon, designed to defend
 the entrance to that city; and here all
 the ships that sail up the river must
 come to. Here they inter the kings
 and queens of Portugal; and here is a
 royal palace.
Belestat, a town of France, in the
 department of Arriege, and late coun-
 ty of Foix, remarkable for a spring,
 which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows
 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a
 clock.
Belfast, a borough and seaport of Ire-
 land, in the county of [Antrim, seated
 on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the
 most flourishing commercial towns in
 Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793,
 connecting the harbour with Lough
 Neagh. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

B E L

Belfast, a post town of Hancock county, Maine, near the mouth of Penobscot river, 31 miles N of Thomastown on Penobscot bay.

Belgorod, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 80 miles S E of Bender.

Belgrade, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with wood to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. It was taken in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but restored at the peace of Reichenback in 1790. It is 265 miles S E of Vienna, and 400 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Belgrade, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Belgrado, a town of Italy in Venetian Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Bellar, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Limosin, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Belle-air, a post town of Harford county, Maryland, 77 miles from Washington: being the principal seat of justice, it has a court house and jail, but few inhabitants.

Bellegarde, a strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken the next year, after an obstinate defence, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Snone, 15 miles N E of Chalons. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761,

and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Belleisle, an island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Belleme, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Bellep, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N N W of Hexham and 204 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

Bellinzona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Bellunese, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrimo, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles N E of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Belmonte, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zenland and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

Belt, Little, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Betevedere, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is delightfully situ-

B E L

in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W,

island of North America
south of the strait between
and Newfoundland,
raints take also the name
Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55

town of France, in the
Orne and late province
with an ancient castle, 75
Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat.

episcopal town of France,
north of Ain and late province
of the Rhone, 12
miles S E of
50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

a town in Northumber-
land market on Tuesday, 14
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2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

a town of Italy, in the
province of the Tesino,
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territory of Italy, be-
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tween Udine, Feltrino, the
Friuli, and Tirol. It has
Belluno is the only place

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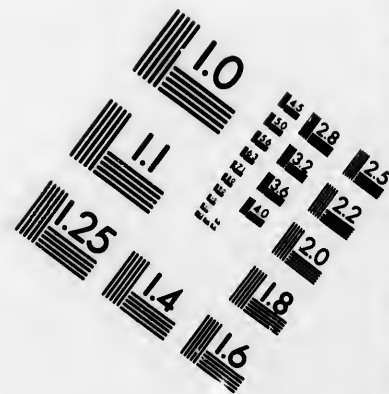
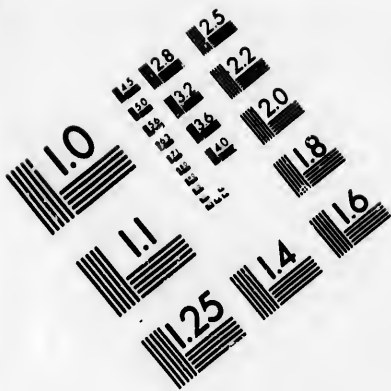
town of Naples in Cala-
bria on the coast of the Tus-
cany W of Cosenza. Lon.
12 20 N.

a strait of Denmark,
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The strait is narrow, nor so much
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took it with a design to
conquer it.

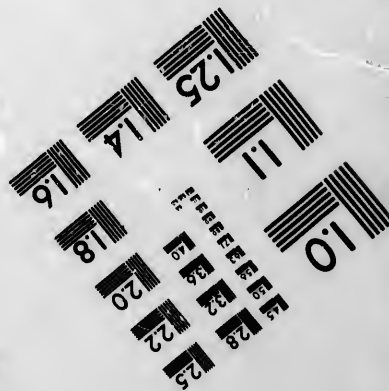
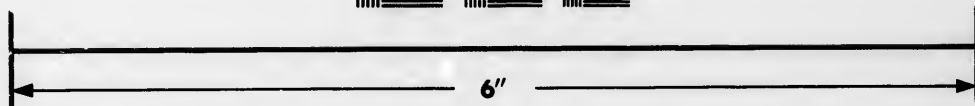
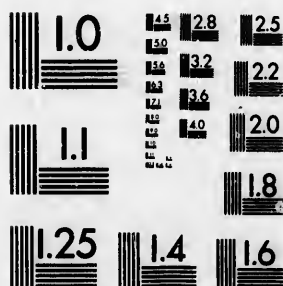
a strait to the W of the
Isthmus of Funen and North
Sea, one of the passages from
the Atlantic Ocean to the Baltic,
about 100 miles in breadth, and

town of Greece, capital
of the same name, in the
province of Macedonia lies on the W
coast, the most fertile in all the
country. The town is delightfully situ-





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B E N

ated, 17 miles N E of Chirenza. It is subject to the Turks: and the raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belville, a village with a post-office, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 190 miles from *Washington*.

Belvidere, a post-town in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 12 miles above Easton in Delaware, and 10 S by W of Hope.

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

Benares, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000*l*.

Benares, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. Benares is 425 miles S E of Delhi, and 400 N W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarri, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 11 N.

Benavento, a town of Spain, in Leon.

B E N

It is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles S E of Astorga. Lon. 57 W, lat. 42 4 N.

Bencoolen, a fort and town on the S W of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bendermassen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40 E, lat. 9 40 S.

Bender, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dnicater, 100 miles N W of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored by the treaty of Yassa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Benedetto, *St.* a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Beneseuf, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W shore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, a city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Benfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace: its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is situated on the river Ill, 12 miles S W of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Bengal, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Orassa, and Bahar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengl. Its greatest extent from W to E is about 720 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of-heat as ren-

B E N

der it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 miles wide. This vast collection of fluid, however, is owing in a great measure to the rains which fall on the low country itself; for the lands in the neighbourhood are overflowed some time before the bed of the river is filled. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must for this reason be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted for 70 miles between dykes: and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English East India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares is near £1,290,000, and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

Benguela, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the S by Mataman, on the E by the river Rimba, and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to Cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waists, and beads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree, round their waist, and copper rings on their legs.

Benguela, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E. lat. 10 30 S.

B E N

Benin, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, on the N by Biafara, on the E by parts unknown, and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1° S lat. and extends to about 9° N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes: but is very low and marshy; this renders it very unhealthy; there are here a great number of wild beasts, such as elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, &c. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. With respect to food, they prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of their wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, and they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism.

Benin, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, formerly a very closely built and populous city. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The women keep the streets clean. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, being only a confused heap of buildings, made with boards or clay, without regularity or neatness. The houses are large, with clay walls, and at a distance from each other. They are covered with reeds, straw, and leaves. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Bennevis, a mountain in Invernesshire, near Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea, its pointed summit capped with snow.

Bennington, the chief town of Bennington county, Vermont, 36 miles W of Brattleborough, and 33 N of Pittsfield in Massachusetts. It contained 2283 inhabitants in 1800, and is famous for a victory obtained here by the Americans over a detachment of the British army, which was a prelude to the de-

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a mountain in Inverness-
Port William. It is esteem-
ed in Britain, rising more
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summit capped with snow.
the chief town of Benning,
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ugh, and 33 N of Pittsfield
ussetts. It contained 2283
in 1800, and is famous for a
ined here by the Ameri-
detachment of the British
h was a prelude to the de-

cisive victory at Saratoga. The princi-
pal public edifices are a church, court-
house and jail. It lies in the lat. of 43°
N, and lon. of 73 10 W.

Bensheim, a town of the palatinate of
the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles N E
of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Benson, a post town of Rutland coun-
ty, Vermont; situated on the E side of
lake Champlaine; 9 miles N by W of
Fairhaven, and 27 N W of Rutland. In
1800 it had 1159 inhabitants.

Bentheim, a town of Westphalia,
capital of a county of the same name,
seated on the Vecht, 32 miles N W of
Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, a town and castle of Ita-
ly in the Bolognese, 10 miles N E of
Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

Berar, a soubah of the decan of Hindeo-
stan, bounded by Malwa and Alla-
habad on the N, Orissa on the E, Gol-
conda on the S, and Candcish and
Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known
of the interior parts of Berar, than of
most of the other countries in Hindeo-
stan. That about Nagpour is fertile and
well cultivated; but the general ap-
pearance of the country, particularly
between Nagpour and Orissa, is that
of a forest, thinly set with villages and
towns. Its capital is Nagpour.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, and ca-
pital of a circle of the same name, 11
miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E,
lat. 50 3 N.

Berbice, a Dutch settlement, on a
river of the same name, in Guiana, two
leagues W of Paramaribo. It was ta-
ken by the English fleet in May, 1796.

Berchtolsgaben, a town of Germany,
in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It
serves all the neighbourhood with salt;
and is seated on the river Aa, 10 miles
S W of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat.
47 30 N.

Berealeton, a borough of Devonshire,
that sends two members to parliament,
but has no market. It is 10 miles N
of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of Lon-
don. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

Bereilly, a city of Hindeoostan Pro-
per, capital of Rohilla. It lies between
Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from
each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Bere-Regis, a town in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Wednesday. It is a
small place, seated on the Bere, 12
miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113
S W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50
44 N.

Berg, a dutchy of Westphalia, very
mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp
is the capital.

Bergamo, a province of Italy, in the
territory of Venice, bounded by Bres-
cia, the Valteline, and the Milanese.
Toward the N it is mountainous and
rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo,
it is very fertile. Their language is
the most corrupt of any in Italy.

Bergamo, an ancient town of Italy,
capital of Bergamo, with a strong cita-
del, and a bishop's see, famous for its
sewing silk. It is 30 miles N E of Mil-
lan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Bergarac, a trading town of France,
in the department of Dordogne, and
late province of Perigord, seated on
the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bour-
deaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Bergas, a town of Romania, and the
see of a Greek archbishop. It is seat-
ed on the river Larissa, 40 miles S E
of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41
14 N.

Bergen, an ancient seaport of Nor-
way. It is the see of a bishop, and
has a strong castle. It carries on a
great trade in skins, fir-wood, and
dried fish; and is 350 miles N by W
of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60
11 N.

Bergen, a town of Swedish Pomer-
ania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12
miles N E of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E,
lat. 54 23 N.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a town of Dutch
Brabant in the marquisate of the same
name. It is a handsome place, and one
of the strongest in the Netherlands,
seated partly on a hill, about a mile and
a half from the Scheldt, with which it
communicates by a canal; it has sever-
al times been besieged to no purpose;
but was taken by the French in 1747,
by treachery. It was likewise taken
by the French in 1793. It is 15 miles
N of Antwerp, and 22 S W of Breda.
Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Bergues, St. vinox, a fortified town of
France, in the department of the North
and late county of Flanders, seated on
the river Colme, at the foot of a moun-
tain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2
28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Berkeley, a corporate town in Glou-
cestershire, with a market on Wednes-
day; it is governed by a mayor; and in
the church are some elegant monu-
ments of the Berkleys. Here is an
ancient castle on a rising ground, com-

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manding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles S W of Gloucester, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Berkley Springs, a village in Berkeley county, Virginia, where there is a post-office 104 miles from Washington.

Berkhamstead, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges, and James I. whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a freeschool. It is 26 miles N W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Berks, or *Berkshire*, an inland county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks. 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 six in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

Berks, a county of Pennsylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants in 1790, were 30,177. Reading is the capital.

Berlin, a considerable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. This city is one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any

in Germany. The streets are large, clean, elegant, and some of them very long and well paved. There are also several large and beautiful squares, with pleasant walks. It is surrounded with handsome gardens, which produce excellent fruit. Berlin is divided into five parts without including the suburbs. The royal street is one of the longest and most frequented in the city. It is crossed by five others which are large and fine. On the new bridge over the Spree is an equestrian statue of William the Great, which is esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanship. After this bridge is past, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and superb edifice; it is four stories high, and the apartments are extremely magnificent. No palace in Europe has such a great quantity of silver-tables, lustres, branched candlesticks, &c. The opera-house is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso relievos and statues. The columns which support the roof throw the whole into a grand saloon. The arsenal consists of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three large porticos. There are other things worthy of observation, such as the cabinet of medals, and of the antiquities belonging to the king; and the royal library which has many scarce books and manuscripts. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder, on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles N W of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Berlin, a post-town of Hartford county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Hartford.

Berlin, a village with a post-office in Adams county, Pennsylvania, six miles N of Abbotstown, 20 S of Carlisle, and about 100 W of Philadelphia.

Bermuda, Somers, or Summer Islands, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by

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The opera-house is an elegant edifice. The front has a pediment supported by Corinthian columns and a pediment adorned with caryatids and statues. The columns support the roof throw the light into a grand saloon. The apartments of four grand buildings, a court in the middle, like a cloister, each front has three large porches are other things worthy of notice, such as the cabinet of minerals and of the antiquities belonging to the king; and the royal library has many scarce books and manuscripts. There is a canal cut through the Spree to the Oder, and another thence to the Elbe.

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A village with a post-office in Adams county, Pennsylvania, six miles S of Abbotstown, 20 S of Carlisle, about 100 W of Philadelphia. *Islands, Somers, or Summer Islands*, a group of small islands, nearly in the middle of the shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them inaccessible to strangers. They are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles S of the Azores, and are inhabited by the natives. They were discovered by

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Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. It is universally agreed that the nature of these islands has undergone a surprising alteration to the worse since they were discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren than formerly. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

Bern, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vuud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

Bern, the capital of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them, for the convenience of walking in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Switzerland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles N E of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Bernard, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

Bernard, Great St. a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val d'Aousta, 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 any distinction of religion.

Bernay, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch

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of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles S W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Berncastle, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleansois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

Bersella, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles N E of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Beruire, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles S W of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

Bertinero, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles N E of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, a seaport and borough in the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 miles S W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, a town and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations. It is still fortified and has a ditch on the N and E; on the S and W it has high walls, regularly fortified and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. It had a strong castle now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 S E of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

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Berwick-North, a borough in the county of East Lothian on the frith of Forth, 30 miles N W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the N W by Haddingtonshire. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The S E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwick, a town of York county, Maine, on the E side of Piscataqua river, about seven miles from York, the county town. It has a post-office, and an academy. The township contains 3891 inhabitants.

Berwick, a village with a post-office, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W side of Susquehanna river, opposite to the head of the turnpike road, between this river and the Lehigh, a branch of the river Delaware. It is 16 miles N E of Catawissey, 37 of Northumberland, and about 35 W of the navigable part of the Lehigh.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the N E angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besancon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with free-stone. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry, and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestrícia, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles N W of Hermanstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Betefugui, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Bethania, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina; a Moravian settlement, about four miles distant from Bethabara, their capital town, 10 S W of Germantown, and 15 N E of Huntsville. It has about 200 inhabitants.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethlehem, a post town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, the capital of the Moravian colonies in North America. It stands on a branch of the Lehigh river, a few miles S E of Easton, and 53 N of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 40 37 N. and lon. of 75 14 W. The brethren were settled here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. In 1800 the town contained 543 inhabitants, and the township 1343, principally of the same sect. The buildings are not remarkable for grandeur, or elegance; but are generally comfortable. They have one house for public worship, a separate apartment for the residence of the single brethren, and another for the sisters. There are likewise seminaries of learning in which children of both sexes are taught all the useful and some of the ornamental branches of

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education; and so great is the reputa-
tion of these schools, for the attention
paid to the morals as well as the lite-
rary improvement of the pupils, as to in-
vite them from Philadelphia and other
capital cities.

Bethlehem, a town in Albany county,
New York, situated on the W side of
Hudson river, eight miles S of the city
of Albany. This township is famous
for its dairies, and contained 3095 in-
habitants in 1800.

Bethune, a fortified town of France,
in the department of the Straits of Cal-
is and late county of Artois, with a
castle. It is seated on a rock, by the
river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer
and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat.
50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with
a market on Thursday, 16 miles N N
W of Stafford and 156 of London.
Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, a town of Asia, in Curdistan,
situate on a steep rock, on the fron-
tiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject
to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the
subjects of the neighbouring powers.
It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon.
42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Betuwe, a fertile island of Dutch
Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10
broad, containing, in that space, eight
cities and several hundred villages. It
is formed by the bifurcation of the
Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the
union of its streams, under different
appellations, near Worcum. It was the
ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the
name of Batavians, to the inhabitants
of the Dutch Netherlands. In this
morass (as it then was) the ancestors
of the present race first settled, when,
they emigrated from Germany; and it
was principally hence that the Dutch
spread themselves over the different
provinces.

Bevecum, a town of Austrian Brabant,
17 miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E,
lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, N and S, two islands of the
United provinces, in Zealand, between
the E and W branches of the Scheld.

Bevergorn, a town of Westphalia,
22 miles from Munster.

Beverley, a borough in the E riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Wed-
nesday and Saturday, and two churches,
beside the minster. It is seated on the
river Hull, 9 miles N of Hull and 182
of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

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Beverungen, a town of Germany, in
the diocese of Paderborn, at the con-
fluence of the Beve and Weser, 22
miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E,
lat. 51 46 N.

Beverly, a town in Essex county, Mas-
sachusetts, 15 m. N by E of Boston, and
separated from Salem by a bridge. In
1800 the inhabitants were 3881.

Bewcastle, a village in Cumberland,
on the Leven, said to have been built
about the time of the Norman conquest.
The church is in ruins; and in the
churchyard is an ancient cross, with
several sculptures, on which are illegi-
ble inscriptions.

Bewdley, a borough of Worcester-
shire, with a market on Saturday. It
sends one member to parliament, and
is seated on the Severn, 14 miles N of
Worcester, and 128 N W of London.
Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, a river which
rises in the N of Invernesshire, and
flowing along the S border of Ross-
shire, forms the fine estuary on which
stand Inverness and Fort St. George,
and which terminates in the frith of
Murray.

Beziers, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Herault and late province
of Languedoc. The remains of a cir-
cus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its
ancient grandeur; and it has an acade-
my of sciences, and two hospitals. The
inhabitants are computed at 17,000.
It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a
hill, at the foot of which flows the Or-
bre, 12 miles N E of Narbonne. Lon.
3 18 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Bex, a village of Switzerland, in the
canton of Bern, near the town of St.
Maurice, remarkable for its delightful
situation, and the salt works near it,
the largest of which is entered by a
passage cut out of the solid rock.
Travellers who have the curiosity to
explore these gloomy abodes, are fur-
nished with lighted torches, and dress-
ed in a coarse habit, to defend them
from the drippings that fall from the
roof and sides of the passage.

Biafar, the capital of a kingdom of
the same name, in Negroland, situated
to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Ca-
marones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Biana, a town of Hindoostan Proper,
remarkable for excellent indigo, 50
miles W of Agra. Lon. 82 50 E, lat.
26 30 N.

Biberach, a free imperial town of

B I E

Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Reuss, 17 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Bicester, or *Burcester*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles N of the former and 37 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

Bidasou, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bideford, a seaport and town corporate in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, 51 10 N.

Bideford, a port of entry, and post town in York county, Maine. It is situated on the sea coast, near cape Porpoise, 23 miles S by W of Portland, and 40 NE of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and contains about 1300 inhabitants.

Biecz, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Wesloke, 50 miles S E of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Bielogorod, a strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles S W of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew, 100 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Bienna, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles N E of Smolensko, and 170 W of Moscow. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Bienna, a town of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Bieroliet, a town of Dutch Flanders,

B I L

two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Biggleswade, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, one of the greatest barley markets in England. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 miles N W of Bedford, and 45 N N W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac; on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Bijnagur. See *Bisnagur*.

Bijore, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian mountains on the N, Cashmere on the E, and Peishore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S, and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, a city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of Ibaical which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildeston, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S E of Bury, and 63 N E of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is wholesome but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of barley.

Bilwell, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, seven miles S E of Ravensburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Billericay, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful prospect over a rich valley, to the

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B I N

Thames, nine miles S W of Chelms- ford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bellerica, a post town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, about 20 miles N W of Boston, and 10 S of of Dracut on the Merrimack river. It contain- ed 1383 inhabitants in 1800.

Billom, a town of France, in the de- partment of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 miles S E of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bilma, a burning desert of Africa, to the S E of Fezzan, between 21 and 25° N lat;

Biladen, a town in Leicestershire, 96 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 35 N.

Bilzon, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woolly, and difficult of ac- cess on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

Binlepatam, a seaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam. Lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Binros, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Binch, a little fortified town of Aus- trian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Binchester, a village on the river Were, near Durham. Several inscrip- tions and monuments shew it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Ro- man coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two al- tars have been discovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

Bincaza, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. Binfield was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Bingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated

B I R

at the place where the river Nahe falls into the Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It is 15 miles W. by S of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a small market on Thursday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Bjorneburg, a town of Finland, in Sweden near the mouth of the Kume, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or *Deor*, a town of Diarbeck in Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the E bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles N E of Aleppo.

Birkesfeld, a town of Germany, capi- tal of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It sur- rendered to the French in 1794, and is seated near the river Nahe, 22 miles S E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Birmingham, a large town in War- wickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there; which has contributed greatly not only to the increase of buildings, but also of the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron work besides many other curious ma- nufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the form of a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; it has also two chapels and several meeting houses. It had an elegant theatre, which was burnt in 1792. Birmingham has been long famous for its hardware manufactures; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has become more populous than any of the modern trading towns in England. They export their goods in great quan- tities to foreign countries, where, in

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point of cheapness and elegance, they are unrivalled. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Birwiesca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

Bisaccia, a small handsome town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NE of Conza. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the S by Old Castile, on the W by the Asturias, and on the E by Upper Navarre. It contains three divisions; Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons; it has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are the best seamen of Spain. Their language is accounted aboriginal, and is unmixed with either French, Latin or Spanish. Bilboa is the capital.

Bisca, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Biscay, New, a province of N America, in Mexico, noted for its silver mines.

Bischofsheim, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Bischofs Zell, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle. The inhabitants were independent, and governed by a supreme council. But their government has been since overturned by the French. It is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Bischwillen, a fortress of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and

late province of Alsace, five miles W of the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Bisaglia, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Biserta, a seaport of Tunis, in Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles N W of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokehire, near St. David's. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Bishops-Auckland. See *Auckland*.

Bishops-Castle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 132 W N W of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Bishops-Stortford. See *Stortford*.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria, with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Bisley, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

Bienagur, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles S E of the river Gambia, in 11° N. lat.

Bissaa, an island in the coast of Africa, a few leagues to the S E of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference. So rich is the soil of Bissaa, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size, and seem to keep pace with the luxuriant growth of the corn.

Bistritz, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 miles N E of Coloswar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a moun-

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tain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by
W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5
N.

Bitonio, an episcopal town of Naples,
in Terra di Bari, ten miles W S W of
Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples.
Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Armagh, seven miles S of
Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire,
with a market on Monday. It carries
on a vast trade in calicoes for printing,
and is seated near the Derwent, 203
miles N N W of London. Lon. 2 35
W, lat. 53 42 N.

Black Forest, a forest of Germany, in
the W of the circle of Suabia. It is
part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Blackheath, an elevated plain, five
miles S E of London, commanding beau-
tiful prospects, and adorned with hand-
some villas.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire,
much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine,
bounded on the N by Tartary Taurica,
and the sea of Asoph; on the E by
Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on
the S by Natolia; and on the W by
Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia.
It lies between 33 and 44° E long. and
42 and 46° N lat.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, run-
ning through the counties of Cork and
Waterford into Youghall bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which
rises in the N W of the county, is join-
ed by the Chelmer at Malden, and en-
ters the estuary, to which it gives the
name of Blackwater Bay.

Bladensburg, a town in Prince George
county, Maryland, where there is a
post office, six miles from the city of
Washington, on the post road to Balti-
more, and 35 miles from the latter.

Blair Athol, a village in Perthshire,
in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt
and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle,
a castle belonging to the duke of Athol;
and in its vicinity are many romantic
waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles N
W of Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France,
which now forms the department of
Loir and Cher.

Blamont, a town of France, in the
department of Meurthe and late pro-
vince of Lorraine, seated on the little
river Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville.
Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

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Blanc, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and late province of
Berry, with a castle, seated on the
river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers.
Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanco, a cape of South America, in
Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20
S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, on the South
Sea, 120 miles S W of Guaiquil. Lon.
83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the At-
lantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river
Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blanford, a corporate town in Dor-
setshire, with a market on Saturday.
In 1731, the town was nearly burnt
down; but rose from its ruins more
beautiful than before. It has the great-
est manufacture of shirt buttons, in
England. It is pleasantly seated on
the river Stour, near the Downs, 18
miles N E of Dorchester, and 104 W
by S of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50
53 N.

Blanes, a seaport of Catalonia, in
Spain near the river Tordera, 20 miles
S of Gironne. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40
N.

Blankenbergh, a town and fort of the
Austrian Netherlands, situate on the
German Ocean, eight miles N E of Os-
tend. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia
in the dutchy of Burg, 12 miles E of
Bonn. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of
a county of the same name, subject to
the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle.
It is 45 miles S E of Wolfenbuttle.
Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Blaregnies. See Malplaquet.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the
dutchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W
of Ulm. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Blaye, an ancient town of Guienne
in France, in the department of Gi-
ronde, with a strong castle; it is seat-
ed on the Gironde, which is here 3800
yards wide. Its trade consists in the
wines of the adjacent country. Its har-
bour is much frequented, and the ships
which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to
leave their guns here. It is 17 miles
N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat.
45 7 N.

Blechingly, a borough in Surry, by
prescription, that sends two members
to parliament. It is seated on a hill,
which commands extensive prospects,

BOB

20 miles S of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 51 15 N.

Bienheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory gained over the French, August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, three miles N E of Hochstet, and 27 N E of Ulm. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blenheim, House, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a noble palace, built in honour of the duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim.

Blockzyl, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles N E of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaisois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is seated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, in the midst of one of the most agreeable countries in France. The castle is the ornament of this city. The most remarkable thing in this castle is a fine long gallery; adorned with many curious and uncommon pieces; it is in the midst of two gardens, one of which is full of fruit-trees; and the other of parterres, fountains, cascades, and marble statues brought from Italy. The town-house is a tolerable building, and stands on a street, which terminates on the quay, where is a public walk, that has a fine prospect on the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattle, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fish. It is seated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bloniz, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsoria, 20 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 23 miles N N W of Newark, and 145 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Bobenhausen, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, three miles S E of Francfort on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bobio, an episcopal town of Italy, in

BOH

the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 miles S E of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Bocat, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

Bocca-Chica, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America. It is defended by several forts, which were all taken by the English in 1741.

Bocca-del-Drago, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andelusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast: this pass, is properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1716 by the Austrians.

Bochholt, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles N E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles N E of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an Archbishop's see; seated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles S E of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Bocshot, a town in the province of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs S W through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

Bollio, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles N W of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Bogato, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in South America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

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in Oczakow and the river Dnie-

o, a town of Italy, in the county
e, 25 miles N W of Nice. Lon.
at. 44 2 N.

o, the capital of New Granada,
a Firma, in South America,
which are gold mines. Lon. 73
at. 4 0 N.

nia, a kingdom of Europe,

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bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusa-
tia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia,
on the S by Austria, and on the W by
Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and
150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saf-
fron, hops, and pasture. In the moun-
tains are mines of gold and silver, and,
in some places they find diamonds,
granates, copper, and lead. The Roman
catholic religion is the principal; tho'
there are many protestants. The chief
rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and
Oder. Their language is Sclavonian,
with a mixture of German. It is sub-
ject to the house of Austria. The capi-
tal town is Prague.

Bojador, a cape of Africa, in Negro-
land, discovered by the Portuguese in
1412, and doubled by them in 1433.
Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, an episcopal town of Naples,
in the Molise, at the foot of the Ap-
peninnea, near the river Tilerio, 45
miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat
41 30 N.

Boinitz, a town of Upper Hungary,
in the county of Zoll, remarkable for
its baths, and the quantity of saffron
about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Bois-le-Duc, a large well fortified
town of Dutch Brabant, between the
Dommel and Aa, situate among Mo-
rasses, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45
N E of Antwerp, and 45 S S E of Am-
sterdam. It is the capital of a dis-
trict of the same name. It was taken
by the Dutch in 1629, and by the
French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51
40 N.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary,
capital of Bokharia. In 1219 it was
besieged by Jenghiz Khan, taken and
destroyed, but was by his orders re-
built, and is now large and populous.
It is seated on a rising ground, with a
slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch.
The houses are low, built mostly of
mud; but the caravansaries and
mosques, which are numerous, are all
of brick. The bazars, or market-places
which have been stately buildings, are
now mostly in ruins. Here is also a state-
ly building for the education of the
priests. Great numbers of Jews and
Arabians frequent this place; tho'
they are frequently deprived of all
their properties by the khan or his at-
endants at pleasure. It is 138 miles
W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E,
lat. 39 15 N.

Bokharia, *Bocharia*, or *Bucharja*, a

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general name for all that vast tract of
land lying between Karazm, and the
sandy desert bordering on China. It
is divided into Great and Little Bukha-
ria. Great Bukharia is situated be-
tween 34 and 46° N lat. and 76 and 92°
E lon. It is bounded on the N by the
river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of
Kashgar, on the S by Persia and the
peninsula within the Ganges, and on
the W by the country of Karazm. It
is an exceeding rich and fertile coun-
try; the mountains abound with the
richest mines; the valleys are of an as-
tonishing fertility; the fields are cover-
ed with grass the height of a man,
and the rivers abound with excellent
fish. Little Bukharia is sufficiently
populous and fertile; but the great el-
vation of its land, joined to the height
of the mountains which bound it in
several parts, renders it much colder
than from its situation might be ex-
pected. It contains rich mines of
gold and silver.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands,
in the South Pacific Ocean, four leagues
N W of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat.
16 32 S.

Bolcherek, a town of Kamtschatka,
on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles
from its mouth, in the sea of Okotak.
Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Boleslape, or *Buntzlau*, a town of Si-
lesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles N E of
Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire,
with a market on Tuesday, seated at
the source of a river, which falls into
the Witham. It is 29 miles E of Lin-
coln, and 131 N by E of London. Lon.
0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Bolislav, a town of Bohemia, 30
miles N E of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E,
lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, a town of Silesia, 12 miles
S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58
N.

Bologna, an ancient city of Italy, capi-
tal of the Bolognese, with an arch-
bishop's see, and a university. It lies
at the foot of the Appennine mountains,
in a fruitful plain and salubrious air.
The river Saronia runs near its walls,
and the Reno, which turns 400 mills
for the silk works, through the city.
There are a great number of palaces,
particularly the Palazzo Publico, in
which the cardinal legate, or viceroys
of the pope resides. In the area be-
fore this palace, is a noble marble foun-
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tain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, eleven feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, besides its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. The private houses are well built, and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796, but has since been retaken by Suwarrow. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles S E of Modena, and 175 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrareses, on the W by Modena, on the S by the Romagna, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. It produces all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. The country round Bologna 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 beautiful manner. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolagna, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, 45 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bolswaert, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, eight miles N of Slooten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Bolton, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, and muslins.

It is 11 miles N W of Manchester, and 239 N N W of London. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Bolzano, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bomal, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Bombay, an island of Hindoostan, one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is situated on the W coast of the Deccan, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Bomene, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, a town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

Bommel, a handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, six miles N E of Huesden.

Bommel-Waert, an island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 miles long and five broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bonaire, an island of South America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the S E of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of South America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

Bondou is bounded on the E by Bam-bouk; on the S E and S by Tenda,

N W of Manchester, and London. Lon. 9 35 W,

town of Germany, in the river Eisach, 27 miles N. n. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N. town of Austrian Luxembourg, 20 miles S of 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

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the most eastern of the d Islands. Lon. 22 47

cape on the E side of Newfoundland.

ounded on the E by Bam- e S E and S by Tenda,

and the Simbani Wilderness; on the S W by Woolli; on the W by Foota Torra; and on the N by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Falceme river rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatees, who generally pass thro' it, in going from the Coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt. By means of the duties, which are very heavy, the king of Bondou is well supplied with arms and ammunition; a circumstance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states. The chief inhabitants are the Foulahs who are in general of a tawny complexion, with small features, and soft silky hair. They are naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, but the uncharitable maxims of the Koran have made them less hospitable to strangers, and more reserved in their behaviour than the Mandingoes. They evidently consider all the Negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, always rank themselves among the white people. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men (the king excepted) and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Mussulmen, and the authority and laws of the Prophet, are every where looked upon as sacred and decisive. In the exercise of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards such of their countrymen as still retain their ancient superstitions. Religious persecution is not known among them, nor is it necessary: for the system of Mahomet is made to extend itself by means abundantly more efficacious. By establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the Koran, and instructed in the tenets of the Prophet, the Mahomedan priests fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disciples,

which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of these little schools Mr. Park visited in his progress through the country, and observed with pleasure the great docility and submissive deportment of the children,

Bonifacio, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the residence of the elector, whose gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, ten miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bonna, or *Bona*, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

Bonnestable, a town of France, lately in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles N E of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonnval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had before the French revolution a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

Boodge-boodge, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N E of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Boonetown, a village with a post office, in Morris county, New Jersey, 9 miles N of Morristown, and 29 N W of Newark, between Rockaway and Newton.

Bootan, a country N E of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Tibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassasudon,

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Boffingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, four miles E of Aulan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Boppard, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles N E of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Borchloen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles N W of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bordentown, a post town in Burlington county, New Jersey, seated on the E side of the river Delaware, 11 miles N E of Burlington, and about 26 of Philadelphia. This town possesses a considerable trade, being the common rendezvous of a line of stages between Philadelphia and Amboy.

Boreham, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Chelmsford, famous for a stately fabric, built by Henry VIII. which tho' now ruinous, was once the most magnificent building in this country.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles N E of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Borgo-San-Domino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 15 miles N W of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of Florence. Lon. 12 7 E, 43 32 N.

Borgo-val-di-taro, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 20 miles S W of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles S E of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 42 6 N.

Boriquen, an island of the West Indies, near Porto-Rico. The English settled here, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Borkelo, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

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Bormio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a county of the same name, bounded on the S by the state of Venice, on the E by the territory of Austria, and on the S and W by Caddea. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered; a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and several, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window shutters. It is 40 miles S E of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Borneo, an island in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, before the discovery of New Holland, thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost thro' the middle. It is almost of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewise rice, pepper, fruits and beeswax, which last is used instead of money. The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers and monkeys. This island has fine rivers especially toward the W and S. The rainy season continues for eight months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthy, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor with partitions made of cane. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but the rest are Gentoos. The East India Company had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away or murdered. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N W side. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, an island of the Baltic Sea, 20 miles S E of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Bornou, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the N W by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the S E by Cashna, and on the S W by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E. lon. and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara!

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but all the rest is well watered by springs
and rivers that tumble down with a
dreadful noise from the mountains;
rendering the country prolific in corn,
grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing
aspect. The eastern and western fron-
tiers are divided into mountains and
valleys, the latter being all covered
with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and
millet, and many of the mountains
with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton.
The climate is said to be characterized
by excessive, though not by uniform
heat. Two seasons, one commencing
soon after the middle of April, the o-
ther at the same period in October, di-
vide the year. The first is introduced
by violent winds, that bring with them,
from the S E and S an intense heat,
with a deluge of sultry rain, and such
tempests of thunder and lightning as
destroy multitudes of the cattle and ma-
ny of the people. At the commence-
ment of the second season, the ardent
heat subsides; the air becomes soft and
mild, and the weather perfectly serene.
The complexion of the natives is black;
but they are not of the Negro cast.
The dress of the greater part consists
of shirts of blue cotton manufactured
in the country, of a red cap imported
from Tripoli, and a white muslin tur-
ban from Cairo. Noserings of gold are
worn by the principal poeple. But the
only covering of the poorer sort, is
sometimes a kind of girdle for the
waist. They cultivate Indian corn,
the horse-bean of Europe, the common
kidney bean, cotton, hemp, and Indigo.
They have figs, grapes, apricots,
pomegranates, lemons, limes, and mel-
ons. Horses, asses, mules, dogs,
horned cattle, goats, sheep, and cam-
els (of the flesh of which they are ve-
ry fond) are the common animals.
Their bees are so numerous, that the
wax is often thrown away as an article
of no value. Their game consists of
the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich,
the flesh of which they prize above
every other. Their other wild animals
are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf,
fox; the elephant, which is not com-
mon, and of which they make no use;
the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile,
and hippopotamus. They are much in-
fested with snakes, scorpions, centi-
pedes, and toads. More than thirty
different languages are said to be spo-
ken in Bornou and its dependencies;
and the reigning religion is the Maho-

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metan. Their monarchy is elective. On
the death of the sovereign, the privilege
of choosing a successor from among his
sons, is conferred on three persons,
whose age, and character for wisdom,
are denoted by the title of elders.
These retire to a sequestered place, the
avenues to which are guarded; and
while their deliberations last, the prin-
ces are confined in separate chambers
of the palace. The choice being made,
they proceed to the apartment of the
sovereign elect, and conduct him to the
gloomy place where the corpse of his
father, that cannot be interred till the
conclusion of this awful ceremony,
awaits his arrival. There the elders
expatiate to him on the virtues and de-
fects of his deceased parent; describ-
ing with panegyric or censure, the
measures that exalted or sunk the glo-
ry of his reign. The sultan is said to
have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that
his stud likewise contains 500 horses.
He has a vast army, which consists al-
most entirely of horse; the sabre, lance,
pike, and bow, are their weapons of
offence, and a shield of hides is their
armour. In their manners the people
are courteous and humane: they are
passionately fond of play, the lower
classes of draughts; and the higher
excel in chess. The capital is of the
same name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of
Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the
banks of a small river. It consists of a
multitude of houses, neatly plastered,
both within and without, with clay or
mud; but they are so irregularly placed,
that the spaces between them cannot
be called streets. Their mosques are
constructed of brick and earth; and
they have schools, in which the Koran
is taught, as in the principal towns of
Barbary. The royal palace, forming a
kind of citadel, is built in a corner of
the town. Bornou is surrounded by a
wall, and is 650 miles S E of Mourzok.
Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Boroughbridge, a borough in the N
riding of Yorkshire, with a market on
Saturday; seated on the Ure; over
which is a stone bridge. It sends two
members to parliament; and is 17 miles
N W of York, and 218 N by W of Lon-
don. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Borroudale, a dreary district in the
S part of Cumberland, abounding; be-
yond any other part of the world, with
the finest sort of black lead or wad;

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the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrowstounness, or *Boness*, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good port, but its trade is not on the increase.

Bosa, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles S E of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arno, five miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, nine miles S E of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosna Serago, a large and strong town of Turkey and capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Ceraio is the capital.

Bossiney, a borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles N W of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Bost, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, a borough of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourne. It is a flourishing town, with a spacious market-place, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles S E of Lincoln, and 115

N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, as well as of all the New England States, containing 2870 dwelling houses, and 24,937 inhabitants. It is seated at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, on a peninsula which was called by the Indians Shaamut, the first buildings being erected in 1631. The entrance is narrow and difficult, but the harbour is safe, and capacious enough to contain 500 sail of shipping in a good depth of water.—The quays and wharves are convenient, one of the latter, called the Long Wharf, extending 600 yards into the bay with a breadth of 100 feet, and far exceeds any other structure of the kind in the United States.—The principal public buildings are, a State House, a grand and superb edifice, erected in 1795, Fanuel Hall, an alms house, work house, bridewell, and 16 places of religious worship, besides banks and theatres. Some of these buildings are finished in a style of great elegance.—The entrance into the harbour is defended by a castle, formerly called Castle William, on which are mounted about 40 pieces of heavy artillery, besides many of a smaller size.—Great part of the town is built in a semi-circular form fronting the harbour, on which side it appears to great advantage.—The streets are irregular, with exception of a few, particularly the main street which leads from the long wharf, and exhibits thence a pleasing prospect of the town house, and a double range of well built dwelling houses.—It lies in the lat. of 42° 29' N, and lon. of 70° 52' W of London, 252 m. N E of New York, 347 of Philadelphia, and about 481 from the city of Washington.

Bosworth, or *Market Bosworth*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. It is 13 miles N W of Leicester, and 106 N N W of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at port Jackson, 15 miles

B O T

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 famous for the battle which decid-
 ed the contest between the
 York and Lancaster. It is
 10 N W of Leicester, and
 10 W of London. Lon. 1 18 W,
 lat. 52 1 N.
 Bay, a bay of New S Wales,
 on the coast of New Holland, so
 named from the great quantity of herbs
 on the shore. It was originally
 intended for a colony of convicts from
 England, which, in the sequel,
 was abandoned, and the port
 at port Jackson, 15 miles

B O U

further to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34
 0 S.
Botany Island, a small island in the
 South Pacific ocean, to the S E of
 New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat.
 22 26 S.
Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a
 gulf of the same name, which divides
 it into two parts, called E and W
 Bothnia.
Botesdale. See *Buddesdale*.
Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the
 duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles S E
 of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9
 N.
Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in
 the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the
 river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30
 N.
Bova, an episcopal town of Naples,
 near the Appennines, 28 m. S E of Reg-
 gio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.
Bouchain, a fortified town of France,
 in the department of the North and
 late French Hainault, divided into two
 parts by the Scheld. It is nine miles
 W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat.
 50 18 N.
Bouchart, a town of France, lately
 in the province of Touraine, now in
 the department of Indre and Loire,
 situate in an island of the river Vienne,
 15 miles S S W of Tours.
Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the
 county of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6 40 E,
 lat. 47 1 N.
Bouillon, a town of France, in the
 duchy of the same name, and territory
 of Luxembourg. It has a castle, seated
 on an almost inaccessible rock, near
 the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan.
 Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.
Bovignes, a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in Namur, on the river
 Meuse, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4
 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.
Bovina, an episcopal town of Naples,
 in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the
 Appennines, 15 miles N E of Beneven-
 to. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.
Boulogne, a large seaport of France,
 in the department of the straits of
 Calais and late province of Boulonnais.
 It was lately an episcopal see; and is
 divided into two towns, the Higher
 and the Lower. The former is strong
 both by nature and art; and the latter
 is only surrounded by a single wall.
 The harbour has a mole for the safety
 of the ships; and which at the same
 time, prevents it from being choaked

B O U

up. It is seated at the mouth of the
 Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1
 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.
Bourbon, an island of Africa, in the
 Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45
 broad. There is not a safe harbour in
 the island; but many good roads for
 shipping. It is for the most part
 mountainous, but in some places there
 are very beautiful and fertile plains. The
 climate is hot, but not to such a de-
 gree as might be expected from its
 situation, the breezes from the moun-
 tains being constant, and very refresh-
 ing. On the S E is a volcano. It is a
 fertile island; producing in particular,
 excellent tobacco. The French set-
 tled here in 1672, and had some con-
 siderable towns in the island; but it
 now belongs to the English East In-
 dia Company. It is 300 miles E of
 Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52
 N.
Bourbon Lanci, a town of France,
 in the department of Saone and Loire,
 and late province of Burgundy, re-
 markable for its castle, and hot baths.
 It has a large marble pavement, called
 the Great Bath, which is a work of
 the Romans. It is 15 miles S W of
 Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.
Bourbon l'Archevêque, a town of
 France, in the department of Allier
 and late province of Bourbonnois, sit-
 uate in a bottom, near the river Allier.
 It is remarkable for its baths which
 are very hot, and for giving name to
 the family of the late unfortunate king of
 France. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and
 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.
Bourbonne-les Bains, a town of France,
 in the department of Upper Marne
 and late province of Champagne, fa-
 mous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles
 E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54
 N.
Bourbonnois, a late province of France,
 bounded on the N by Nivernois and
 Berry, on the W by Berry and a small
 part of Marche, on the S by Au-
 vergne, and on the E by Burgundy
 and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit,
 pasture, wood, game, and wine. It
 now forms the department of Allier.
Bourdeaux, an ancient city of France,
 in the department of Gironde, and late
 province of Guienne. It was an arch-
 bishop's see; has a university, and an
 academy of arts and sciences. It is
 built in the form of a bow, of which the
 river Garonne is the string. This riv-

BOU

er is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle called the *Trumpet* is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The ancient city of Bourdeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police, or any of these municipal regulations, indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are four miles in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The beauty of the river Garonne and the beauty of the surrounding country were probably the causes which induced the Romans to lay the foundations of this city. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

Bourlines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles N W of Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, a town of France, lately in the province of Bresse. Near this place is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated on the river Ressousse, 20 miles S E of Macon, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the *Bec-d'Ambez*. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

Bourg, a town of the island of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuse. It had formerly an archiepiscopal see and university. Bourganeuf is seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N E of Limoges, and 200

BOU

S of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, an ancient city of France in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It stands upon a great deal of ground but is but thinly peopled with gentlemen students and ecclesiastics, the whole number of students only amounting to about 18,000. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI. the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N W of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chambery. Lon. 5 30 E lat 45 41 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa, and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The banks of the rivers are infested by crocodiles of an astonishing size, who devour such beasts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. Bourou is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-hill, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

Bourton-on-the-water, a village, one mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Boussac, a town of France, in the de-

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B R A

partment of Creuse and late province of
 Marche, with a castle almost inaccessi-
 ble, 25 miles N E of Gucret.

Bouton, an island in the Indian Ocean,
 12 miles S E of Celebes. The inhabi-
 tants are small but well shaped, and of
 a dark olive complexion. Their religion
 is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E, lat.
 5 0 S.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a
 market on Thursday. It is seated at
 the source of a river that falls into the
 Taw, 14 miles N W of Exeter, and 188
 W by S of London. Lon. 3 49 W,
 lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considera-
 ble village in Middlesex, two miles E
 N E of London. It is said that the
 bridge here, was the first stone one
 built in England, and that from its arch-
 es it received the name of Bow.

Bowling Green, a village with a post-
 office, in Caroline county, Virginia, 84
 miles from *Washington*, and 22 S of
 Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock.

Bowness. See *Bulness*.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maid-
 stone, famous for an abbey of Cister-
 tian monks, founded by William earl of
 Kent in 1146, the remains of which
 still exist. In this abbey, Edward II.
 granted the charter to the city of Lon-
 don, empowering them to elect a
 mayor from their own body.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on
 the river Bommel, eight miles S of
 Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony,
 in the dutchy of Bremen seated on a
 brook which falls into the Elbe, 12
 miles S W of Hamburg. Lon. 9
 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, a borough of
 Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.
 It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles
 N of Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises
 in Queen's county, and runs by Trim
 and Cavan, into the Irish channel, be-
 low Drogheda. Here the decisive
 battle was fought between James II.
 and William III.

Boyolo, a town of Italy in the dutchy
 of Mantua, capital of a territory of the
 same name, subject to the house of
 Austria. It is 15 miles S W of Man-
 tua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which
 descending from the hills of Perthshire,
 E of loch Tay, falls into the Tay above
 Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand

B R A

scene, at a place called the Rumbling
 Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over
 a narrow chasm, between two project-
 ing rocks, the river is precipitated in
 a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a dutchy of the Netherlands,
 bounded on the N by Holland, on the
 NE by Guelderland, on the E by Liege,
 on the S by Namur, and on the W by
 Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. It is
 divided into Dutch Brabant and Aus-
 trian Brabant, watered by several riv-
 ers, of which the Scheldt, the Ruppel,
 and the Dommel are the chief. It was
 overrun by the French in 1794.

Bracciano, a town of Italy in the pa-
 trimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the
 same name, 12 mile. N W of Rome.
 There are some celebrated baths to the
 W of the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

Bracklaw, a strong town of Poland in
 Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E
 of Kaminiack. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, a borough in Northampton-
 shire, with a market on Wednesday.
 It is seated on the river Ouse, and
 contains two churches, and had for-
 merly a college, now a freeschool. It is
 governed by a mayor, and sends two
 members to parliament. It lies 18
 miles S of Northampton, and 64 N W
 of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Bradlesley, or *Badesley*, a village near
 Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where
 are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded
 by empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, with a
 market on Thursday, 16 miles N of
 Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bradford, a town in Wilts, with a
 market on Monday. It is the centre
 of the greatest manufacture of super-
 fine cloths in England, which it shares
 with the surrounding towns of Trow-
 bridge, Melksham, Corsham, and
 Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon,
 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of
 London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Bradford, a town in the W riding of
 Yorkshire, with a market on Monday.
 It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36
 miles S W of York, and 193 N N W of
 London, and has a trade in shalloons,
 everlastings, &c. which are made in
 the neighbourhood. Lon. 1 40 W, lat.
 53 49 N.

Brae-Mar, a fertile vale in Aber-
 deenshire, surrounded by rugged pre-
 cipices. Here the earl of Mar began
 the rebellion in 1713. It is 27 miles
 N W of Aberdeen.

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Braga, a town of Portugal, capital of Ent. e-Minhoe-o-Douero, seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, the capital of the dutchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New: the Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a castle taken by the Russians in 1711, but after ward given back.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles N W of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Brain le Comte, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles S W of Brussela. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Braintree, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, noted for a considerable manufacture of bays. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 N E of London. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Braintrem, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S W side of the river Susquehanna. It has a post-office 303 miles from Washington.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Bratio, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Bramber, a borough in Sussex, that sends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Itshin, near the Ficta Wall. It is eight miles N E of Carlisle, and 311 N N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Brampton, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle.

Brancheater, a village in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city; where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Branchon, a town of the Austrian

Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Melhaigne, eight miles N of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Brandels, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles N E of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Brandenburg, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uecker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the Papiats are tolerated.

Brandenburg, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Brandon, a village in Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

Brandon, a post town of Rutland county, Vermont, 16 miles N of Rutland the county town, with about 1000 inhabitants.

Branska, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 miles S of Weissemburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Brasil, a country of South America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal. The most eastern part of South America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500 by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome. The soil is fertile, and produces sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and several sorts of fruits and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle carried over

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lat. 50 15 N.

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from Europe, increase prodigiously.
They have several animals not known
in Europe; among the rest, a beauti-
ful bird called Colibri which in size is
not much larger than that of a Maybug,
but sings as harmoniously as a nightin-
gale. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit
the coast; for they have not penetra-
ted far into the country. The inland
parts are full of people of different lan-
guages; but they all agree in wearing
no sort of clothes. They are of a cop-
per colour, with long coarse black hair
on their heads, but without any on the
other parts of their bodies, like the
rest of the Americans. They are strong,
lively, and gay, and being subject to
few diseases, live a long time. They
love to adorn themselves with feathers,
and are fond of feasts, at which they
dance immoderately. They have no
temples, nor any other sign of religion;
and they make no manner of scruple to
marry their nearest relations. They
have huts made of the branches of trees,
and covered with palm leaves. Their
furniture consists chiefly in their ham-
mocks, and dishes, or cups made of
calibashes, painted without of a red
colour, and black within. Their knives
are made of a sort of stone and split
canes; and they have baskets of dif-
ferent sizes, chiefly made of palm
leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows,
and wooden clubs. When they travel
they fasten their hammocks between
two trees, and sleep all night therein.
The Portuguese divide Brasil into fif-
teen governments, which are governed
by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salva-
dor, the capital.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Islands,
where is the noted Brassa Sound; in
which 1000 sail may at once find com-
modious mooring.

Brassaw, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town
of Transylvania, on the river Burczel,
50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon.
25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Brattleborough, a town of Windham
county, Vermont; situated on the W
side of Connecticut River, 36 miles E
of Bennington, nine S of Pultney, and
has about 2000 inhabitants. The post
office is 445 miles from Washing-
ton.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in
Wetaravia, with a castle, seated on
the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz.

Braunau, a town of Germany, in
Lower Bavaria, seated on the river

B R E

Brum, 25 miles S W of Paussau. Lon.
13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Braunsburg, a town of Poland, in New
Prussia, with a commodious harbour,
seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of
Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Braunfeld, a town of Germany, in the
county of Solms, with a handsome pa-
lace, 26 miles N by W of Francfort.
Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Brava, a town of Africa, on the coast
of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It
is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43
25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Brawo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Is-
lands, remarkable for excellent wine,
and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon.
24 59 W, lat. 14 32 N.

Bray, a seaport of Ireland, in the
county of Wicklow, seated on St.
George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dub-
lin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, seated
on the Thames, one mile S of Maiden-
head.

Brazza, a town and island on the
coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Ve-
nice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to
Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Breadalbane. See *Albany*.

Brechin, a borough in Angusshire.
It consists of one large handsome street,
and two smaller; and is seated on the
side of a small hill, washed by the ri-
ver Southesk, over which there is a
stone bridge of two large arches. It is
a royal borough, and with four others
sends a member to parliament. It lies
at eight miles distance from Montrose,
and the tide flows within two miles of
the town. The cathedral is a Gothic
pile, supported by 12 pillars. It is in
length 166 feet; in breadth 61; part
is ruinous, and part serves as a parish
church. The west end of one of the
aisles is entire; its door is Gothic, and
the arch consists of many mouldings.
The steeple is a handsome tower, 120
feet high; the four lower windows in
form of long narrow openings. The
top is battlemented, and from it rises
a handsome spire. At a small distance
from the aisle stands one of those sin-
gular round towers, whose use has so
long baffled the conjectures of antiqua-
ries. This tower has been observed to
shake with the wind. The castle of
Brechin was built on an eminence a lit-
tle S of the town, and was gallantly
defended against the English in 1303,
by Sir Thomas Maule. The family of

B R E

Pannure have now a house in the situation of the old castle. Its manufactures of coarse linen and sail cloth are at present prosperous, it has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which great quantities of yarn are brought from the country for sale; there are also here several fairs through the year for cattle. It is 70 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh *Abber-Honddey*, and seated at the confluence of the *Honddey* and *Usk*. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N W of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of South Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly *Monuchdenny* hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the *Wye* and the *Usk*.

Breda, a city of Dutch Brabant, large, populous and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river *Meek*, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. It was taken by the French in 1793, and again in 1795, when they overran Holland. It is 22 miles W by S of *Bois-le-duc*, 25 N N E of *Antwerp*, and 60 S of *Amsterdam*. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Bregentz, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the *Tirol*. It is seated on the lake of *Constance*, 70 miles N E of *Appenzel*. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the *Scilly* Islands, 30 miles W of the *Land's End*. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brele, a river of France, which di-

B R E

vides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering *Eu*, enters the English Channel.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the *Reuss* between the cantons of *Zuric* and *Bern*. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are *Papists*. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Town*, has a handsome bridge over the *Reuss*, and is 10 miles W of *Zuric*. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. It is divided by the *Weser* into the *Old* and *New Town*. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of *Oldenburg*. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Bremen, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the *Weser* and the *Elbe*, of which the former separates it from *Oldenburg*, and the other from *Holstein*. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the *Swedes*, but was sold to the elector of *Hanover*, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned; beside several hundreds of men. *Bremen* is the capital.

Bremenwoerd, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of *Bremen*, 27 miles N of *Bremen*. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Brent, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles S W of *Exeter*, and 200 W by S of *London*. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Brent, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in *Selwood Forest*, on the edge of *Wilts*, and falls into *Bridge-water Bay*.

Brente, a river which rises in the bishopric of *Trent*, and falls into the gulf of *Venice*, opposite that city.

Brentford, a town in *Middlesex*, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the *Thames*, into which at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the *Brent*. Here the freeholders of *Middlesex* choose the knights of the shire. It is divided into *Old* and *New Brentford*, in which last are the church and market-house. It is seven miles W of

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London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles W S W of Chelmsford, and 18 E N E of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Brescia, a town of Italy, capital of Brosciano, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Bresciano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W by Cremona, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

Bresella, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 miles N W of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Breslaw, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which is a college. It is 112 miles N E of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois.

Bresici, or *Brzesk*, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Bressuire, a town of France, lately in

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the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevrés.

Brest, a town of France, in the department of Finesterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mille in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV. whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles S E of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagny or Brittany, a late province of France, 130 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finesterre, Isle and Villaine, Lower Loève, and Morbinan.

Breteil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles S W of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Breton, Cape, an island of North America, between 45 and 47° N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canoe, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See *Louisbourg*.

Brewoldt, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles S E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewers-Haven, a good harbour on the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 42 30 S.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 N W of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Brey, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maastricht. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

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Briançon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 miles N W of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-loire and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles S E of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 17 8 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgeport, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound, on the E side of Saseo river, opposite to Fairfield, 10 miles S W of Stratford and 10 N E of Norwalk. Here is a post office 304 miles from Washington.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlise Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses well built and finished, and their rents as high as such houses would let for in London. The wharfs and quays are convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here also is a freeschool, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000*l.* a year. Lon. 50 36 W, lat. 13 5 N.

Bridgetown, a post town of Cumberland county, Maine, about 40 miles N W of Portland.

Bridgetown, a post town in Cumberland county, Maryland, 120 miles from Washington.

Bridgetown, a principal town of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 14 miles S of Salem, 48 N by W from Cape

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May, and about 50 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office 185 miles from Washington.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a freeschool that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 N W of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday, and a large handsome church. It is seated on the river Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is a well frequented place with the title of a datchy, carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is eight miles S of the British Channel, 31 S S W of Bristol, and 137 W by S of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S of Boston. In 1800 the township contained 5200 inhabitants.

Brillington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Brieg, a handsome town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 miles S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Breil, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles S W of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Brientz, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long

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the whole extent of this lake, and unites
it to that of Thun.

Briescia. See *Polesia*.
Brieux, *St.* a town of France, in the
department of the North Coast and
late province of Brittany, with a good
harbour. It is seated near the English
Channel, 50 miles N W of Rennes.
Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, now in the
department of Moselle, lately in the
province of Lorraine, seated near the
rivor Manse, 30 miles N E of St. Mi-
chael.

Brigg. See *Glandfordbridge*.
Brighthelmston, or *Brighton*, a sea-
port in Sussex, with a market on
Thursday. It was a poor town, inha-
bited chiefly by fishermen, but having
become a fashionable resort for sea-
bathing, it has been enlarged by many
handsome houses, with public rooms,
&c. Here Charles II. embarked for
France in 1651, after the battle of
Worcester. It is the station of the
packet-boats, to and from Dieppe, and
is 56 miles S of London, and 74 N
W of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E lat. 50 52
N.

Brignolles, a town of France, in the
department of Var and late province of
Provence, famous for its prunes. It is
seated among mountains, in a pleasant
country, 325 miles S E of Paris.
Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, seated at the foot of the moun-
tain Tajuna, 43 miles N E of Madrid.
Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Brimpsfeld, a village in Gloucester-
shire, at the source of the river Stroud,
where are the foundations of a castle
long destroyed. It has also a nunne-
ry. It is seven miles S E of Glouces-
ter.

Brindici, an ancient seaport of Na-
ples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's
see, and a fortress. It is seated on
the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Ta-
rento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinn, a town of Moravia, where the
assembly of the states meet. It is seat-
ed at the confluence of the Zwitta and
Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna; and
27 S W of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E,
lat. 49 6 N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two
towns, a mile distant from each other
now in the department of Upper Loire,
lately in the province of Velay; one of

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which is called Old Brioude, and the
other Church Brioude, on account of a
famous chapter. Old Brioude is seat-
ed on the river Allier, over which is a
bridge of one arch, whose diameter is
173 feet. It is 16 miles S of Issoire,
and 225 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E,
lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, a town of Piedmont, in
the valley of Lucern, three miles from
the town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E,
lat. 44 56 N.

Brisach, Old, a town of Suabia, once
the capital of Brigaw, seated on the
Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats,
25 miles S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 49 E,
lat. 48 2 N.

Brisach, New, a fortified town of
France, in the department of Upper
Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It
is built opposite Old Brisach, about a
mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of
Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Brigaw, a territory of Suabia, on the
S side of the Rhine, which separates it
from the department of Upper Rhine.

Brisac, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Maine and Loire, and late
province of Anjou, seated on the river
Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon.
0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Glou-
cestershire and Somersetsire; to
which last county it was accounted to
belong, before it formed a separate ju-
risdiction. In wealth, trade, and po-
pulation, it has long been reckoned the
second in this kingdom. It is seated
at the confluence of the Avon with the
Frome, ten miles from the influx of
the Avon into the Severn. Bristol has
a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned
that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. The
tide rising to a great height in these
narrow rivers, brings vessels of consi-
derable burden to the quay. But the
largest ships are discharged at Hung-
road four miles below the city, and
the goods are brought to the quay by
lighters. For building, equipping and
repairing ships, there are docks, yards,
rope walks and ship-wrights. There
are some considerable woollen ma-
nufactures; and no less than 15 glass-
houses, and a sugar refinery which s
one of its principal manufactures. Fo
supplying the city with water there
are six public conduits; and hand-
some hackney coaches may be hired
at reasonable rates. There are also
stage coaches which set out every day

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for Bath, London, and other places. Hither is a great resort in the summer of invalids as well as other company; for whose accommodation and entertainment there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee-house, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houses, both below, on a level with the well, and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is situated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending several miles where the company ride out for exercise. It has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a custom-house, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to: It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river that supplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demolished long ago; but there are several gates yet standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W N W of Bath, 34 S S W of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Bristol, a post town, in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on Booth bay, 12 miles S E of Wiscasset, and 200 N E of Boston.

Bristol, a seaport and post town, the capital of Bristol county, Rhode-Island, situate 13 miles N of Newport, and 24 S E of Providence. The situation is healthy and agreeable; the inhabitants about 1700.

Bristol, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Burlington, and 20 miles above Philadelphia. The inhabitants are about 600. It is the thoroughfare of most of the land stages that travel between Philadelphia and New York, and is noted for a medicinal bath.

Bristol, a cape of Sandwich Land in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

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Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of the island was Albion, which, in process of time gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Caesar. The general division of the Island is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

Britain, New, a country in N America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany on the W side of Hudson's Bay.

Britain, New, an island to the N of New Guinea, has Hudson's Bay, and strait on the N and W; Canada and the river St. Laurence, on the S; and the Atlantic on the E, from which it is separated by a strait thro' which Dampier first sailed. It is divided into two islands by another strait thro' which Capt. Carteret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Brittany. See *Bretagne*.

Brives-la-Gaillarde, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosen. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Ricantz and Eysoch, 15

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Great Britain, the most of all the European islands, 0 miles from N to S, and to W. It lies to the N of which it is separated by Channel. The ancient island was Albion, which, time gave way to that of which it was known to Ju- The general division of into England, Scotland,

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miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Brixen, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is surrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brixen, or *Brietzen*, a town of Ger- many, in the middle marche of Bran- denburgh, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles N E of Wirtemberg.

Broadfield, a post town of Westmore- land county, Virginia; 96 miles from *Washington*.

Broadhill, a village with a post office, in Sussex county, Delaware, on Broad- kill creek, about ten miles from Lewis- town.

Brodera, a principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guze- rat, in the N E part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapy and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 N E of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Brod, or *Brodci*, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S E of Posega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Brod-Nemeki, or *Teutch-Brod*, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Soza- wa, 20 miles S by E of Czazlaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Broek, a beautiful village in N Hol- land, six miles from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mo- saic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh, as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flow- ers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

Broken-Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

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Bromley, a town in Kent, with a mar- ket on Thursday, situated on the river Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles S by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E. lat. 51 23 N.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterwards Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord Paget when Henry VIII. plundered the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 130 N W of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bromley, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had formerly a mon- astery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

Brompton, a village in Middlesex, two miles W by S of London.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a town in Worcester- shire, seated on the river Salwarp. It is a pretty good town, 15 miles N N E of Worcester, and 115 N W of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Bronyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 W N W of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Bronno, a town of Italy, in the Mila- nese, 10 miles S E of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Brookfield, a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, of great an- tiquity, being settled as early as 1660, 15 miles S W of Worcester. In 1800 the township contained 3284 inhabi- tants.

Brookfield, a town of Fairfield coun- ty, Connecticut, on the W side of Housatonick river, about eight miles N E of Danbury.

Brookhaven, a town on Long Island, in Suffolk county, New York, 14 miles S E of Smith town, and about 60 E of New York. The township contains 4122 inhabitants: the post office is 317 miles from *Washington*.

Brookington, a post town of Amelia county, Virginia, at the distance of 182 miles from *Washington*.

Brooklyn, a town of Kings county, New York, pleasantly situated at the W end of Long Island, opposite the city of New York. Here are about 2400 inhabitants, and a post office.

Brooklyn, a post town of Windham N

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county, Connecticut, situated on the Quinboung, a branch of the river Thames, between Pomfret and Canterbury.

Brookville, a post town, in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the W side of the river Patuxent, 20 miles from Washington.

Broom Loch, and an extensive salt-water and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Brora, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal mine which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

Brora, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below that village, falls into the British Ocean.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, on the S side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Brouershaven, a seaport of the United provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles S W of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Brownburg, a town in Rockbridge county, Virginia, 22 miles S by W of Staunton, and 200 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Brownsville, sometimes called *Red Stone Old Fort*, is a post town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of the river Monongahela, 12 miles N W of Union, 25 S E of Washington, and 35 S of Pittsburgh. It is in the centre of a settlement of Friends, and contained at the last census 425 inhabitants.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, five miles S E of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

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Brugg, or *Broug*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles S E of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Bruges, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. There are several fine churches, in the first rank of which is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasure deserve notice. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, a town of Lower Saxony in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Brugneto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Brunetto, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

Brunstulle, a sea port of Germany, in Holstein at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N W of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Wesar, Ocker, and Lync. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own duke; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

Brunswick, a large city of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is

Bruggen, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Rhine, which is a bridge. It is 22 miles S of Basel. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Brugge, a large episcopal city of Flanders, once the greatest trade city of Europe; but in the 16th century civil wars occasioned by Philip II. drove the city to Antwerp, and then to Brussels. It is seated in a plain, about 10 miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Antwerp, Newport, Furnes, Dunkirk. There are several churches, in the first rank of architecture, whose rich and treasure deserve notice. It has been often taken and retaken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Bruggen, a town of Lower Saxony, the bishopric of Hildesheim, 10 miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Brugna, an episcopal town of Italy, in the diocese of Genoa, at the foot of the mountains, 35 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Brugna, a strong and important town of Piedmont, near Susa, which is a sea port of Germany, at the mouth of the Elbe, 10 miles W of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 N.

Brugna, a country of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, bounded by Lunenburg, on the W by the county of Westphalia, on the S by the principality of Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal cities are the Weser, Ocker, &c. It is divided into three counties, Wolfenbüttele, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also includes the duchy of Gottingen. The capital of Wolfenbüttele has a population of 10,000; but the other two have less than 5,000.

Brugna, a large city of Germany, in the principality of Brunswick. It was an imperial and hanseatic city, and was taken by the duke of Brunswick in 1671, who ordered it to be kept in awe. In 1707, before the castle is a fine statue, with a lion made of brass, done after the life. Here is

also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has received the name of Brunswick Mum. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. The academy of Brunswick has been newly modelled, and the plan of education improved, by the attention and under the patronage of the hereditary prince. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Brunswick, a post town of Georgia, in North America, in Glynn county. It has a safe harbour capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its situation, and the fertility of the inland country, it promises to be a place of consequence. It is 70 miles W S W of Savannah, and 752 from Washington. Lat. 31 10 N, lon. 82 2 W.

Brunswick, a city of New Jersey, in North America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleasant hill which rises at the back of the town. They have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. Here was formerly a flourishing college, called Queen's college, but has declined.

Brunswick, New, in North America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital.

Brussels, the capital of Brabant, and seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It is a rich and handsome city, and has many magnificent public buildings, and walks. No city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance; but like them it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a double brick wall, and has seven gates; but being seven miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege. In Brussels are seven fine squares or market places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the world. The town house takes up one quarter of it; and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is a brazen

statue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. The opera-house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking glass, so that they can sit by the fire, and see what is doing. There are 20 public fountains, adorned with statues at the corners of the most public streets; and in the middle of the town-house is one with Neptune, the Tritons, and the horses, spouting out water from their nostrils. The nunnery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little streets, where each nun has an apartment. This nunnery exists no longer, being abolished with several others, by the French, when they took Brussels, in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S of Antwerp, 26 S E of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brew, 12 miles S E of Wells, and 109 W of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 1 7 N.

Bruyiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles S by E of Lunéville. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Brayns-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bua, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewise partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, 27 miles S of Aveira. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Buchan, a district in the N E part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan, on the S.

Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, sunk into the steep rocks on the coast, to the depth of 150

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feet. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, in a storm, rushes with a tremendous noise.

Buchaw, a free imperial town of Sussia, on the Tedersee, with a monastery, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Bucharest, a large and strong town of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. It is 45 miles S E of Tergovisto. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Bouchorn, a free imperial town of Sussia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E of Constance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 97 N E of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Buckfield, a post town of Cumberland county, Maine, 10 miles W of Turner, on the Androscoggin river, and about 50 miles N of Portland. The inhabitants of the township were 1000 at the last census.

Buckingham, the chieftown in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on low ground, and almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. It sends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles N E of Oxford, and 57 N W of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Buckinghamshire, or *Bucks*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by Oxfordshire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of an oblong form whose greatest extent is from N to S. It sends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The most general manufacture is bonelace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The air is healthy,

and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or marle.

Buckland, a village with a post-office, in Prince George county, Virginia, 42 miles from *Washington*, in a S W direction.

Bucks, a county of Pennsylvania, 38 miles long and 15 broad.

Buckstown, a post town of Hancock county, Maine, with 624 inhabitants.

Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It is 105 miles S E of Vienna, and 560 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Buddesdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, with a small chapel. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles N E of Bury, and 88 N E of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Budelich, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, on the Traen, ten miles E of Treves. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Budoa, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667. It is 30 miles S E of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Budweis, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S of Prague, and 85 N W of Vienna. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Buen Ayre. See *Bonaire*.

Buenos Ayres, a country of South America, belonging to the Spaniards. This name given from the pleasantness of the climate, is extended to the country lying between Tucuman on the E, Paraguay on the N, and Terra Magellanica, on the S. No country in the world abounds more in horned cattle and horses, where the greatest expence of a horse or cow is the catching it. In such abundance are these useful animals, that the hide alone is deemed of any value, as this constitutes a main article in the trade of the country. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

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Bud, the capital of the country called Buenos Ayres in South America, was founded in the year 1735, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It stands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the S side of the Plata, 50 miles from the sea, fronting a small river. The situa- tion is in a fine plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the river; and truly del- ightful, whether we regard the tem- perature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, or the beautiful verdure which overspreads the whole face of the country. The city is very considerable in extent, containing 3000 houses. The streets are straight, broad and pretty equal in the heights and dimensions of the buildings. Most of the buildings are of chalk or brick, except the ca- thedral, a magnificent structure com- posed chiefly of stone.

Bugia, a province of Algiers, in Af- rica, surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

Bugia, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a handsome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the sea; a great part of whose promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone. The city itself is built on the ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain, where there is also a castle that commands the whole town, besides two others at the bottom, built for the security of the port. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Builth, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Buic, a town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles S W of Gap.

Bukari, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles N E of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the

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Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Bulam, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king, but has been since entirely relinquished. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

Bulgaria, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Wala- chia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

Bulness, or *Bowness*, a village in Cum- berland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlise.

Bundela, or *Bundelcund*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the S W of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares and the Malharras. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles square, and contains the cele- brated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 36 miles N by E of Ips- wich, and 107 N E of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay.

Buntingford, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buragrag, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

Burella, or *Civita Burrella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelder- land, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buren, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

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Buren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Burg, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

Burgau, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Burgdorf, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is pretty large and seated on an eminence, eight miles N E of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Burgh-upon-Sands, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died, in 1307. It is five miles N W of Carlisle.

Burgos, a town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, which now forms the three departments of Cote d'Or, Saoné, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth: bounded on the E by Franche Comté, on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonnois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits and excellent wines.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan in the Deccan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is yet a flourishing city, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27

miles N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington, an ancient city, in Burlington county, New Jersey; seated on the S E bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Bristol, and 20 miles above Philadelphia. It was founded in 1677, and called New Beverly; it has a safe harbour for shipping, with a considerable depth of water, but has progressed slowly in population, containing at present (1805) but a few more than 2000 inhabitants. The municipal jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and aldermen. The buildings are principally of bricks, and constructed in a plain commodious style, with a large garden lot to each house. There is an episcopal church, two or three meeting houses, a considerable brewery, a court house, and gaol in this town, though the seat of justice has been lately removed to Mountholly.

Burlington, a post town of Chittenden county, Vermont, situated on the E side of Lake Champlain, four miles S of Onion river, and 20 miles northerly of Vergennes. The situation is healthy and pleasant, which induced the legislature to pass a law for the establishment of an university at this town. The township contains 815 inhabitants.

Burmah, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from its reputed capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the N and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China; on the N W by Meckley; on the W it has Aracan, and on the E Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teek timber in India. Ships built of teek, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, where an European ship is ruined in five years.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles N W of Norwich, and 126 N E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Burnham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles S E of Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles S E of

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W of Saltzberg. Lon. 12
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Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London.
Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Buruisland, a borough in Fifeshire,
on the frith of Forth, with an excellent
harbour. It is seated under a stupendous
rock, ten miles N W of Edinburgh.
Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, a river of Asia, which
rises near the head of the Ganges, in
the mountains of Thibet. It first takes
its course to the E directly opposite to
that of the Ganges, and winding with
a rapid current through Thibet, where
it is named Sampoo, or Zanchin, it
washes the border of the territory of
Lassa, and proceeds S E to within 220
miles of Yuna; the westernmost provin-
ce of China: then turning suddenly
to the W through Assam, it enters
Bengal on the N E, where it assumes
the name of Borrampooter. It then
makes a circle round the Western
point of the Garrow mountains, and al-
tering its course to S, meets the Gan-
ges about 40 miles from the Sea, after
having meandered for more than 2000
miles. During the last 60 miles before
its junction with the Ganges, it forms
a stream which is regularly from four
to five miles wide; and, but for its
freshness might pass for an arm of the
sea. Common description fails in an
attempt to convey an adequate idea of
the grandeur of this magnificent object.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, one of the largest
cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bec-
sangil. It was the capital of the Otto-
man empire before the taking of Cen-
stantinople. It stands upon several
little hills, at the foot of Mount Olym-
pus, and on the edge of a fine plain full
of fruit trees. So many springs pro-
ceed from the mount, that every house
has its own fountain. The mosques
are elegant, as are the caravansaries.
Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople.
Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staf-
fordshire, with a market on Thursday.
It had formerly a large abbey; and over
the Trent is a famous bridge of free-
stone, a quarter of a mile in length,
supported by 37 arches. It consists
chiefly of one long street, which runs
from the site of the abbey to the bridge,
and has a good market for corn and
provisions. Burton ale is accounted
excellent, and great quantities are sent
down the river to Hull, and exported
to other parts of the kingdom and a-
broad. It is 12 miles N E of Lichfield,

BUT

and 124 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40
W, lat. 52 48 N.

Burton, a town in Lincolnshire, with
a market on Monday; seated on a hill,
near the river Trent, 30 miles N of
Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London.
Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Burton, a town in Westmoreland,
with a market on Tuesday; seated in
a valley, near a hill called Farleton-
Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and
247 N N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W,
lat. 54 10 N.

Burville, a town in Anderson coun-
ty, Tennessee, on the N side of Clinch
river, 30 miles N of Knoxville, the ca-
pital of the state. Here is a post office
570 miles from Washington.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, with a
market on Thursday, seated on the
Irwell, and noted for its fustian manu-
facture, and the coarse goods called
half-thicks and kerseys. In 1787, the
theatre fell, and buried under its ruins
more than 300 persons, many of whom
were killed or much bruised. Bury is
36 miles S E of Lancaster, and 190 N
N W of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat.
53 36 N.

Bury, St. Edmunds, a borough in Suf-
folk, with a market on Wednesday and
Saturday. The situation is very plea-
sant, and the air is supposed to be the
best in England; for which reason it is
frequented by genteel people. The
noble ruins of its abbey, are still stand-
ing near the two churches, which are
both large, and seated in one church-
yard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen
of France, who was married to Charles
Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends
two members to parliament, and took
its name from St. Edmund the king,
who was buried here, after being mur-
dered in a wood. The assizes are held
here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket,
and 72 N N E of London. Lon. 0 46
E, lat. 52 22 N.

Bussletown, a thriving village in
Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 11
miles N by E of the city. Here is a
post office, and about 20 dwelling
houses.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, con-
sisting of the islands of Butc, Arran,
and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith
of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and
pastures, and there is a considerable
herring-fishery. This shire sends a
member to parliament alternately with
Caithness-shire.

B U X

B. trago, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Butrinto, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimara. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere Water, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles S W of Keswick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. It is formed by a vast number of torrents which rushing down in never failing cataracts from a rock of vast height, called Honister Crag, forms the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake, and near a mile from it, to the N E is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cocker-mouth.

Butternuts, a town of Otsego county, New York. The township has 1390 inhabitants, and the post office is 440 miles from *Washington*.

Button's Bay, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a N W passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

Butzaw, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles S W of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath consisting of nine springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well. St. Anne's well formerly rose into a stone basin, over which an arch was erected, which still continues. It is 12 feet long and 12 broad, set round with stone-steps in the inside. In the midst of this dome the water now springs up into a stone basin two feet square. It appears by several ruins found here, that their waters were known in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. Much company resort to them in the summer. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, which is divided into different hotels, shops, &c. with a public coffee room,

and a very elegant room for assemblies and concerts. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and is 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles N W of Derby, and 160 N N W of London.

Buzbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles S W of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byzantium. See *Constantinople*.

C

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Cabarras Court-house, the principal seat of justice in Cabarras county, North Carolina, situated on the N side of Rocky river, a branch of the great Pedec, 23 miles S of Salisbury, and 37 S by W of Salem, the Moravian town. Here is a post office 439 miles from *Washington*.

Cabbin Point, a village with a post office, in Surry county, Virginia, 36 miles E by S of Petersburg, and about 60 W by N of Norfolk.

Cabeça-de-Vide, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles S W of Portalegro. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Cabellburg, a post town of Amherst county, Virginia, 215 miles from *Washington*.

Cabenda, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles S E of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 122 E, lat. 4 5 3.

Cabreria, an island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by a strong castle.

C A B

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 A mile from hence in
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 trol continually dropping from
 the rock is 32 miles N W of
 London. Lon. 160 N N W of London.
 A town of Germany, in We-
 stphalia, in the county of Solms, 29
 miles S of Francfort. Lon. 8 44
 N.
 A town of Lithuunia, on the
 Baltic, 16 miles S W of Wilna. Lon.
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 See Constantinople.

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 ver Nile, whence they transport
 the mummies to Mecca. Some fine
 ruins covered with hieroglyphi-
 cs, have been found here.
 16 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23
 N.
 A court-house, the principal
 place in Cabarras county,
 North Carolina, situated on the N side
 of the river, a branch of the great
 road S of Salisbury, and 57
 miles S of Raleigh, the Moravian town.
 Post office 439 miles from
 Raleigh.
 A village with a post
 office in Perry county, Virginia, 36
 miles S of Petersburg, and about
 100 miles S of Norfolk.
 A town of Portugal in
 the province of Beira, with a strong castle, 12
 miles S of Portalegre. Lon. 6 43
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 ranean, seven miles S of Major-
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Cabul, a province of Hindoostan Pro-
 per, bounded on the W by Persia, on
 the North by the Hindoo-ko, on the N
 E by Caferistan, and on the E by Rash-
 mere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a
 country highly diversified; consisting of
 mountains covered with eternal snow;
 hills of moderate height and easy
 ascent; rich plains and stately forests;
 and these enlivened by innumerable
 streams. It produces every article ne-
 cessary to human life, with the most
 delicate fruits and flowers. It is some-
 times called Zabulistan, from Zabul,
 one of the names of Ghizni, which was
 the ancient capital of the country. This
 province is subject to the king of Can-
 dahar.

Cabul, the capital of the province of
 Cabul, and of the dominions of the king
 of Candahar, seated near the foot of
 the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the
 Attock, which runs near it. Its situa-
 tion is spoken of in terms of rap-
 ture by the Indian historians, being no
 less romantic than pleasant; and it has
 within its reach, the fruits and other
 products both of the temperate and tor-
 rid zone. In a political light it is con-
 sidered as the gate of India towards
 Tartary. It is 680 miles N W of Delhi.
 Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of
 Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The
 Moors retook it from the Spaniards in
 1534. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estram-
 adura, famous for its fine wool, and
 seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles S E of
 Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, a town of Persia,
 in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a
 considerable trade in silks, silver and
 gold brocades, and fine earthen ware.
 There are many Christians and Gue-
 bres, or worshippers of fire, in this
 place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55
 miles N by W of Isapahan. Lon. 51 55
 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, the capital of a province of
 the same name, in Tonquin, on the W
 side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from
 the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000
 houses, whose walls are of mud, and
 the roofs covered with thatch. The
 houses of the English factory is the
 best in the place. The trading people
 are civil to strangers, but the great
 men are haughty, and the poor thiev-
 ish. They are pagans and have a great
 number of pagodas. The factories

C A D

purchase silks and lackered ware, as
 in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.
Cacheco, a town of Negroland, seated
 on the river St. Domingo. It is sub-
 ject to the Portuguese, who have three
 forts, and carry on a great trade in flax
 and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0
 N.

Cacongo, a small kingdom of Africa,
 on the river Zaire. The inhabitants
 have a considerable trade; and their
 manners, religion and government, are
 the same as in Loango. It lies in lat.
 5 0 S.

Cacoria, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
 sia, on the rivulet Vega, between two
 mountains. It is 15 miles S E of
 Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the
 department of Lot and late province of
 Quercy, on the river Lot, 27 miles S
 N E of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44
 32 N.

Cadenet, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of the Mouths of the Rhone,
 28 miles S E of Avignon. Lon. 5 30
 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the
 department of Gironde and late pro-
 vince of Guienne, seated on the Gar-
 ronne, with a handsome castle, 15 m.
 S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat.
 44 40 N.

Cadix, a large and rich city of Spain
 in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It
 is a bishop's see, and seated on an is-
 land, 18 miles in length and nine in
 breadth; but the N W end, where the
 city stands, is not two broad. It has a
 communication with the continent, by
 a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12
 miles in length and six in breadth. The
 S side is inaccessible by sea because it
 is edged with craggy rocks; and two
 forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, com-
 mand the passage into the harbour.
 Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the streets
 are narrow, ill-paved and insufferably
 stinking. The roofs are flat, covered
 with an impenetrable cement, and few
 are without a turret for the purpose of
 commanding a view of the sea. High
 above all these, stands the tower of
 signals. Here flags are hung out on
 the first sight of a sail, marking the
 size of the ship and the nation it be-
 longs to. The square of St. Antonio is
 large and tolerably handsome, and there
 are a few smaller openings of no great
 note. The public walk or Alameda is
 pleasant in the evening. The sea air

prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward of the Alameda is Campesato, a large esplanade, fit only airing for coaches. Opposite to it is the fortress of St. Sebastian, built on a neck of land running out into the sea. The round tower at the extremity is supposed to have saved the city in the earthquake in 1753, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phœnicians; it was afterwards a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 43 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadore, in Italy, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

Cadauld, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which river it commands.

Caen, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. William the conqueror was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer. For some places that begin thus, see Caerhill, under Car.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 miles S W of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London, Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered here in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such

discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved at Portici.

Caffa, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour: it is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N E of Constantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Caffa, *Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

Caffraria, a very extensive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea; on the S by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the sea. The Caffres are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour

is a jet black; their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are extremely fond of dogs, and if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it, their whole exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneys, and hemp. The men have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please; when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is made of bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring them all home without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen and almost all their animals, are much smaller. They entertain a very high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but have no idea of

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this side the Alps, and preserved at Portici. n of the Crimea, with an hour; it is seated on the 50 miles N E of Constantinople, 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N. it of, the ancient Cimborus, a strait that formation between the Black sea of Asoph.

very extensive country led on the N by Negroland a, on the W by part of Guinea, and on the S by Good Hope, and on the E. The Caffres are tall and lioned; and, in general, encourage in attacking lions casts of prey. Their colour black; their teeth white as their eyes large. The cloth-sexes is the same, consist- of the hides of oxen, which t as cloth. The men wear rent animals tied round their cees of brass in their hair, ivory rings on their arms; rned also with the hair of feathers fastened on their h many other fantastical or. They are extremely fond of if one particularly pleases y will give two bullocks in for it, their whole exercise fighting, or dancing. They in throwing their lances, and war, use shields made of the xen. The women are em- he cultivation of their gar- orn. They cultivate several , which are not indigenous ntry, as tobacco, watermel- ans, and hemp. The men pride in their cattle; and rns in such a way as to be n them into any shape they hen they wish their cattle to ey go a little way from the l blow a whistle, which is one, and so constructed as to at a great distance, and in er bring them all home with- fficulty. Their huts are high- re commodious than those of ntots, and their lands more at their oxen and almost all als, are much smaller. They a very high opinion of the Su- ing, and of his power: they a future state of rewards and ts, but have no idea of

the creation, thinking that the world had no beginning, and will ever continue in its present state. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray; they instruct their children themselves, having no priests; but instead of them a kind of conjurers whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different borders makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

Cagli, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

Cahokia, a post town in Indiana territory, and St. Clair county, standing on the E side of the river Mississippi, 64 miles N by W of Kaskaskias, and 93 from Washington.

Cahors, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 miles N W of Alby, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cajanaburg, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 miles N E of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

Cajazzo, or *Cajizzo*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavora, 22 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Caicos, islands of the West Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which takes their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Caifong, a large and populous city of China, seated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When besieged by

the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Caiman Islands, in the West Indies, to the N W of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and 21° N lat.

Caira, a post town and the capital of Cumberland county, Virginia, 190 m. from Washington. A name, commemorative of French madness, very improperly given to an American seat of justice!

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverness-shire, famous for beautiful rock crystals of various tints, some of which having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price. Its lofty top is patched with snow.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a castle built on a rock. It is divided into the New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E side of the Nile, and almost uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and seven miles in circumference. The streets are so narrow and winding, that it is impossible to follow their direction amid the multitudes of houses which stand crowding on each other.

The castle includes the palaces of the sultans of Egypt, now almost buried under their own ruins; domes overthrown, heaps of rubbish, gilding, and pictures, the colours of which have defied corroding time, stately marble columns still standing, but in general without capitals; such are the tokens of its former magnificence. From Joseph's hall, there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people living in each room; and in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and there are particular streets where the courtesans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish is a canal

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which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in their late expedition to Egypt. It is 100 miles S of the mouth of the Nile. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Cairoan, or *Kairoan*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caitnesshire, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and S W by Strathnaven and Sutherland. On the N it is washed by the Pentland frith, which flows between this country and the Orkneys. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole S W part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often resorted to by numerous water-fowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the S W boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caitness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on

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the N. Reggio is the capital. This country was entirely desolated by the earthquakes in March and February 1783. Beside the destruction of many towns, villages and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Stupendous alterations were occasioned on the face of the country. Mountains were split, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow; others choaked up by the falling in of the hills were converted into lakes or sunk into the earth and destroyed, plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. The earthquakes (for there were many shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of the Appennines, extending westward to the sea, in all which vast tract, there was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged.

Calahorra, an episcopal town of Spain, in old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E S E of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 16 miles N W of Vendome.

Calamata, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Calatayud, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles S W of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military

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Corra, an episcopal town of old Castile, on the side of which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles of Burgoa. Lon. 27 W, lat.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the north of the Straits of Calais and the province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The houses are good; but its greatest advantage is its situation among the mountains, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of war there are packet boats which sail once a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E S E of Dover, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat.

Calvados, a town of France, in the north of the province of Sarthe and late province of Maine, 16 miles N W of Vendome. *Calata*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the coast of the Morea, eight miles from the city of Arzoz, 21 55 E, lat. 37 N.

Calaneas, three small islands of the Philippines between Borneo and the Philippines, N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 10 N.

Calatayud, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Ebro, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles N W of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 N.

Calatayud, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military

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order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Calben, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle 32 miles N of Magdeburg. *Calcar*, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, eight miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles N E of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Calcutta, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, situate on the E side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city having risen on the site of the village of Govinpour, about 90 years ago. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipour, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built: some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick-house through a whole street. Altho' by much the greatest part of Calcutta is built upon this plan, yet the quarter inhabited by the English is an exception to this rule of building; being composed entirely of brick-buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than of private houses. The line of buildings that surrounds two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings

are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greater part, is built as before described. Within these 20 or 25 years, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here, is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756 Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 13 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles N N E of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Calder, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Lancashire, and falls into the Aire eight miles below Wakefield. It is navigable the greater part of its course. *Caledonia, New*, a large island, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22° S lat. and from 163 to 167° E lon. It was discovered by captain Cook, in

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1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, so as to be somewhat woolly in some individuals; they besmear their faces with black pigment, and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a bee hive, and full as close and warm. The framing is of small spars and reeds; and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of dried grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

Calenberg, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Cali, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

Calicut, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; of which he was finally stripped by the E. India Company in 1799.

Calicut, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, and was then the most flourishing place on the Malabar coast. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles W S W of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

California, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from

the W coast of America, by the Vermilion sea, or Gulf of California; extending S E, from lat. 32° N to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered by Cortes in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, which belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of Sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were said to have studiously depreciated the country, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and useless districts of the Spanish empire.

Callao, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Calla Susung, a town of the Island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a stone wall round the town, and the houses are built on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 50 S.

Callen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles S W of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Calloo, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, subject to Austria: it is five miles W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about seven miles broad in its narrowest part. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles

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S W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

Calvi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1774; but has been since retaken. It is 32 miles S W of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or *Grant*, a river which rises in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camarat, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amadabad, from which it is distant 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

Cambodia, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin-China and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October.

Cambodia, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Asia, seated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis. It has a

citadel and fort, and a considerable manufacture of cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheld, 22 miles S E of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

Cambridge, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The town-hall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university: the county-gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the Conqueror.

It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It enjoys great privileges and is governed by the chancellor, the high steward, the vice chancellor, and several other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peter House, Corpus Christi or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel, for its contrivance and extent, its fine carved work in wood and stone, and painted windows, is one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and

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other buildings forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Aiddenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge has 14 parishes, and is pretty large; but the situation is low and dirty. It sends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the university. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkley, on the river Cam. *Cambridge*, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It has 2450 inhabitants, and a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 students. It lies in the lat. of 42° 23' N. and 71° 7' W., about three miles from Boston.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the W by Lincolnshire, on the N E by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; it contains 17 hundreds, a city, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouse, Nen, and Cam. In the fens it is moist and foggy, and therefore not so wholesome; but in the S and E parts it is very good, these being much drier than the other; but both by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, so that it produces plenty of corn, and affords the richest pastures. The fens called Bedford Level, consist of 30,000 acres of marshy ground, which receive all the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent. And in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. See *Bedford Level*.

Camden, a post town in Kershaw county, South Carolina; situated on the E side of Waterec river, 35 miles

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N E of Columbia, and 158 N by W of Charleston. It has about 1000 inhabitants, and was the scene of two considerable actions between the British and American armies during the war.

Camden, a village in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the E bank of the river Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Camerino, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles S W of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Caminha, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 13 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, a district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the House of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

Cammin, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples in Prir. cipato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Campagna di Roma, anciently *Latium*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles S E along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; no trees, no inclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Carphelton, a borough of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay toward the S extremity of the peninsula

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and was the scene of two
actions between the Bri-
can armies during the

village in Gloucester
Jersey, on the E bank of
ware, opposite to Phila-

a borough in Cornwall,
on Friday, seated on the
4 miles W of Launces-
V by S of London. It is
mayor, and sends two
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of Cantyre, of which it is the capital.
It has a good harbour, and is now a
considerable place, for which it is prin-
cipally indebted to its being the general
rendezvous of the fishing vessels that
annually visit the W coast. It is ten
miles W of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5
42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

Campden, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles
N E of Gloucester, and 87 W N W of
London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Campeachy, a town of Mexico, in
South America, in the peninsula of Yu-
catan, on the E coast of a bay of the
same name. It is noted for logwood,
which, however, does not grow very
near it. It is defended by a good wall,
and strong forts, but is neither so rich,
nor carries on such a trade as former-
ly, it having been the port for the sale.
Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See *Hon-
duras*.

Campden, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, in Overysel, with a citadel, and
a port almost choked up. It was taken
by the Dutch in 1578, and by the
French in 1672: but they abandoned it
in 1673. It is seated near the mouth
of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44
miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55
E, lat. 52 38 N.

Campoli, a town of Naples in Abruz-
zo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of
Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Major, a town of Portugal,
in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon.
Lon. 74 W, lat. 38 53 N.

Campredon, a town of Spain, in Cata-
lonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and
on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barce-
lona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Canaan, the country so named from
Canaan the son of Ham. It lies be-
tween the Mediterranean and the
mountains of Arabia, and extends from
Egypt to Phenicia. It is bounded to
the E by the mountains of Arabia; to
the S by the wilderness of Paran, Idu-
mea, and Egypt; to the W by the
Mediterranean; and the N by the
mountains of Libanus. Its length is
about 70 leagues, and its breadth in
some places 30.

Canaan, a post town in Kennebec
county, Maine; situated on the W
side of Kennebec river, 10 miles E of
Norridgewock, 69 N of Wiscasset, and
230 N E of Boston.

Canaan, a post town of Litchfield
county, Connecticut, near the line that

divides this state from Massachusetts;
situated on the Housatonic river, 18
miles N of Litchfield the shire town,
and 47 N W of Hartford.

Canaan, a post town in Grafton
county, New Hampshire, on the Masc-
any river, about 12 miles E of Dart-
mouth college.

Canada, a large country of North
America, bounded on the N by New
Britain, on the E by the gulf of St.
Laurence, on the S by New Brunswick
and the United States, and on the W
by unknown lands. It lies between 61
and 81° W lon. and 45 and 52° N lat.
and was discovered by John and Se-
bastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497.
This country, in general, is pretty
good; but the winter continues for six
months very severe. The land that is
cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed
in May is reaped at the end of August.
The climate is not very different from
that of the northern British colonies;

it has a much severer winter; and
like most of the American tracts that
do not lie too far to the N, the sum-
mers are very hot and exceeding plea-
sant. They have a great variety of an-
imals, such as, stags, elks, deer, bears,
foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, wea-
sels, hares and rabbits. The marshes,
and lakes with which this country
abound swarm with otters and bea-
vers, which are highly valued for their
furs, which form a principal article
of commerce in Canada. Canada tur-
pentine is greatly esteemed for its bal-
samic qualities, and for its use in dis-
orders of the breast and stomach. The
different tribes of Indians, or original
natives in Canada, are almost innume-
rable; but they have been observed to
decrease in population where the Eu-
ropeans are most numerous, owing
chiefly to the immoderate use of spi-
ritous liquors. Canada was conquered
by the English, in 1759, and confirmed
to them by the peace of 1763. In 1774,
this country was formed into a provin-
ce, called Quebec, from the name
of the capital; a government was in-
stituted conformably to the French
laws of Canada; and the Roman Ca-
tholic religion was established. In
1791, the country was divided into two
provinces, Upper Canada, and Lower
Canada, of which latter province Que-
bec is the chief town; and a constitu-
tion, in imitation of that of England,
was given to each of these provinces.

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Cananore, a large seaport on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English East India Company, in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Canandaiguu, a post town, and the principal seat of the courts in Ontario county, New-York. It is seated at the E end of Canandaigua lake, 16 miles W of Geneva, and 26 E of Hartford.

Canara, a province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canaria, or the *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary Islands, about 180 miles from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa: namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Rocas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. From these islands the Canary birds originally came. The N E point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheads are sent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancale, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Candahar, a rich trading city of Asia,

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capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were severally undivided, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia: and was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles S W of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candahar, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the S E by Moultan, and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarshish; including generally Cabul, Candahar, Ghizni, Gaur, Paisahawur, Korasan and Seistan; this tract is not less than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal, (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt.

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A kingdom of Asia, between the Indus and Persia, the capital is Cabul, on the E by the S E by Moultan, and by Persia. The dominion of this country extends to the neighbourhood of the Indus; including generally the provinces of Ghazni, Gaur, Peshawar, and Seistan; this tract is 800 miles in length; not well known, and on the Indus, he possesses the city of Cashmere, and some of the cities are all called by the name of the country of the Ab-dalla, the founder of the empire, was originally the chief of a tribe, named Abdal, (name Abdalli) who was the country by Nadir Shah, in the death of Nadir, he succeeded among his former subjects a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, added to the provinces to the Indus, which had been ceded to Nadir Shah, and Cashmere on the E of

An island in the Mediterranean, lying to the S of Crete, the capital, of the island, though populous formerly, is now a desert, there is but rubbish, except at the market-place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but the walls of the town, and it is the see of a bishop. This island was discovered by the Turks, in 1669, after a long time. It was attempted to be taken by the Venetians, in 1692, but was not. The products are corn, oil, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful, but is never excessive; and the winter is never felt.

In the warmest days of summer the air is cooled by breezes from the sea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The sky is always unclouded and serene; the winds mild and refreshing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants; the rivulets which flow down the valleys, are overhung with myrtles, and laurel-roses; clumps of orange, citron, and almond trees are scattered over the fields; some extensive plains are arrayed in saffron, and the cavities of the rocks are fringed with sweet smelling dittany. In a word from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there arise clouds of exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E; lat. 35 18 N.

Candeish, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Bagiana.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

Cane, *Gratto del*, a famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, a considerable town of the

island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Canfield, a small town with a post office, in Trumbull county, Ohio, 23 miles N by W of Fort McIntosh, and 321 from Washington.

Cangerecora, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It has its source in the Gaults, and running S W to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N of mount Dilla; before which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

Caniaderago Lake, a narrow lake of North America, in the state of New-York, six miles W of Lake Otsego, and nine miles long.

Canina, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, S W of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Canne. See *Canosa*.

Canoge, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agrara, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander. In the 6th century, it was said to con-

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tain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is 127 miles S E of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles N N W of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Canonsburg, a post town 18 miles S W of Pittsburg, situated on the W side of Charters creek in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Canosa, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Barri. It contains not more than 300 houses, and occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Osanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Canna, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Canso, a seaport of Nova Scotia, in North America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canstat, a town of Susbia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

Canuzaro, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles E of Nicastro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, to which so great was the resort, and so rich the offerings, that Erasmus, who was an eye witness of its wealth, says, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. But Henry VIII. in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls

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and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Steur, 26 miles E S E of Rochester and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Canterbury, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the Quinaboag river, 10 miles E of Windham, and 15 N by E of Norwich, with 1627 inhabitants. Here is a post office 412 miles from Washington.

Cantiv, Cape, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, or *Quangtung*, one of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the N E by Fokien; on the N by Kiangsi, on the W by Quang-si, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where else by the sea. The country is diversified with hills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it produces two crops annually. Abundance of valuable aromatic woods are to be met with in this province, as well as eagle-wood, ebony, &c.; and in the mineral kingdom the province furnishes gold, precious stones, tin, quicksilver, and copper. Canton is the capital.

Canton, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Taa, one of the finest in the empire. The buildings of Canton are in general low, consisting of one story and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles to keep it cool; but the houses of the most respectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty, and well built. The streets of Canton are long and narrow, paved with flintstones, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, which have a pleasing effect and are much crowded with people. In Canton there are no carriages. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded; and their goods are carried by porters. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early

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The river is covered with barks, which
have apartments in them for families,
where many reside. The number of
inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000,
but later calculations have made them
considerably less. Lon. 133 12 E, lat.
23 7 N.

Canwell's Bridge, a post town in New
Castle county, (Del.) 9 miles S of St.
Georges, and 19 of New Castle.

Cantyre, a southern division of Ar-
gykeshire in Scotland. It is a narrow
peninsula 50 miles long, and from five
to eight broad. It is connected on the
N by an isthmus to the mountainous
district of Knapdale. Across this isth-
mus, which is scarce a mile broad, a
canal might easily be cut. 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.

Caorlo, a small island in the gulf of
Venice, on the coast of Venetian Fri-
uli, 20 miles S W of Aquileia. It has
a town of the same name, with a bish-
op's see. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Capaccio, an episcopal town of Naples,
in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of
Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Cape Breton. See *Breton, Cape*; and
other Capes, in like manner, see un-
der their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France, now in the
department of Aisne, lately in the pro-
vince of Picardy, eight miles N E of
Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636,
but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50
E, lat. 49 58 N.

Cape May Court House, the principal
seat of justice in Cape May county,
New Jersey, situated a few miles N of
Cape May, 34 S E of Bridgetown, and
74 of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39°
N and 75° W. Here is a post office
231 miles from Washington.

Capetan, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aude and late province of
Languedoc, near the river Aude and
the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon.
3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Capitanata, a province of Naples,
bounded on the N by the gulf of Ve-
nice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the
S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteri-
ore, and on the W by Molise and A-
bruzzo. It is a level country, without
trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air;
but the land, near the rivers, is fertile
in pastures. The capital is Manfredonia.

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the ter-
ritory of Genoa, with a castle on its
eastern peak. Near it is a small har-
bour of the same name, 13 miles E S E
of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo D'Istria, a town of Italy, in Ven-
netian Istria, on the gulf of Triest,
whose principal revenue consists in
wine and salt. It is 8 miles S of Triest.
Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Capriata, an isle in the Mediterranean
Sea, to the N E of Corsica, on which it
depends. It has a strong castle, and is
15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0
E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capri, an island of Naples, in the Me-
diterranean, opposite Sorrento, famous
for being the retreat of the emperor
Tiberius. A vast quantity of quilts
come here every year, forming the
principal revenue of the bishop, who is
hence called the Bishop of Quilts. It
is five miles in length and two in
breadth.

Capri, the capital of an island of the
same name, with a strong castle. It
was once a delightful place, embellish-
ed with magnificent works, which were
demolished after the death of Tiberi-
us. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

Capua, a town of Naples, in Terra
di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see.
It is two miles from the ancient Ca-
pua, and was built out of its ruins.
Here Hannibal and his officers trifled
away their time in pleasure, and gave
time to the Romans to recover from
their consternation after the battle of
Cannæ. It was taken by the Austrians
in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno,
15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E,
lat. 41 7 N.

Caraccas, a district of South Ameri-
ca, in Terra Firma, included in the
W part of the province of Venezuela.
It is bounded on the N by the gulf of
Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on
the S by New Granada. The coast is
rocky and mountainous, interspersed
with small fertile valleys, blessed in
general with a clear air and wholesome
climate. The chief town is Caraccas.

The commerce of this town was for a
long time open to all the subjects of
the Spanish monarchy. But in 1728 a
company was formed, who obtained an
exclusive right of trading to this part
of the world. It is sometimes called
the Company of Caraccas, and some-
times the Company of Guipiscoa, from
the province of Spain, in which it is

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established. St. Jago de Leon is the capital.

Caramania, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

Caramanta, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca: bounded on the N by the district of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

Caramanta, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, seated on the Cauca, 240 miles N N E of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carango, an inconsiderable island in the E Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls and goats.

Carara, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Carasu, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Carasu Mestro, a river of Romania, which rises in mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

Caravacca, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 miles N W of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Carcassone, an ancient town of France, in the Department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower town is square, built after the modern taste, and kept very neat by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. The Upper town, which is also called the City, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some old records written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15

miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Cardiff, a borough of S Wales in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and well built town, and has a castle, a wall, and four gates. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. The castle, tho' much decayed, makes a grand appearance at this time, and the walls of the castle are very strong and thick. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor. Near the town are some iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Morthyr-Tidvil. In the castle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; situate on the river Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's and 225 W N W of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords secure shelter for ships.

Cardiganshire, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S by Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokehire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament. 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 mountains, however there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They

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Carbone, and 400 S of 25 E, lat. 43 14 N. Borough of S Wales in Glamorgan, with a market on Wednesday. It is a large town, and has a castle, four gates. It is seated over which is a bridge, considerable trade with vessels of small burden on the bridge. The castle, decayed, makes a grand appearance at this time, and the walls are very strong and thick. The chief of the castle is the mayor, whom they call mayor. There are some iron-works, extending 25 miles hence, works at Merthyr-Tydvil. died Robert, duke of the eldest son of William the Fourth having been blinded, 28 years, by his brother Edward, which is 12 miles E of Cowbridge. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday; situated on the river Tywi, which is a handsome stone bridge, the walls and castle are gone. It is governed by a mayor, and sends members to parliament, and is 12 miles E of St. David's and 225 miles W of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tywi, Barsey island in Carnarvonshire is 40 miles from one cape to another, and affords secure shelter.

Cardiganshire, a county of S Wales, bounded to the N by Merionethshire, to the E by Brecknockshire, to the S by Carmarthenshire, and to the W by Pembrokeshire. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and is divided into 64 parishes, containing six towns, and 64 parishes. It is governed by a mayor, and sends members to parliament. The climate is milder here than in most parts of the county. To the S and W are hills, and the N and E a continued ridge of mountains, where the cattle breed in the mountains, but they have neither wood nor hay for fuel. They

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have fish in plenty with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains are abundant with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared 2000*l.* a month, for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tywy, the Rydal, and the Istwith.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Carelia, the eastern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See *Widburgh*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, eight miles from sea. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Caricati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the sea they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the Eastern ocean.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies divided into Windward and Leeward islands. As the Caribbee islands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are exposed to perpetual heat. In those places where the wind does not blow, the air is excessively hot, and none but easterly winds contribute to refresh it. The torrents of rain which fall refresh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate unhealthy.

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Carignano, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Cariman Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinola, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 miles N W of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E lat. 41 15 N.

Carinthia, a fertile duchy of Germany in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carisbrook Castle, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was imprisoned.

Caristo, an episcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Carlingford, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlisle, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleasantly situated above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle, on the W side of the town; and the cathedral is a stately structure. The eastern part which is the newest, is a curious piece of workmanship. The choir with the aisles, is 71 feet broad; and has a stately E window, 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned with curious pillars. Carlisle has a considerable manufacture of printed lincens and checks, for which 3000*l.* per annum is paid in duties, and is noted for the making of whips and fish-hooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 30 miles N N W of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Carlisle, a post town and the capital of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the south side of Conedogwinnet creek, 18 miles W by S of Harrisburg, 37 N by W of York, about

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54 N W of Lancaster, and 124 of Philadelphia. The county was divided from Lancaster, and Carlisle made the principal seat of justice of Cumberland county January, 1749-50. The town is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built principally with bricks, plain and commodious. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and of a convenient width. Here is a seminary of learning, called Dickenson college, which has hitherto been conducted with good reputation; the late principal Dr. Nesbit being a teacher of distinguished learning and piety. At the last enumeration in 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 2032.

Carlow, or *Catherlaugh*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

Carlow, or *Catherlaugh*, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles N E of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, a town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 miles N W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Carlsrona or *Carlsroon*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI. who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas and the superior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships to carry their lower tier of guns; the entrance into this harbour, is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town 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 basin where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and from thence along two long wooden bridges joined by a barren rock. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open

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harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expence and greatness of the plan: the 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 a receptacle for ships. Carlsrona is 230 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Carlsath, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Carlstadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Carmagniola, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Carmarthen, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was once fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles S E of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Carmarthenshire, a county of South Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, containing eight market-towns and 87 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Tafae. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many

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until a dock was hollowed out of rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A plan for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was proposed in 1759; but they have proceeded but little. One dock was finished in 1764, and gives an idea of the expense and magnitude of the plan: the bottom is composed of hewn granite; rows of pillars support the roof; and the appearance of a colonnade is more than a receptacle for ships. Trieste is 220 miles S W of London. Lon. 15 26 E. lat. 56 20 N. Zadar, the capital of Croatia, on the Gulf, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 46 2 N. Visby, a town of Sweden, in the island of Ringwalen, is formed by two branches of the river. It is a bishop's see, and contains 1500 inhabitants. It is famous for a trade in iron and wood, and is the seat of the Wenner. It is 133 miles S of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 28 N.

Wurtzburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Main, 6 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Piedmont, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was destroyed by the French in 1691, but retaken by Eugene the same year. It is situated on a small river, which discharges into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Cardigan, the county-town of Cardigan, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may pass. It was once fortified with a castle, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Cardigan, and 207 W by London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 51 N.

Cardiganshire, a county of South Wales, 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol channel on the S, Glamorganshire on the W, and Pembrokeshire on the E. It is the diocese of St. David's; contains eight market-towns and 87 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Tywy, Tyvy, and Taafe. It is a fertile soil, producing corn and grass, having many

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pleasant and rich meadows, also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

Carnona, a town of Italy in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles N W of Goritz. Lon. 13 21 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Carnonia, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Carnarvon, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles S W of Bangor, and 251 N W of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnarvonshire, a county of North Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Seint and Conway: the last of which rivers, though its course is only 12 miles, is navigable by ships of good burden for more than half its length. The air is piercing, owing partly to the snow that lies seven or eight months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their own-

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ers, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water and meadows. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberria. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast.

Carnatic, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinavelley. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its sovereign, is stated at about 1,500,000*l.* out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000*l.* to the English East India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic, are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whose annual revenue is 150,000*l.* There is, besides, a land revenue dependant on Madras, of 725,000*l.* The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortresses; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, some of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in snow. Laibach is the capital.

Carolina North, one of the United

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States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by the Mississippi. It is 758 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight districts and 58 counties. This country is seated between the extremities of heat and cold; the heat being more troublesome in summer, than the cold in winter. The air is generally serene and clear the greatest part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a custom of burning the woods, which causes such a smoke as would seem to proceed from a thickness in the air. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazle nut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here. The most remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, and lion's-heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The indigo is however inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Islands. The inhabitants of this state were estimated in 1790, at 210,000 whites, and 60,000 negroes. Newbern is the capital.

Carolina South, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by North Carolina, and on the S and S W by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is 300 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into seven districts, and 35 counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with delicate fish; besides water fowl of different kinds. The number of white inhabitants has been estimated at 30,000; the negroes the same number, but some compute the latter to be 120,000. Columbia is the capital.

Carolinas, or *Caroline Islands*. See *Philippines*, *New*.

Carpathian Mountains, mountains

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which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

Carpentras, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy in the Venetian, seated on the Adige, 24 miles S E of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Carrick on Sure, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N W of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Carrikerfergus, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Irish Channel, of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Carron, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the S side of the Campsie Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Its stream is small and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the N W, and Antoninus' wall which was raised to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for several miles. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly.

Carron, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. The short piece of ordnance called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the last war, was first made here, and hence received its name. They export great quantities of large cannon to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts. These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. At present the buildings are of

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divide Hungary and Transylvania in Poland.

Caracas, an episcopal town of the late province of Provençe, capital of Venissin. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the pope. It is seated on the bank of the Orinoco, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 8 N.

Caracoli, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Caracoli, a town of Italy in the Veronese, on the Adige, 24 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Carraig na Sure, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 14 miles N W of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Carraigfergus, a populous borough in the county of Wick, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay in the Carrickfergus Channel, of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 55 10 N.

Carron, a river of Stirlingshire, which runs on the S side of the Campsey hills and flows into the frith of Forth, near Falkirk. Its stream is small and shallow, but it deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman emperor was in its glory the banks of the Carron were its boundaries on the north, and Antoninus' wall which was built to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for 100 miles. Two miles from its mouth, it forms a fine cascade, called the Falls of Auchinlilly.

Carron, a village in Stirlingshire, near Falkirk, remarkable for its extensive iron works, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one of the largest iron works in Europe. All the best iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon which discharges a ball of 42 pounds.

A short piece of ordinance called the Carronade, and introduced into the service in the last war, was first made at Carron, and hence received its name. It exports great quantities of large iron to Russia, Germany, and other parts. These works were first established in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the Carron. At present the buildings are of

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vast extent, and the machinery constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Britain, both in elegance and correctness; 6500 tons of iron are smelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and cast into cannon, cylinders, &c. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spreads of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vast the fire is we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The massy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron.

Cart, the name of two rivers in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

Cartama, a town of Spain in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadalquivir, eight miles N W of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Carteret Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Carthage, a famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E of Tunis, near a promontory called cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Carthage, a town of New Spain, in the province of Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 miles W N W of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Carthage, or *Moore Court-House*, a post town, and the principal seat of justice of Moore county, North Carolina, about 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 390 from Washington.

Carthagina, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, built by Aadrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best har-

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bour in Spain, but nothing else very considerable. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Carthagena, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, on the N W and N by the Carribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. The Europeans are subject to a terrible disease called the *black vomit*, which sweeps off multitudes annually on the arrival of the galleons. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

Carthagena, the capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in South America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. This was not the only circumstance, to which Carthagena owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade; on their arrival from Europe, and, to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exaltation, as it must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are built after the modern manner and lined with free stone. The streets are broad, uniform and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, neat and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty; but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

Carmel, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome

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church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 N N W of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Carwar, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Casal, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the Jutchy of Milan. It was forced to surrender to the French in May 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles S E of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

Casbin, or *Carwin*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewise the town is incircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Casais, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Caschau. See *Cassovia*.

Casco Bay, a bay of North America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

Cashan. See *Cachan*.

Cashel, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles N W of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Little Botharia*. See *Botharia*.

Cashgur, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neigh-

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bouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the King of Candahar, bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmaleh Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The valley or country of Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. All these particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry, and to the accommodation of a happy race. It appears that the periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there; these however are in abundance enough to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word the whole scenery is beautifully picturesque; and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains makes a part of every landscape. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship, of Mahadeo, Reschan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. They are constantly subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are em-

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ployed in carrying burdens, The
 Cashmereans have a language of their
 own, said to be anterior to that of the
 Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is
 thought, different from that of the Hin-
 doos.

Cashmere, a large city of Hindoostan
 Proper, capital of the province or val-
 ley of Cashmere. It is seated on both
 sides of the Chelum, 285 miles E by S
 of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49
 N.

Cashna, an extensive empire of A-
 frica, part of the region called Negro-
 land; bounded on the N by Fezzan
 and Zahara, on the S by the Niger,
 and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou.
 It resembles Bornou in climate, soil,
 and natural productions, and in the co-
 lour, genius, religion and government
 of the people. The rains, indeed, are
 less violent than those of Bornou. Its
 monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen
 in Bornou) are numerous and of various
 species. The common people are less
 courteous in Cashna than in Bornou.
 A thousand towns and villages are said
 to be included in this empire, which,
 like Bournou, consists of different
 tribes or nations, subject to the domi-
 nion of one ruling power.

Cashna, the capital of the empire of
 Cashna in Africa, 370 miles S by W of
 Meaurata, in 16 20 N lat.

Casimir, a town of Poland, in the pa-
 latinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat.
 51 0 N.

Caspian Sea, a great inland sea of
 Asia; bounded on the N by the coun-
 try of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe
 of the Turcomans, on the S by Persia,
 and on the W by Georgia and Circas-
 sia. It is 680 miles in length, reckon-
 ing from Gurief to Medshetifar, and in
 no part more than 260 miles in breadth.
 It has no tide; and, on account of its
 frequent shoals, is navigable only for
 vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet wa-
 ter, it has strong currents, and, like
 all inland seas, is subject to violent
 storms. There are certain winds that
 domineer over it with such absolute
 sway, that vessels are often deprived
 of every resource, and in the whole ex-
 tent of it there is not a port that can
 truly be called safe. Its waters are
 brackish. The fishery is a nursery for
 sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the
 right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on
 each side of the river Ural; and the in-
 habitants of Astracan have an exclusiv-

privilege on the remaining shores be-
 longing to Russia. The fish, which are
 chiefly salted and dried, form a consid-
 erable article of consumption in the Rus-
 sian empire. Seals are the only quad-
 rupeds that inhabit the Caspian sea,
 but they are in such quantities, that
 they afford the means of subsistence
 to great numbers of people. The Cas-
 pian abounds with sea-dogs, which are
 hunted and caught in great numbers.
 Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to
 47° N.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the duchy
 of Milan, with a castle, memorable for
 the defeat of prince Eugene by the
 duke de Vendome, in attempting to
 force the passage of the Adda. *Cas-
 sano* is seated on the Adda, 15 miles N
 E of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30
 N.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Cal-
 abria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35
 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E,
 lat. 39 55 N.

Cassel, the capital of the landgravate
 of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old
 and New Town. The streets are broad,
 the marketplaces spacious, and there are
 four churches. The castle, or palace,
 whence there is an extensive and de-
 lightful prospect, is built of free stone.
 The gardens, the arsenal, and the ca-
 binet of curiosities, deserve the atten-
 tion of travellers. It is seated on the
 Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon.
 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Cassel, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of the North, and late French
 Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence
 may be seen 32 towns, and the German
 Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is
 10 miles N E of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36
 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Cassel, a strong town of Germany, in
 the circle of the Lower Rhine, situate
 on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with
 which it has a communication by a
 bridge of boats.

Cassovia, or *Cashaw*, a strong town
 of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated
 near the river Horat, 55 miles N E of
 Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Castanovitz, a town of Austrian Cro-
 atia, seated on the river Unna, which
 divides that country from Turkey. Lon.
 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Castellamara, a town of Naples, in
 Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's
 see, and a good harbour, 15 miles S E
 of Naples. Lon. 14 33 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Castel-Aragonese, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel-Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles S E of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Castelbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Castel-Branco, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 miles N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel-de-Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Castel-Foliz, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

Castel-Gondolfo, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, with in the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

Castel-Jaloux, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Castel-Nuovo, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, situate on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Castel-Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tru-los-Montes, 30 m. N W of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Castel-Nuovo-di-Carsagnana, a town of Italy in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carsagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N W of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal here forms a ba-

son about 3600 feet in circumference. Castelnaudary is 15 miles W of Carcassonne. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles N W of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or Toledo, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castile del Oro, or New Castile, in America. See *Terra Firma*.

Castillara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, six miles N E of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Castine, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Penobscot bay, 4 miles S of Penobscot, in the Mt. of 44° 24' N, and lon. of 68° 31' W. It is a place of considerable foreign trade, and has about 1000 inhabitants.

Castle-Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles S E of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Castle-Comb, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles N N E of Bath.

Castle-Hedingham, a village in Essex, seven miles S W of Sudbury.

Castle-Rising, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up,

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600 feet in circumference. It is 13 miles W of Car. Lon. 20 E, lat. 43 19 N. It is a town of Italy, in the north of a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 23 N.

It is the principal and most important of the kingdoms into which Spain was divided. It now forms the provinces of Old Castile and

Castile, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; the S by New Castile, on the N by Leon and Navarre, on the E by the Asturias, and on the W by Burgos is the capital.

Castile, or Toledo, a province of Spain, 115 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; the N by Old Castile, the E by Arragon and Valencia, the S by Murcia and Andalusia, the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argamansa, Mancha to the E, and Castile. Madrid is the capital. It is also called New Castile, in America.

Terra Firma, a town of Italy, in the north of Mantua, six miles N E of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N. It is a town of France, in the north of the Gironde and late province of France; famous for a victory of the French over the English in 1793, seated on the Dordogne, near Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E,

the most town in Hancock county, situated on the E side of the Penobscot, 4 miles S of Penobscot. Lat. of 44° 24' N, and lon. 69° 15' W. It is a place of considerable trade, and has about 1000

inhabitants. It is a town in Somersetshire, England, seated on Tuesday, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 W, lat. 51 5 N.

It is a town in Wiltshire, so called from an ancient castle. It forms a market. It is 12 miles N

of Exeter. It is a village in East Devon, 12 S W of Sudbury.

It is a borough in Norfolk, England, now disused, on the coast, the harbour being choked up,

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but it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, has now fallen into ruins. It is seven miles N E of Lynn, and 103 N N E of London. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Castleton, a village in the peak of Derbyshire. At the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverei, natural son of the Conqueror.

Castletown, the capital of the isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Caston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles N N W of Norwich, and 113 N E of London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Castor, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 15 miles N E of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Castres, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Castra, a town of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, 40 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Castro, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Castro, a town of South America, in Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It is 180 miles S of Valdivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

Castro-Marino, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

Castro-Verde, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles S E of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 50 S.

Cat Island. See Guamahani.

Catabaw, a town belonging to the Catawbas, the only Indian nation in the state of S Carolina. It is seated on the river Catabaw, on the line which separates North and South Carolina. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 34 49 N.

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Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 breadth. The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble of all colours, crystal, alabaster, amethysts and lapis lazuli. Gold dust has been found among the sand of one or two of the rivers, and there are mines of tin, alum, vitriol, and salt. They likewise fish for coral on the Eastern coast. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a celebrated city of Sicily on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university, the only one in the island. The church is a noble fabric, the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles S W of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Catanzaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles S W of Belcastro. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Cataro, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Cateau. See Chateau Cambresis.

Categate, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by whom the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

Catharinenslaf, or Ecaterinenlaf; a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenslaf, the capital of a province of the same name, built by the late empress of Russia; and its name signifies The glory of Catharine. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles N E of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Catharine's, St. the principal island

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on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

Catherlough. See *Carlow*.

Cathmandu, the capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

Catoue, Cape, the NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See *Honduras*.

Catskill, a town in Green county, New York; situated on the W side of Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, eight miles from the city of Hudson, and 135 N of New York. Here is a post office.

Cattaek, or *Cattaek*, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the possession of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more consequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extensive domain and central position in Hindoostan. Cattaek is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles S W of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

Cattawessy, a thriving post town on the E bank of Susquehanna river in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the distance of 21 m. E by N of Northumberland, and 150 miles N W of Philadelphia. It has about 1500 inhabitants.

Catwick, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

Cava, a considerable and populous

C A V

town of Naples, in Principato Citere, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in Venissin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 miles S E Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Lonford, West Meath and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sent six members to the Irish parliament, and it contains 37 parishes.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

Caucasus, a very high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. They have fine complexions and the women are beautiful. Of this ridge mount Caucasus is the highest and most difficult to pass. It is 36 leagues over, and the summit eight leagues in breadth. The top is perpetually covered with snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

Caucasus, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracai and Caucasus. The province of Caucasia comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caudebec, a rich and populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles N W of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Cavendish, a post town of Windsor county, Vermont; situated on the N

bles, in Principato Cite-
bishop's see; seated at
Mount Metelian, three
Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E,

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ce, in the department
and late province of,
the foot of a mountain,
8 miles N W of Rouen.
49 31 N.

ost town of Windsor
; situated on the N

side of Black river, between Weathers-
field and Ludlow, 32 miles SE of Rut-
land river, containing 1016 inhabitants.

Caviana, an island of S America, at
the mouth of the river Amazon, 90
miles in circumference, and of a trian-
gular form, with its base to the ocean.
It lies under the equinoctial line in lon.
50 20 W.

Cavery, or *Cavery*, a considerable riv-
er of the peninsula of Hindoostan,
which rises among the Gauts, and
waters Seringapatam and Tanjore,
enters the bay of Bengal, by several
mouths, between Cuddalore and Tri-
chinopoly.

Cavina, a town in the island of Ma-
nilla, with a strong castle, a harbour,
and a dock. It is 10 miles from the
city of Manilla.

Caune, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Tarn and late province of
Languedoc, seated near the moun-
tains, where the river Agout has its
source. It is 21 miles N E of Castres.
Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Cauterets, a village of France, in the
department of the Upper Pyrenees
and late province of Bigorre, noted
for its mineral water. It is 13 miles
S W of Bagneres.

Cawood, a town in the E riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Wednes-
day, 12 miles S of York, and 186 N
W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53
47 N.

Caxamalca, a town of Peru, capital
of a territory of its own name. It was
noted for a sumptuous palace belong-
ing to the incas and a magnificent tem-
ple dedicated to the sun. Here Pi-
zarro, the Spanish general, in 1532,
perfidiously seized the inca Atahual-
pha, and the next year, after a mock
trial, caused him to be publicly exe-
cuted. It is 300 miles N N E of Lima.
Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire,
with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W
by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Caya, a river of Portugal which rises
near Portalegre, and running S E di-
vides Spain from Portugal, and falls
into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on
the coast of Guiana, in South America,
capital of the French settlements there,
and bounded on the W by the Dutch
colony of Surinam. The French set-
tled here in 1635, but left it in 1654,

and it was successively in the possession
of the English, French, and Dutch;
but the latter were expelled by the
French in 1677. The island is about
16 miles in circumference, and is only
separated from the continent by two
rivers. By a particular formation un-
common in islands, the land is highest
near the water-side and low in the
middle. Hence it is so full of moras-
ses, that all communication between
the different parts of it is impossible,
without taking a great circuit. The
entrance thro' the harbour is thro' a
narrow channel, and ships can only get
in at high water thro' the rocks and
reefs that are scattered about this pass.
Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee are
the principal commodities. Lon. 52
15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

Cayuga, the principal town of a coun-
ty bearing the same name, in New
York state. Here is a post-office 439
miles from Washington.

Cazenovia, a post town of Chenengo
county, New-York; situated at the
head of Chenengo river, about 40 miles
S W of Whitestown, and 494 from
Washington.

Cazimer, a town of Little Poland,
in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on
the Vistula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon.
22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of
the Philippine mountains.

Cedar Creek, a water of James River
in Virginia, in the county of Rock-
bridge; remarkable for its natural
bridge, which is one of the most aston-
ishing works of Nature. It stands on
the ascent of a hill, which seems to
have been cloven through its length by
some great convulsion. The fissure,
just at the bridge, is by some admea-
surements 250 feet deep, 45 wide at
the bottom, and 90 at the top. This
of course, determines the length of the
bridge and its height from the water.
Its breadth in the middle is about 60
feet, but more at the ends, and the
thickness of the mass at the summit
of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of
this thickness is constituted by a coat
of earth, which gives growth to many
large trees. The residue, with the
hills on both sides, is one solid rock
of limestone. This bridge gives name
to the county of Rockbridge, and af-
fords a commodious passage over a
valley, which cannot be crossed else-
where for a considerable distance.

C E R

Celanga, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles N W of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Cefalonia, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Cefulu, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Celano, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country and for which reason the inhabitants build their houses on piles of wood ten feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

Celtiberia, a county of the Hither Spain, along the S W side of the river Iberus; tho' sometimes the greatest part of Spain was denominated Celtiberia. The people were brave and warlike, and their cavalry in particular was excellent.

Cenadu, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Cenis, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa, from the Morianne.

Centerville, a post town of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, situated on Corsica creek, a branch of Chester river, 17 miles S of Chestertown, and 20 N of Easton.

Centerville, a post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, eight miles from Fairfax court house, and 26 from Washington.

Cenu, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthage. Lon. 75 28 W, lat. 10 19 N.

Ceran, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in

C E T

breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

Cerdagna, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Lewis of the French.

Cerenza, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles N W of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Cerigo, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birthplace of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

Cerney, North, a village in Gloucestershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

Certosa, a celebrated Carthusian monastery in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles N W of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles S E of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Cette, a seaport of France in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins,

C E T

mountainous and woody; which once had a fortress to resist in subjection, and to the Spice Islands, having delicate-trees here. Lon. 129° E, lat. 3° 0' S.

Ceva, a small district, partly of Catalonia, and partly of the department of the Eas- es and late province of Puycedra is the capital of part, and Mont Lewis of

town of Naples in Cala- bre, with a bishop's see; rock, 12 miles N W of St. Lon. 17° 2' E, lat. 39° 23' N. town of France, in the de- the Eastern Pyrenees and ce of Rousaillon, with a bridge of one arch over is 12 miles from Perpig- 2 46 E, lat. 42° 36' N.

island of the Archipelago, the Morea, and to the N of merly known by the name , and noted for being the f Venus. It is 45 miles in ce, full of mountains, and town of the same name. E, lat. 36° 20' N.

seaport of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 35° 59' N.

orth, a village in Gloucester the downs, where Ci- ces are run. In an adja- camp of considerable ex- four miles from Cirence-

celebrated Carthusian mo- the dutchy of Milan, four Pavia. Its park is sur- a wall 20 miles in circum- d contains several villages. town of Spain in Catalo- ver of its own name, 22 of Tarragona. Lon. 19° E.

seaport of Italy, in Romag- bishop's see; seated on the ce, 10 miles S E of Raven- 2 17 E, lat. 44° 30' N.

town of Italy, in Romagna, p's see; seated on the Sa- S E of Ravenna. Lon. 12 25 N.

seaport of France in the de- Herault and late pro- guedoc, seated at the place Canal of Languedoc begins,

C E Y

between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles S E of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cevennes, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the re- vocation of the edict of Nantz, a rem- nant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge.

Ceuta, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of moun- tains, there are fertile vallies. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinna- mon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamoms. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Cey- lon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to co- ver 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bush- es. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Common deer are found in this island in great abundance as well as Guinea deer: but the horn- ed cattle are both very small and very scarce. They have the largest and best elephants in the world; and the woods are infested by tigers the most terrible of all ravenous beasts. They abound also with snakes of a monstrous size, one of which has been known to devour a tiger at one meal. Mr. Ives saw one fifteen feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. Spiders, cen- tipedes, and scorpions, also grow here to an enormous size. Mr. Ives saw a

C H A

spider here as large as a toad, with brown hair upon it, and legs as thick as the shank of a tobacco pipe. A scorpion taken out of a piece of wood was eight inches long, from head to tail exclusive of the claws; and the shell was as hard as that of a crab. The inhab- itants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are Pagans; and though they ac- knowledge a supreme God, they wor- ship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some pri- vileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chim- nels, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper ba- sins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inha- bitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the En- glish. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. from 6 to 10° N.

Chablais, a province of Savoy, bound- ed on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallais, on the S by Faucig- ny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

Chablis, a town of France, in the de- partment of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chaco, a large country in South Am- erica, situated between 19 and 37° S lat. It belongs to the Spaniards by whom it was conquered in 1436. It is not naturally fruitful, but abounds in

gold mines, which are so much the more valuable, that they are easily worked.

Chaetava, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabama and Mississippi, in the W part of Georgia. They have 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041 are fighting men.

Chactwole Bay, a bay in Norton Sound, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

Cheronea, the last town or rather village of Beotia, towards Phocis, the birth place of Plutarch, famous for the defeat of the confederate Greeks by Philip of Macedonia.

Chogre, a fort of South America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the S W of Porto-Bello. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

Chais-Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Chaldea. See *Irac Arabia*.

Chalons-sur-Saone, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalons-sur-Marne, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S W of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 37 N.

Chamb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N E of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, a populous town, the ca-

pital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. The principal church is St. Leger, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles N E of Grenoble, and 85 N W of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Chamberburg, a post town and the principal town of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the Conegocheague creek, 11 miles S W of Shippensburg, 50 of Carlisle, and 137 W of Philadelphia. This is a very thriving town, being seated in the bosom of a very fertile valley, and a populous settlement.

Chamand, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a strong castle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Champagne, a late province of France 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorraine and Franche Comte, on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne and Upper Marne.

Champlain Lake, a lake of North America, 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Champlaintown, a town in Clinton county, New York; situated on the W side of Lake Champlaine, near its junction with the Sorrel river: being on the border of Canada. Here is a post office 591 miles from Washington.

Chancha, a rich and considerable town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, a considerable city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

Chandernagore, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very

with a castle. It is watered by several streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and several of the streets are paved with flagstones. It is a large town, and is seated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependant on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Chang-tong, a province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S by Kiang-nan, on the E by the sea, and on the N by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers; but is nevertheless liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The locusts also sometimes make great devastation. However, it abounds greatly in game; and there is perhaps no country where quails, partridges, and pheasants, are sold cheaper, the inhabitants of this province being reckoned the keenest sportsmen in the empire. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the *Grand Imperial Canal*, through which all the barks bound to Pekin must pass in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000 annually. The canal itself is greatly admired by European travellers on account of its strong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, and the great number of natural obstacles which have been overcome in the execution of the work. The capital is Tsi-nan-fou.

Chanmaning, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Channeray, a village in Ross-shire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

Chan-si, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-si, and on the N by the Great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, tho' the country is full of mountains. Some of these last are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greatest care from top to bottom, and cut into terraces forming a very agreeable prospect;

Chaptico, a town in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 12 N W of Leonardtown, and 56 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Chartos, Los, a province of South America, in Peru. It has the finest

while some have on their tops vast plains no less fertile than the richest lowlands. These mountains abound with coal, which the inhabitants pound and make into cakes with water; a kind of fuel, which though not very inflammable, affords a strong and lasting fire, when once kindled. Here are five cities of the first class, and eighty-five of the second.

Chanilly, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest, and magnificent hunting seat, which belonged before the late revolution, to the prince of Conde, who had made it one of the most delightful places in the world. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Chao-hing-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

Chao-tcheo-fou, a city of China in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes, in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chaparang, or *Deaprong*, a considerable city of Thibet, seated on the southernmost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Mansarour and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Chapel Hill, a post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough and 24 W of Raleigh.

Chapel in Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, seven miles S E of Manchester, and 165 N N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

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Chanilly, a town of France, celebrated for a fine forest, and magnificent hunting seat, which belonged before the late revolution, to the prince of Conde, who had made it one of the most delightful places in the world. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Chao-hing-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

Chao-tcheo-fou, a city of China in the province of Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes, in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chaparang, or *Deaprong*, a considerable city of Thibet, seated on the southernmost of the two heads of the Ganges, not far westward from the lakes Mansarour and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Chapel Hill, a post town of Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 miles S of Hillsborough and 24 W of Raleigh.

Chapel in Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, seven miles S E of Manchester, and 165 N N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Chaptico, a town in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 12 N W of Leonardtown, and 56 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Chartos, Los, a province of South America, in Peru. It has the finest

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silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See *Potosi*.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, six miles W of Crewkerne, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Allier, the other on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its protestant church.

Charlesburg, a post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, 26 miles N of Washington.

Charles City, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, on the N side of James river, 35 miles S E of Richmond, and 167 from Washington.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woolen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunistes, upon whose bounty it subsisted in a time of scarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Charlemont, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Charlemont, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles S W of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Charleroy, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is

seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory on the S W part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Charles Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

Charleston, the principal town of Charleston county, and the metropolis of the state of South Carolina. It was planted in 1669 at the confluence of Cooper and Ashley Rivers, in the lat. of 32° 50' N, and lon. of 80° 15' W. Ashley river is navigable 20 miles above the city by vessels of considerable burden; but it being placed on a low spot of ground, and in the vicinity of the ocean, it is subject to be inundated by high tides, and has often suffered from this cause, as well as by fires and tremendous whirlwinds. Charleston is nevertheless a capital of great riches and commerce; the exports of 1803 amounting to \$ 7,811,108.—The banks of the rivers above and below the town are beautified with fine plantations, and walks, interspersed with rows of trees. The streets that lie E and W run in straight lines, from river to river, and are intersected by others at right angles; though they have one common fault of being too narrow, some of them being not above 35 feet wide. Most, if not all of them are provided with subterranean drains that carry off the water and filth of the city.—The houses lately built are principally of bricks, and some of them in a style of comparative grandeur and elegance. The chief public edifices are an exchange, a state-house, a bank, an armoury, and a public alms-house, with ten or a dozen places of religious worship. Here are two banks, besides a branch of the United States' bank. The inhabitants in 1800 amounted to 18,824, nearly one half of them slaves. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fort on Sullivan's Island, about six miles below the city. This fort repelled the attack of a British fleet under Sir P. Parker, in the revolution war, with a very destructive effect to the assailants.

Charleston, a town of North America, in the state of Rhode Island and coun-

Cambridge, 18 miles W of
43° 30' E, lat. 50° 20' N.
a promontory of Vir-
side of Chesapeake Bay.
lat. 37° 12' N.
a promontory on the
the strait entering into
Lon. 75° 15' W, lat. 62°

a fortress of Ireland, at
Kinsale harbour. Lon.
1° N.

the principal town of
uty, and the metropolis
South Carolina. It was
at the confluence of
Cherley Rivers, in the lat.
and lon. of 80° 15' W.
navigable 20 miles above
a cleft of considerable bur-
ing placed on a low spot
l in the vicinity of the
ject to be inundated by
It has often suffered from
well as by fires and tre-
winds. Charleston is
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ve effect to the assail-
town of North America,
Rhode Island and coun-

ty of Washington. It is remarkable
for being the residence of the greater
part of the Indians that still remain (to
the number of 500) in this state. They
are peaceable and well disposed to-
ward the government, and speak the
English language.

Charleston, a town on the S W side
of the island of Nevis, in the West In-
dies. It is the seat of government, and
defended by a fort. Lon. 62° 50' W,
lat. 16° 10' N.

Charlestown, a post town in Cheshire
county, New Hampshire; situated on
the E side of Connecticut river, 12 m.
N of Walpole, 38 S of Dartmouth col-
lege, and 80 W by N of Portsmouth.

Charlestown, the principal town of
Middlesex county, Massachusetts, op-
posite to Boston, from which it is se-
parated by Charles river, over which
is constructed one of the most elegant
bridges in the United States. It con-
tains about 2000 inhabitants.

Charlestown, a post town of Jefferson
county, Virginia, 73 miles from Wash-
ington.

Charlestown, a town in Cecil county,
Maryland; situated on the W side of
North East River, near its mouth, 10
miles W of Elkton and 47 E by N of
Baltimore. Here is a post office.

Charleston, an island at the bottom of
Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79° 5' W, lat. 52°
3' N.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork.
Lon. 8° 30' W, lat. 52° 23' N.

Charleville, a town of France, in the
department of the Ardennes and late
province of Champagne. The streets
are as straight as a line, and the hous-
es of an equal height, covered with
slate. Here is a magnificent square,
and in the centre a handsome fountain.
It is seated on the Meuse, near Mez-
iers, from which it is separated by a
bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N W
of Sedan, and 115 N E of Paris. Lon.
45° E, lat. 49° 50' N.

Charlotte, a post town on the E side
of Lake Champlain, in Chittendon
county, Vermont; at the distance of
10 miles S of Burlington, and 13 N of
Virgennes.

Charlotte, a town in Virginia, the ca-
pital of Charlotte county; 30 miles N
of Halifax, and 100 S W of Richmond.

Charlotte, the principal town of Meck-
lenburg county, North Carolina; situ-
ated on Sugar creek, a branch of Ca-

tabaw river, 46 miles S of Slatessville,
and about the same distance S W of
Salisbury.

Charlotte-town, formerly *Roseau*, the
capital of Dominica, 21 miles S E of
Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land
on the S W side of the island. Lon.
61° 25' W, lat. 15° 25' N.

Queen Charlotte's Island, an island in
the South Sea, first discovered by Cap-
tain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has a
abundance of good water, cocoa-nuts,
palm-nuts, and scurvy grass. The in-
habitants are of a middle stature, and
dark complexion, with long hair hang-
ing over their shoulders.

Charlottesville, a post town and the
capital of Albemarle county, Virginia,
situated on Rivanna river, 42 miles
E by S of Staunton, and 85 N W of
Richmond.

Charlton, a village in Kent, on an e-
minence that commands a fine view of
the Thames. Charlton is six miles E
S E of London.

Charmes, a town of France, in the
department of the Vosges and late pro-
vince of Lorraine, seated on the Mo-
selle, over which is a handsome bridge,
eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6° 17'
E, lat. 48° 21' N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, a rough
open tract in the N W part of Leices-
tershire.

Charolles, a town of France, in the
department of Saone and Loire, and
late province of Burgundy. It has a
ruinous castle, and is seated on the Re-
conce, 24 miles W N W of Macon.
Lon. 4° 24' E, lat. 46° 28' N.

Charost, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and late province of
Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles
N E of Issoudun. Lon. 2° 10' E, lat. 47°
1' N.

Chartres, an ancient city of France,
in the department of Eure and Loire,
and late province of Beauce. It is the
episcopal see of the department, and,
before the abolition of nobility in France
gave the title of duke to the eldest son
of the duke of Orleans. Here is a gen-
eral hospital, and another for 120 blind
persons. The cathedral is one of the
finest in France, and its steeple much
admired. The principal trade consists
in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45
miles S W of Paris. Lon. 1° 34' E, lat.
48° 27' N.

Chartreuse, or *Grand Chartreuse*, late-
ly one of the most celebrated monas-

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teries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Charybdis a famous whirlpool, in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

Chateau-Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau-Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the archbishop of Cambrai. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II. of France and Philip II. of Spain; and is 12 miles S E of Cambrai. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau-Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Chateau-Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Chateau-du-Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles S E of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Chateau-Dun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Chateau-Gontier, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine,

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with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in lincens; and it is 22 miles N W of Angers, and 147 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau-Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France. It lately had an Augustine Abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Auzon where there is a salmon fishery.

Chateau-Meilant, a town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

Chateaufeu, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of other two inconsiderable towns of France.

Chateaufeu, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 12 miles N E of Chartres.

Chateaufeu, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles N of Angers.

Chateau-Renaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles N W of Amboise, and 88 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

Chateauroux a town of France in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles S W of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau-Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is the birth place of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles S W of Rheims, and 97 N W of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 miles E of Mirecourt.

Chatel-Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of

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le. It has a mineral spring, consists in linens; and it is W of Angers, and 147 S s. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Landon, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne, province of the Isle of France. had an Augustine Abbey, a hill, five miles S of Ne- 1 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 48 11 N.

in, a town of France, in the t of Finisterre and late prov- Brittany, 18 miles N of on the river Auzon where salmon fishery.

Meillant, a town of France, in ment of Cher, and late prov- rry, nine miles E of Chatre. castle, with a tower, said to built by Julius Cesar.

neuf, a town of France, in the t of Cher and late province of miles S of Bourges. It is the her two inconsiderable towns

neuf, a town of France, in the t of Eure and Loire, and late of Beauce, 12 miles N E of

neuf, a town of France, in the t of Maine and Loire and late of Anjou, seated on the Sarthe, N of Angers.

Renaud, a town of France, in ment of Indre and Loire and ce of Touraine, 20 miles N W e, and 88 S W of Paris. Lon. t. 47 33 N.

oux a town of France in the ce of Berry. It has a manu- cloth, and is seated in a plea- on the Indre, 15 miles S W n, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 46 46 N.

Thierry, a town of France, in ment of Aisne and late prov- ampagne, with a castle on ar seated on the river Maine.

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town of France, in the de- of the Vosges and late province n, seated on the Moselle, 8 f Mirecourt.

halon, a town of France, in ment of Jura and late province e Comté, remarkable for its lictine nunnery, 20 miles S of

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Dole. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chatellerault, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles N N E of Poitiers, and 168 S S W of Paris. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Chatham, a town in Kent, adjoin- Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and maga- zines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war; but the entrance into the Med- way is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick, the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship building in the king's yard and private docks. It has a market on Sat- urday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles E S E of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Chatham, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, near Cape Malabar, 22 miles E of Barnstable. Standing near the sea shore, the principal employment of the inhabitants is fishing.

Chatham, a town in Chesterfield county, South Carolina, on the W side of Great Pedee river, 16 miles N of Greenville. Here is a post office 427 miles from Washington.

Chatillon-Les-Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W of Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon-sur-Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Chatillon-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided in- to two by the river Seine. It has iron- works in its neighbourhood, and is 36

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miles N W of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chautoque, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is the source of the river Conawango, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the N W of this Lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

Chatre, a town of France, in the de- partment of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, six miles W of Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gar- dens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the peak. It was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apart- ment.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has two suburbs and two forts, one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Mag- dalena, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles S W of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marn and late province of Champagne. The princi- pal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 30 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Chaun, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Chebrechin, a town of Poland in the province of Russia, and palatinate of Belaskow. It is seated on the declivi- ty of a hill, and the river Wierpi wa- ters its walls, and afterwards falls into the river Bog. Lon. 23 51 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the most fertile part of the moorland,

CHE

12 miles N E of Stafford. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Cheam, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codrington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles S S W of London.

Chebukto, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63 18 W, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheder, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

Chelworth, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles W S W of Northleech, situate on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman Bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Chetore, or *Oakpour*, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; in effect one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having a sufficient extent of arable land: of dimensions equal to the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28° N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

Chetore, or *Oudipour*, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles E S E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden water, enters the German Ocean.

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Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, situate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire-house, a fireschool, a new conduit which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-gaol, and three meeting houses. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles W S W of Colechester, and 29 E N E of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

Chelmsford, a post town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 22 miles N W of Boston, and about 1300 inhabitants.

Chelsea, a fine village situated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old decrepit soldiers, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh house, to which a great deal of fine company resort in summer, and which is one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. It consists of a vast range of buildings, that form three large squares, in which there is an uncommon air of neatness, and elegance observed. It is under the direction of commissioners, who consist generally of the officers of state and of war. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. A new market house has been erected, and on each side is made a convenient foot-way of flagstones. It is nine miles N E of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 221 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Chelsea Landing, on the W side of Thames river, in New London county, Connecticut, at the distance of 14 miles N from New London. Here is a post office.

Chelum, or *Phylum*, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the pro-

CHE

the county town of Essex in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can. It is situated on Friday. It consists of a town and hamlet of Moulsham, each other by the river which is an elegant stone arch. In the town are a magnificent shire-house, a new conduit which affords a plentiful supply of water, and a fine hamlet contains a school, and three meeting-houses. In 1793, an act of parliament was passed to make the Chelmer navigable to Malden. Chelmsford is 10 W S W of Colchester, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Chelmsford, a post town of Middlesex, Massachusetts, 22 miles N of Boston, and about 1300 inhabitants.

Chelmsford, a fine village situated on the banks of the river Thames, a mile W of London, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and old soldiers, and for the noble rookery of Manelagh house, a great deal of fine company, and which is one of the finest structures of the kind in England. It consists of a vast range of buildings that form three large squares, and there is an uncommon air of neatness and elegance observed. In the direction of commissionaires consist generally of the office and of war. Here is a plentiful physic garden, belonging to a company of apothecaries.

Chelmsford, a town in Gloucestershire, a market on Thursday; famous for its mineral waters, somewhat like those of Scarborough. A new market house has been built, and on each side is made a convenient foot-way of flagstones.

Chelmsford, 10 miles N E of Gloucester, 100 miles N of London. Lon. 221 55 N.

Chelmsford, on the W side of the river, in New London county, Connecticut, at the distance of 14 miles N of New London. Here is a fine mill.

Chelmsford, a river of Hindustan, being the westernmost of the eastern branches of the river Ganges above Cashmere, waters which flow through the province

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of that name, in a S E direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. It is joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander and is sometimes called Behut.

Chemungo, a post town of Tyoga county, New York, situated on the N side of Tyoga river, 10 miles N W of Athens or Tyoga point. In 1800 the township contained 1149 inhabitants.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is fruitful, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields; these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si, are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yan, or Moung-den, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

Chepelio, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a parish church. It is walled round, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Bristol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24

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miles S E of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw Court House, the principal seat of justice, in Darlington county, South Carolina, situated on the S side of Black Creek a branch of the Great Pedee. Here is a post office 424 miles from Washington.

Cherbourg, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for the scalight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun for the purpose of enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient. These works were resumed, by Lewis XVI on a very expensive plan, but their progress was stopped by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles N W of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Cheresoul, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Cherokee River. See Tennessee.

Cherry Island, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

Cherry Valle, a post town in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles N E of Cooper's town, and 60 W of Albany.

Cherso, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Cherson, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf. It is a new town erected by Catharine II on the N bank of the Dneiper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houses are built of stone, in an excellent taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large vessels from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dneiper, oppo-

site the town. Rafts, 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. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Chertsey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Cherz, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

Chesapeake, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, thro' this extent it is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe navigation. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

Chesham, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S E of Aylesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cheshire, an English county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancashire, on the N E by Yorkshire, on the E by Derbyshire, on the S E by Staffordshire, on the S by Shropshire, on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the N W by the Irish Sea.

This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninsula 13 miles in length and six in breadth, which projects into the Irish Sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the N E. It is supposed to contain 125,000 inhabitants. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. Both the air and soil are good. In many places of the country are peat mosses, in which are often found trunks of fir trees, sometimes several feet under ground, that are used by the inhabitants both for fuel and candles. Here also are many lakes and pools well stored with fish; besides the rivers Mersec, Weaver, Dane, and Dee, which last falls into a creek of the Irish sea, near Chester.

It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level, the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese, for which this country is chiefly remarkable. This cheese has a peculiar flavour, and is not inferior to any of Europe. Such quantities of these cheeses are made, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons; and vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

Chester, the capital of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a very ancient city, supposed to have been founded by the Romans, and plainly appears to have been a Roman station, by the many antiquities which have been and are still discovered about the town; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, and 10 churches, besides the cathedral. The structure of the principal streets

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is very singular. They are as if ex- cavated out of the earth and sunk ma- ny feet below the surface; the carri- ages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens on a line with ranges of shops. The houses are mostly of wood, with galleries, paizzas, and covered walls before them; by which not only the shops, but those who are walking about the town are so hid that one would ima- gine there were scarce any inhabitants in it, though it is very populous. The back courts of all the houses are on a level with the ground; but to go into any of the four principal streets, it is necessary to descend a flight of several steps. It has a constant com- munication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into North Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S by E of Liverpool, 38 S W of Manchester, and 182 N W of London. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. W, 52 12 N.

Chester, (originally called *Upland*) a post town and the capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania; seated on the W side of the river Delaware, 15 miles below Philadelphia, and 15 N E of Wilmington. This is a very ancient town. was the seat of the first Legisla- ture, after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth. It has about 1000 in- habitants.

Chester, a town in Rockingham coun- ty, New Hampshire, 30 miles westward from Portsmouth, and about the same distance N W of Newbury-Port. Here is a post-office 528 miles from *Wash- ington*.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a hand- some church remarkable for its curved spire. It is a handsome populous town, governed by a mayor, and next to Der- by, is the most considerable trading town in the county. It has a manufac- ture of stockings, and also of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron founde- ries, the ore and coal for the supply of

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which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent from hence, by a canal from this town to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. It has a church, but its spire which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all away. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibbor and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 N N W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 11 W miles of Marlborough, and opposite to Brattleboro', Vermont. It contained 2161 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Chesterfield, a town of Essex county, New-York, having a post-office 547 miles from *Washington*.

Chesterfield, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, 34 miles S of Fredericksburg on the Rappahanoc, and 109 from *Washington*.

Chester, town, the chief town of Kent county, Maryland; situated on Ches- ter river, 17 miles N of Centerville, and about the same distance S W of Georgetown, on Sassafra river. It is a post town and the seat of a college.

Cheviot, a district in Northumber- land, to the S W of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chase, much used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adja- cent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 miles off; and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E: near the chase are some fenny grounds called the Cheviot Muirs. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is cele- brated in the ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chiapa-de-los-Indios, a large town of North America, in Mexico, in a pro- vince of its own name. Lon. 96 5 W, lat. 15 16 N.

Chiapa-el-Real, a town of North Ame- rica, in Mexico, in a province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94 45 W, lat. 17 10 N.

Chiarenza, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the Bres-

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ciano, where the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Chiario-Monte, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

Chiavenna, Laghetto di, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Swisserland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chicasaws, a nation of Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombeche, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the N W corner of Georgia. The number of these Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

Chichester, the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is surrounded with a wall, which has four gates answering to the four cardinal points; from which run two streets that cross one another in the middle and form a square, where the market is kept, and where is a fine stone piazza built by bishop Red. The space between the W and S gates, is taken up with the cathedral church, and the bishop's palace. It has seven parish churches, and is seated on the little river Lavant, which washes it on all sides except the N. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, barley, malt and oats: the finest lobsters in

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England, are bred in the Lavant, and it is observable, that this river unlike most others is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles S W of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chielefa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morca. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Chiemsee, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles WSW of Saltzburg.

Chieri, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E of Turin.

Chifiti, a town of Naples capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles S W of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest, noted for a freeschool, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. Chigwell is 10 miles N E of London.

Chihiri, or *Port-Cheer*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Chilesburg, a post town in Caroline county, Virginia, on the E side of Pamunkey river, 32 miles S by W of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannoc, and 90 miles from Washington.

Chili, a large country of South America, on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is still possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they have been obliged to maintain almost perpetual hostility suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. The Spanish colonies, therefore, are dispersed on the borders of the South Sea, to an extent of about 900 miles. They are parted from Peru by a desert of 80 leagues in breadth, and bounded by the island of Chiloe, at the extremity next the straits of Magellan. The climate of Chili is the most delightful in the New

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World. Tho' bordering on the Torrid Zone, it never feels the extremities of heat, being rendered cool and agreeable by its vicinity to the Andes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions, which have all improved in that happy climate. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of a larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature too has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet with all these advantages Chili has no direct communication with the mother-country. Their trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the savages on their frontiers. Chili is governed by a chief, who is absolute in all civil, political and military affairs, and is also independent of the viceroy. If on some occasions the viceroy has interfered in the government of Chili, it was when he has been either authorized by a particular trust reposed in him, or by the deference paid to the eminence of his office. In the whole extent of Chili there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race.

Chillicothe, the capital of Ross county, in the state of Ohio; situated on the W side of Sciota river. Here is a post-office, 420 miles from Washington.

Chilka, a lake in the Decan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea, over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It is 40 miles in length from N E to S W, and in most places 11 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of sandy ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands on it. On the N W it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Go-

davery river, and shuts up the Circars towards the continent. It affords an agreeable diversity of objects; mountains, islands, and forests; and an extended surface of water, with boats and small vessels sailing on it. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

Chiloe, an island of South America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S part of the county. They are covered, in various parts, with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, tho' stony, produces good crops of wheat and barley. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S S W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Chimera, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Chimbeigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles N W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

China, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes; the civil

and the military; the civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2337. It is in general a plain and level country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and considerable; though the water commonly used is of a very indifferent quality, and sometimes requires boiling to render it fit for use. The numerous rivers are of great service for the inland navigation of the country, and it is besides assisted by such numbers of canals as are not to be met with in any country of the world. These are formed in a manner superior to that of other nations: the principal being lined with hewn stone, so deep that they are able to carry vessels of any burden, and extending in some places 1000 miles in length. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of a surprising construction. The vessels are fitted with all the conveniences of life, and it has been supposed that the empire of China contains as many inhabitants by water as by land. Their navigation, however, is slow, and they are sometimes drawn by men. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,000,000 inhabitants. Astonishing as this may appear to Europeans, Abbe Grosier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himself not only states all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reasons, from circumstances almost peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Asia. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a-year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; but those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, pre-

ciuous stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of such various and superior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The whole of the finest is reserved for the emperor, so that none of it ever comes into the hands of other persons, unless it happen to be cracked or otherwise damaged in such a manner as to be unworthy of being presented to the sovereign. There is some doubt therefore, if any of the finest Chinese porcelain was ever seen in Europe. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomeligranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. They have also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess: the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp, white, tart and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese surpass us in the art of managing kitchen-gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitsi, or water chesnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and perhaps, in the world, is the kin-li, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad, and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this coun-

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try The government is absolute, and the emperor is more unlimited in his authority than any other monarch upon earth: his edicts are respected thro' the empire, as if they came from a divinity; he alone has the disposal of all places, and merit alone, real or supposed, rises to an office. He has likewise the privilege of choosing his successor, and there have been several instances of his making use of this right; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood; it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 41,000,000, sterling, and the horse are said to consist of 5,000,000 in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great wall which separates China from Tartary, extending more than 1500 miles in length, and of such thickness that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. It is flanked with towers two bowshots distant from each other; and it is said that a third of the able-bodied men in the empire, were employed in constructing it. The workmen were ordered under pain of death to place the materials so closely, that not the least entrance might be afforded for any instrument of iron; and thus the work was constructed with such solidity, that it is still almost entire, though 2000 years have elapsed since it was constructed. Their religion is Paganism. The Chinese are allowed only to have one wife, whose rank and age must be nearly equal to that of their husbands; but they are allowed to have several concubines, whom they admit into their houses without any formality, after paying the parents a sum of money, and entering into a written engagement to use their daughters well. Divorces are allowed in China in cases of adultery, mutual dislike, incompatibility of tempers, jealousy, &c. No husband, however, can put away or sell his wife until a divorce is legally obtained; and if this regulation be not strictly observed, the buyer and seller become equally culpable. If a wife lately married, privately withdraws

herself from her husband, he may immediately commence an action at law, by the sentence of which she becomes his slave, and he is at liberty to sell her to whom he pleases. On the other hand, if a husband leaves his wife for three years, she is at liberty, after laying her case before the mandarins, to take another husband; but if she were to anticipate their consent, she would be liable to a severe punishment. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular, for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

Chinon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a castle, in which Henry II. king of England expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Chios, *Scio*, or *Kio*, by the Turks called *Sabi Saduci*, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit. The number of its inhabi-

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tants is almost incredible, having besides others upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

Chios, the capital of the above island. It stands on the E coast, is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. Here is a Turkish garrison of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkish shipping, which trade to Constantinople, and usually the station of a squadron of Turkish galleys. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and shew a place they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lon. 27 5 E, lat. 38 6 N.

Chiourlic, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, anciently *Fossa Claudia*, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenham, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Chirk, a village S of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

Chislehurst, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Here likewise were born Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles E S E of London.

Chisme, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyssus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B C, and has been distinguished by the

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destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

Chitor, the capital of a province of the same name in the Hither India. This city is supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N E of Surat, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Chitor, a city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Chitro, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Chitterdroog, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

Chivaa, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Chiusi, an episcopal town of Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholesome air. It is 35 miles S E of Sienna. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Chiuata, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Choczim, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It surrendered in 1788 to the Russians and Austrians, but was restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles N W of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Cholet, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late

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province of Anjou, with a castle, 170
miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W,
lat. 47 10 N.

Chonax, an episcopal town of Hun-
gary, capital of a county of the same
name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of
Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Chorges, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Upper Alps and late
province of Dauphiny, burnt by the
duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles
E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with
a market on Tuesday. It is seated
near the source of a rivulet called
Chor, not far from the river Yarrow,
six miles S E of Preston, and 205
N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat.
53 38 N.

Chowle, a town on the coast of Ma-
labar, with a harbour for small vessels,
which is fortified. It belongs to Por-
tugal, and was formerly noted for its
fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles
S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18
42 N.

Chremnitz, the chief mine town in
Upper Hungary, 90 miles N E of Pres-
burg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Christchurch, a borough in Hamp-
shire, with a market on Monday. It is
a pretty good town, is governed by a
mayor, sends two members to parlia-
ment, and is seated at the confluence
of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles S W
of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Christiana, a village with a post-of-
fice, in New Castle county, Delaware;
seated on Christiana creek, nine miles
above Wilmington, and 37 S W of Phi-
ladelphia.

Christiania, a city of Southern Nor-
way, in the government of Aggerhuys,
situate at the extremity of a fertile val-
ley, forming a semicircular bend along
the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorn-
ing, which forms the N extremity of
the gulf of Christiania. The castle of
Aggerhuys is built on a rocky emin-
ence on the W side of the bay, at a
small distance from the city. The
town is divided into the city: the sub-
urbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and
Fierdingen; the fortress of Agger-
huys; and the old town of Opaloe or
Ansløe. The streets are carried in a
straight line, and at right angles to
each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad,
and very neat and clean. The inhabi-
tants amount to about 9000. The city
was rebuilt in its present situation by

Christian IV. after a plan designed by
himself. The governor is the chief go-
vernor of Norway, and presides in the
high court of justice. Opsløe was the
site of the old city, burnt in 1624. It
contains the episcopal palace. Chris-
tiana has an excellent harbour, and car-
ries on a considerable trade. Its prin-
cipal exports are tar, soap, iron, cop-
per, planks, deals, and alum. The
planks and deals are of superior esti-
mation to those sent from America, or
from Russia and the other parts of the
Baltic. It has 136 privileged sawmills,
of which 100 belong to a single family
of the name of Anker. Christiania is 30
miles from the open sea, and 290 N by
W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat.
59 6 N.

Christianople, a strong seaport of
Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of
Blekingen. It is 13 miles N E of
Carlescroon. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 56 26
N.

Christianburg, a fort of Africa on the
gold coast of Guinea, subject to the
Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

Christiansstadt, a town of Sweden, in
the territory of Blekingen. The town
is small, but neatly built, and is es-
teemed the strongest fortress in Swed-
en. The houses are all of brick, and
mostly stuccoed white. English ves-
sels annually resort to this port, for
alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants
have manufactures of cloth and silken
stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy
plain, close to the river Helge-å, which
flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the
distance of 20 miles, and is navigable
only for small craft of seven tons bur-
den. The inhabitants have manufac-
tures of silken stuffs, and carry on a
small degree of commerce. It is 50
miles N E of Copenhagen. Lon. 14
10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

Christiansville, a post town in Meck-
lenburg county, Virginia, on the Me-
herrin river, 243 miles from Washing-
ton.

Christina, St. one of the islands in the
South Pacific Ocean, called the Mar-
quesas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

Christmas Island, an island in the
North Pacific Ocean, so named by
Captain Cook, on account of his first
landing there on Christmas day. It is
45 miles in circumference, uninhabited,
and destitute of fresh water; but has
abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30
W, lat. 1 59 N.

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Christmas Sound, a sound of South America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 53 21 S.

Christopher, St. or St. Kitt's, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S W parts, hot sulphureous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the river Teigne, nine miles S W of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Chunar, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764: the next year it was surrendered to them; they restored it to the nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but in 1772, it was finally ceded to the English by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade

of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Chunab, or Jenaub, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from N E to S W, and after leaving Jummo, is through a flat country gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 miles above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chunab is the Acesines of Alexander.

Chun-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

Church-Stretton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 153 W N W of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Churchill Fort, a fort on Churchill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

Church-hill, a post town of Queen Anns county, Maryland, situated on South East Creek, a branch of Chester river, about nine miles E by S of Chester town, and the same distance N by E of Centreville.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, where the English East India company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Giampa, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochinchina, and on the W by Cambodia.

Cichui, or Cichugh, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Cilley, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N E of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Cimbrisham, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Cinloa, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on the E side of the gulf of California. The country abounds in corn, cattle, and cotton, and is rendered extremely picturesque, by a number of beauti-

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ful cascades of clear water that fall
down from the mountains. The abo-
riginals in this province have neither
laws nor kings to punish any crime.
They seem to be among the rudest
people in America united in the social
state; they neither cultivate nor sow,
but depend on the spontaneous pro-
ductions of the earth, or on hunting or
fishing. About the year 1771, the
Spaniards in their expeditions against
the fierce tribes in this and the pro-
vince of Sonora, discovered that these
neglected and thinly inhabited pro-
vinces, abounded in the richest gold
mines, and might soon become as popu-
lous and valuable as any part of
Spanish America; and, accordingly,
the population in these parts has since
very much increased. The town is seated
on a river of the same name. Lon. 92
10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

Cincinnati, a town in Hamilton coun-
ty, Ohio; situated on the N bank of
Ohio river, eight miles W of the
mouth of Little Miami river, opposite
to Newport in Kentucky, and 25 miles
S of Fort Hamilton. Here is a post
office 515 miles from Washington.

Cineguilla, a town of New Mexico
in the province of Sonora. When the
Spaniards attacked the natives in Cina-
loa and Sonora (see *Cinaloa*) they here
entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent,
in which, at the depth of only 16 in-
ches, they found gold in great abun-
dant, and in grains of great size and
weight. The consequence was, that
in 1771, above 2000 persons were set-
tled in Cineguilla, under the govern-
ment and inspection of proper magis-
trates and ecclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W,
lat. 35 5 N.

Ciney, a town of the Netherlands, in
the archbishopric of Liege, eight
miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat.
50 18 N.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the
coast of Kent and Sussex, so called
by way of eminence, on account of their
superior importance, as having been
thought by our kings to merit a par-
ticular regard for their preservation
against invasion. They were five in
number when their first charter was
granted by William I. in 1077. These
were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney,
and Sandwich; to which were after-
ward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and
Rye. That king appointed a consta-
ble of Dover Castle (who is now called

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports)
and invested him with the command
of these parts, whose inhabitants had
considerable privileges. Amongst
others they were each of them to send
two barons to represent them in parlia-
ment; they were to be exempted
from subsidies and aids; their heirs
were to be free from personal ward-
ship notwithstanding any tenure; and
they were to be implicated in their
own towns, not elsewhere. For these
privileges, they were obliged to supply
the government with 57 ships, at 40 days
notice, and to pay their crews during
15 days. At that period, the opulent
traders of London were styled barons;
a privilege, which was enjoyed like-
wise by the merchants of these ports,
whose representatives, to this day, are
styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cintra, a cap. of Portugal, in Estram-
adura, called the Rock of Lisbon,
on the N side of the entrance of the
Tajo. On it is a town of the same
name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9
30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Ciotat, a seaport of France, in the
department of the Mouths of the
Rhône and late province of Provence,
defended by a strong fort. It is famous
for Muscadine wine, and is seated on
the bay of Laque, between Marseilles
and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12
N.

Circars, Northern, five provinces on
the W coast of the Bay of Bengal.
They were originally denominated
Northern from their position in respect
to Madras, on which they depend.
Of the five Northern circars, Cicacole,
Rajamundry, Ellore and Condapilly
are in the possession of the English,
and Guntoor is in the hands of the Ni-
zam. The first four extend from the
N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake;
forming a narrow slip of country 350
miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad,
bounded by mountains and extensive
forests on the side opposite the sea.
The English Circars had been ceded to
the French, by the nizam of the Dec-
can in 1753; but they were conquered
by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce
an annual revenue of 360,000*l*. See
Guntoor.

Circassia, a large country of Asia,
situated between 45 and 50 degrees of
N latitude, and between 40 and 50
of E longitude. It is bounded by
Russia on the N; by Astracan and the

Caspian sea on the E; by Georgia and Dagistan on the S; and by the river Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea on the W. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy, towards the sea side, in 43 deg. 23 min. N latitude: it is about three wersts in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor. The Circassian prince who resides here, is allowed 500 Russians for his guard, but none of his own subjects are permitted to dwell within any part of the fortifications. Ever since the reduction of those parts to the obedience of Russia, they have put in all places of strength, not only Russian garrisons and governors, but magistrates, and priests for the exercise of the Christian religion; yet the Circassian Tartars are governed by their own princes, lords, and judges; but these administer justice in the name of the emperor, and in matters of importance, not without the presence of the Russian governors, being all obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his imperial majesty. The apparel of the men of Circassia, is much the same with that of the Nagayans; only their caps are something larger; and their cloaks being likewise of coarse cloth or sheep skins, are fastened only at the neck with a string, and as they are not large enough to cover the whole body, they turn them round according to the wind and weather. The men here are much better favoured than those of Nagaya, and the women extremely well shaped, with exceeding fine features, smooth clear complexions, and beautiful black eyes, which, with their black hair hanging in two tresses, one on each side the face, give them a most lovely appearance: they wear a black coif on their heads, covered with a fine white cloth tied under the chin. During the summer they all wear only a smock of divers colours, and that open so low before, that one may see below their navels: this, with their beautiful faces always uncovered (contrary to the custom of most of the other pro-

vinces of these parts), their good humour and lively freedom in conversation, altogether render them very attracting; notwithstanding which they have the reputation of being very chaste, though they seldom want opportunity; for according to the accounts of a late traveller, it is an established point of good manners among them, that as soon as any person comes in to speak to the wife, the husband goes out of the house; but whether this continency of theirs proceeds from their own generosity, to recompence their husbands for the confidence they put in them, or has its foundation only in fame, he pretends not to determine. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding-day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. The dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Their language they have in common with the other neighbouring Tartars, although the chief people among them are also not ignorant of the Russian: their re-

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ligion is Paganism; for notwithstand-
 ing they use circumcision among them,
 they have neither priest, alcoran, or
 mosque, like other Mahometans. Every
 body here offers his own sacrifice at
 pleasure; for which, however, they
 have certain days, established rather
 by custom than any positive command;
 their most solemn sacrifice is offered at
 the death of their nearest friends;
 upon which occasion both men and wo-
 men meet in the field to be present at
 the offering, which is an he-goat; and
 having killed, they flay it, and stretch
 the skin with the head and horns on,
 upon a cross at the top of a long pole,
 placed commonly in a quickset hedge
 (to keep the cattle from it); and near
 the place the sacrifice is offered by
 boiling and roasting the flesh, which
 they afterwards eat. When the feast
 is over, the men rise, and having paid
 their adoration to the skin, and mut-
 tered over some certain prayers, the
 women withdraw, and the mer con-
 clude the ceremony with drinking a
 great quantity of aquavitz; and this
 generally ends in a quarrel before they
 part. The face of the country is plea-
 santly diversified with mountains, val-
 leys, woods lakes, and rivers; and,
 though not much cultivated, is far
 from being unfruitful. In summer
 the inhabitants quit the towns, and en-
 camp in the fields like the neighbour-
 ing Tartars; occasionally shifting their
 stations along with their flocks and
 herds. Besides game, in which the
 country greatly abounds, the Circas-
 sians eat beef and mutton; but that
 which they prefer to all others is the
 flesh of a young horse. Their bread
 consists of thin cakes of barley meal,
 baked upon the hearth, which they al-
 ways eat new; and their usual drink
 is water or mare's milk; from the lat-
 ter of which they distil a spirit, as most
 of the Tartar nations. They allot no
 fixed hours for the refreshments of the
 table or sleep, which they indulge ir-
 regularly, as inclination or convenience
 dictates. When the men make ex-
 cursions into an enemy's country, they
 will pass several days and nights suc-
 cessively without sleeping; but, at
 their return, devote as much time to
 repose as the space in which they had
 before with held from that gratification.
 When they eat, they sit cross-legged
 on the floor, the skin of some animal
 serving them instead of a carpet. In

removing from one part of the country
 to another, the women and children
 are carried in waggons, which are a
 kind of travelling houses, and drawn
 by oxen or camels, they never using
 horses for draught. Their breed of the
 latter, however, is reckoned exceeding
 good; and they are accustomed to swim
 almost any river on horseback. The
 women and children smoke tobacco
 as well as the men; and this is the
 most acceptable commodity which a
 traveller can carry with him into the
 Tartar countries. There are here no
 public inns, which indeed are unneces-
 sary; for so great is the hospitality of
 the people, that they will contend with
 each other who shall entertain any
 stranger that happens to come among
 them.—The principal branch of their
 traffic is their own children, especially
 their daughters, whom they sell for
 the use of the seraglios in Turkey and
 Persia, where they frequently marry
 to great advantage, and make the for-
 tune of their families. Whatever may
 have been the original religion of this
 people, they have been successively
 converted to Christianity and Mahom-
 etanism, and have now no religion or
 worship among them. They break,
 without scruple, such oaths as they
 have taken on the bible and the koran;
 but there are certain forms of oaths,
 and certain places, in the neighbour-
 hood of their ruins (supposed to be
 remains of Christian churches) which
 insure their fidelity. Their courage,
 great as it is, is not proof against reli-
 gions terrors. Like all barbarians, they
 believe that what is called accident,
 may be influenced by particular cere-
 monies. The Circassians have not any
 letters of their own; those among them
 who wish to write their language being
 obliged to make use of Arabian charac-
 ters.

Cirencester, a considerable borough
 in Gloucestershire, with a market on
 Monday and Friday. It is seated on
 the river Churn, and was a place of
 great account in the time of the Ro-
 mans. The ruins of the walls and
 streets are to be seen in the adjacent
 meadows where many Roman coins,
 chequered pavements, and inscrip-
 tions of marble have been found. It had
 also a castle and an abbey. Many Ro-
 man antiquities have been discovered;
 and here the Roman roads crossed each
 other. It is one of the greatest marts

in England for wool, sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles S E of Gloucester, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirenza, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Brandono, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, a seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di-Castello, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles S W of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Citta-Nuova, a city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Citta-Nuova, a seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

City Point, a post town of Prince George county, Virginia; situated on the S side of James river, 11 miles N E of Petersburg, 24 miles S E of Richmond, and 169 from Washington.

Ciudad-Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad-Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles S W of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Civita-di-Friuli, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natissona, 10 miles E of Udina. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Civita-di-Penna, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 miles N E of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Civita-Castellana, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Civita-Vecchia, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galleys were formerly stationed, and it was a free

port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Clackmannan, a small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the N shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. A large square tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. A large sword is also shown, said to have belonged to Sir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeshire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the frith, producing corn and pasture in abundance. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Deven.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Clair, St. a lake of North America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clameci, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles S W of London.

Clara, St. a small island of South America, in Peru, in the bay of Guaiquil, 70 miles S W of Guaiquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

Clare, St. a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota and Allegranza.

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Clare, a town of Suffolk, with a mar-
ket on Monday. The ruins of a castle
and of a collegiate church are still visi-
ble; and here is a manufacture of bays.
It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles
S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N
E of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 12
N.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the pro-
vince of Munster, 55 miles in length,
and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E
and S by the Shannon, which separates
it from Tipperary, Limeric, and Ker-
ry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on
the N by Galway. It contains two
market-towns and 76 parishes, and be-
fore the Irish union sent four members
to the Irish parliament.

Clare, a town of Ireland, capital of a
county of the same name, 17 miles N
W of Limeric. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52
N.

Claremont, a town in Cheshire coun-
ty, New Hampshire. It has a post of-
fice, and contains 1900 inhabitants.

Clarendon, a village, three miles E
of Salisbury, where Henry II. summon-
ed a council of the barons and prelates,
in 114, who enacted the laws, called
the Constitutions of Clarendon; and
here were two palaces built by king
John.

Clarens, or *Chatillard*, a village of
Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, ce-
lebrated as the chief scene of Rous-
seau's *Eloise*, though its ancient castle
by no means accords with the descrip-
tion in that work. It is delightfully
situate, not far from Vevay, on an em-
inence, whose declivity slopes gradu-
ally towards the lake of Geneva.

Clarksburg, a post town in Montgo-
mery county, Maryland, 29 miles from
Washington.

Clarksburg, the principal town of
Harrison county, Virginia, situated on
the main branch of Monongahela river,
36 miles S by W of Morgantown.

Clarksburg, a post town in Jackson
county, Georgia, situated on the N
fork of the Apalachy river, 110 miles
NW of Augusta, and 704 from *Wash-*
ington, with a post office.

Clarkesville, a post town, and the ca-
pital of Montgomery county, Tennes-
see; situated on the N side of Cum-
berland river, about 45 miles NW of
Nashville, and 790 from *Washington*.

Claude, *St.* a handsome city of France,
in the department of Jura and late pro-
vince of Franche Comte; with a bish-

op's see. It is seated between three
high mountains, on the river Lison, and
owes its origin to a celebrated abbey,
built in 425, in this then barren and
uninhabited country. The cathedral is
extremely elegant. From Mount St.
Claude, which forms part of Mount
Jura, is a fine prospect over Swisser-
land and Savoy, the lake and town of
Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In
this city are many public fountains
with large basins. It is 35 miles N
W of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46
24 N.

Claverack, a post town in Columbia
county, New York, 5 miles E of Hud-
son.

Clausenburg, a town of Transylvania,
on the river Samos, 60 miles N W of
Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is
an inscription in honour of the emperor
Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clay, a town in Norfolk, seated on
an arm of the sea, between two rivers,
20 miles N W of Norwich. Here are
some large salt-works.

Clear Cape, a promontory of a little
island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15
W, lat. 51 18 N.

Clebury, a town in Shropshire, with a
market on Thursday, seated on the riv-
er Rea, 28 miles S S E of Shrewsbury,
and 136 N W of London. Lon. 2 23
W, lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, lately in the pro-
vince of Guienne, now in the depart-
ment of Lot and Garonne. It is seated
on the river Lot, 10 miles N W of A-
gen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the
department of Meuse and late territory
of Barrois, 127 miles N W of Paris.
Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the
department of Oise and late province of
the Isle of France, 37 miles N of Pa-
ris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Clermont, a considerable city of
France, in the department of Puy de
Dome, and late province of Auvergne,
with a bishop's see. The cathedral,
public squares, and walks, are very
fine; but the streets are narrow, and
lined with houses built of stones of a
sombre hue. Many Roman antiquities
are found in the neighbourhood. There
are also some mineral springs; and
that of the suburb St. Allyre has form-
ed a natural bridge over the brook into
which it falls; it is called the Mineral
Bridge, and carriages may pass over

C L E

it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birth place of the celebrated Pascal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, a town in Columbia county, New York, on the E side of Hudson river, and 15 miles S of the city of Hudson. The township has 1150 inhabitants. The post office is 361 miles from *Washington*.

Clery, a village in France, nine miles S W of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster Lewis XI. who appeared, in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king.

Clerke's Island, lies in the North Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of North America. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and was so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. At a distance it appeared to be of a considerable extent, and to have several hills connected with the low grounds, in such a manner as to make it look like a group of islands. Near its E extremity is a little island remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Cleves, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns and villages; and is subject to the king of Prussia.

Cleves, a city of Westphalia, capital of the dutchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Cæsar. Several of the streets from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S E of Nimègue. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Cleybrook, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Leicestershire, on the N W side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situated one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where

C L W

their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Clief, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles N E of Northampton, and 88 N N W of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N.

Clifton, a village in Westmoreland, three miles S S E of Penrith, noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

Clifton, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

Clinton, a post town in Dutchess county, New York. The township is well settled, containing at last census 5203 inhabitants, 340 miles from *Washington*.

Clissa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Clisson, a town of France in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 1 N.

Clithero, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles S E of Lancaster, and 213 N N W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Clogher, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S E of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Cloud, *St.* a town of France, four miles W of Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful cascade.

Cloyne, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Cluny, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles N W of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 miles S E of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Clwyd, a celebrated vale of Denbigh;

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shire, extending from its upper end to
 the Irish Sea, above 20 miles; its
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 according to the approach or recess of
 the high mountains inclosing it,
 through which, in different parts, are
 gaps formed by nature for entrances.
 This delightful spot is in a high state
 of cultivation, even far up the ascent
 of the hills. A river of the same name,
 which rises in the middle of the coun-
 ty, runs along this vale and having en-
 tered Flintshire, falls into the Irish
 Sea.

Clyde, a river in Scotland, which
 arising in Annandale, falls into the sea
 over against the isle of Bute. Next to
 the Tay it is the largest river in Scot-
 land; and is navigable for small craft
 up to Glasgow. The canal, which
 joins the Forth, falls into it a little be-
 low that city. Near Lanerk, this riv-
 er runs, for several miles, between
 high rocks covered with wood; and in
 its course exhibits many astonishing
 cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is con-
 fined within a very narrow bed, and
 makes one entire shoot, falling about
 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the
 water then pouring over another pre-
 cipice, is dashed into a deep chasm be-
 neath. The horrid and incessant din
 with which this is accompanied, un-
 nerves and overcomes the heart. At
 Corralin, the falls are seen to most ad-
 vantage from a solitary and ruined
 tower in a garden, placed in a lofty si-
 tuation. The cataract which is preci-
 pitated at least 100 feet between two
 vast rugged precipices, is full in view,
 seen over the top of trees and bushes,
 precipitating itself for an amazing
 way, from rock to rock, with short
 interruptions, forming a rude slope of
 various foam. The sides are bounded
 by vast rocks, clothed on their tops
 with trees: on the summit and very
 verge of one is a ruined tower, and in
 front a wood overtopped by a verdant
 hill. A path conducts the traveller to
 the beginning of the fall, into which
 projects a high rock in floods insulated
 by the water; and from the top is a
 tremendous view of the furious stream.
 In floods, the rock and tower have
 been observed to shake in such a man-
 ner as to spill water in a glass standing
 on a table in the castle.

Clydesdale, a wild district in the S
 part of Lanerkshire. Amid the moun-
 tains here, particles of gold have some-

times been washed down by the rains
 and streams of water; but this tract is
 chiefly remarkable for producing met-
 als of inferior worth. The veins of
 lead lie mostly N and E, and their
 thickness, which seldom exceeds 40
 feet, varies greatly in different parts.
 The scanty pasture here feeds some
 sheep and cattle.

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal set-
 tlement of the English on the coast of
 Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30
 miles E by N of St. George del Mina.
 Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

Coblentz, an ancient city of Germany,
 in the electorate of Treves. It is the
 residence of the elector, who has lately
 built a new palace here; the old one
 being on the opposite side of the
 Rhine, in the vale of Elrenbreitstein.
 Over the Rhine is a bridge of twelve
 arches, built for the convenience of the
 inhabitants of Coblentz and the adja-
 cent places. The castle appears to be
 almost inaccessible to an enemy, and
 entirely commands the city of Cob-
 lentz. It was taken by the French in
 1794. It is seated at the confluence of
 the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles N E
 of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Coburg, a town of Germany in the
 circle of Franconia, capital of a princi-
 pality of the same name, with a college,
 a fort, and a castle. This town, and
 its principality, belongs to the house of
 Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20
 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 13 E,
 lat. 50 22 N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-
 tile, near which is a strong castle for
 state prisoners. It is seated among
 mountains, at the confluence of the
 Morvedro and Elezena, 25 miles N N
 E of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17
 N.

Cochieim, a town in the electorate of
 Treves, formerly imperial. It was
 forced to surrender to the French in
 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25
 miles S W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 2 E,
 lat. 50 12 N.

Cochin, a seaport on the coast of Ma-
 labar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch
 settlement, and was captured by the
 British fleet in 1795. It is 120 miles
 S by E of Calicut. Lon. 73 30 E, lat.
 10 0 N.

Cochin China, a kingdom of Asia,
 bounded on the E by the Eastern
 Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the
 W by Cambodia, and on the S by

Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. It is annually overflowed and consequently fruitful in rice. They have likewise sugar-canes; but no grapes, and therefore they drink a liquor brewed from rice. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

Cocker, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

Cockermouth, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shal-loons, worsted stockings and hats. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It has a square building, and is strengthened with several square towers; on each side of the inner gate are two dungeons capable of holding 50 persons in either; they are vaulted at the top, and have only a small opening in order to lower thro' it the unhappy prisoner into this dire prison. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles S W of Carlisle, and 290 N N W of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Cocconato, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Cod, Cape, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in North America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Codogno, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May 1796. It is seated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Coesfeld, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles S W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Coeverden, a fortified town of the

United Provinces in Overysse, seated in a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Cognac, a town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angouleme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

Cogni, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles S E of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

Cohasset, a seaport town, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles N E of Boston. It has a post-office, and 849 inhabitants.

Cohgeshal, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles E N E of London. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Coimbatore, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo, it belongs to the E India Company. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

Coimbra, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles N E of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Coin, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It was formerly divided into two parts, the least of which was of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. But since it has been ta-

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Ren possession of by the French, all
established worship has been set aside.
It is seated near the Rhine, 48 miles
S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46
50 N.

Cokenhausen, a strong town of Rusa-
sia, in the government of Livonia, on
the river Dwina, 50 miles S E of Riga.
Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Col, one of the Western Islands of
Scotland, nine miles S W from the
point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire.
It is rich in corn and pasture, and
abounds with fish. Lon. 7 15 W, lat.
57 0 N.

Colberg, a seaport of Prussian Pome-
rania, remarkable for its salt-works. It
was taken by the Russians in 1761,
but restored at the subsequent peace.
It is seated at the mouth of the Per-
sant, on the Baltic, 60 miles N E of
Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Colchester, an ancient borough in Es-
sex, with a market on Wednesday and
Saturday. It is a beautiful, populous,
and pleasant town, extended on the
brow of a hill from E to W, and adorn-
ed with 12 churches, most of which
were damaged when this town surren-
dered to the parliament after a memora-
ble siege. It is seated on the Coln,
which is navigable within a mile of the
town, at a place called the Hythe,
where the custom-house is situate.
The town was surrounded by a wall,
which had six gates and three post-
erns; but these are now demolished.
There is a large manufacture of bays;
and the town is famous for oysters
and eringo roots. It is governed by
a mayor; and to the E are the ruins of
an old castle, in which is one of the
town prisons. It is 22 miles E N E of
Chelmsford and 51 of London. Lon.
1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See *Coln*.

Colchester, a post town in New Lon-
don county, Connecticut, 20 miles N W
of New London, and 30 S E of Hart-
ford.

Colchester, a town in Fairfax county,
Virginia, 16 miles S by W of Alexan-
dria, and 26 from Washington, being
situated on Oequakan creek, a branch
of the Potowmac river. Here is a post
office.

Coldingham, a heathy tract near the
coast, in the county of Berwick, in
Scotland, anciently noted for a nun-
nery, built in the 12th century by Edgar,
king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the ab-
besses, renowned in tradition for her

chastity, gave name to the neighbour-
ing promontory called St. Abb's Head.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in N
Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over
which all the cattle pass, that go from
Jutland into Holstein, and pay a small
toll, which brings in a considerable re-
venue to the king. Here is a royal pa-
lace, containing a suite of 190 rooms.
The harbour is two miles in circumfer-
ence, and deep enough for ships of the
largest burden. It is situate at the ex-
tremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50
miles S by E of Wiburg, on an emi-
nence in a pleasant country abounding
with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 53 35
N.

Coldstream, a town in the county of
Berwick, seated on the Tweed, over
which is a handsome bridge. It had a
famous monastery; and here general
Monk raised the two battalions, now
known by the name of the Coldstream
Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2 5 W, lat.
55 36 N.

Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire; a wind-
ing glen on the banks of the Severn,
between two vast hills, which break
into various forms, being all thickly cov-
ered, and forming beautiful sheets of
lunging woods. Here are many kilns
for burning limestone; the most con-
siderable iron works in England; and
a curious bridge over the Severn, con-
structed entirely of cast-iron.

Colenez Cape, a cape of the island of
New Caledonia, in the South Pacific
Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the
county of Londonderry, on the river
Bann, 25 miles N E of Londonderry.
Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Colerain, a town in Bertie county,
North Carolina, having a post office,
270 miles from Washington.

Coleshill, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Wednesday; seated
on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over
which is a stone bridge. It is of a tol-
erable size, and very elegantly built.
It is 11 miles N W of Coventry, and
105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52
32 N.

Colesville, a posttown of Chesterfield
county, Virginia, 132 miles from Wash-
ington.

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles S
of Hereford, and 123 W by N of Lon-
don. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Colima, a seaport of Mexico, capital

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of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the North Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

Colioure, a seaport of France in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is a small but strong town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles S E of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Colle, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles N W of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Colimpton. See *Columpton*.

Colmar, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Colmogorod, a town of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles S E of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

Coln, the name of several small rivers in England, the chief of which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, falls into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

Colnbrook, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles S E of Lancaster, and 214 N N W of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Colochina, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles S E of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Colozza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles S E of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles S W of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

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Cologne, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the dutchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the dutchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the dutchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessaries of life.

Cologne, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine. The city is fortified with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with three large ditches; but these fortifications, being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at present. It lies in the shape of a half-moon, and is said to have 20 gates, 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and about 10 collegiates, and 19 parochial churches, with about 50 chapels, all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious by their fine paintings. The streets in general are badly paved, the windows of the houses composed of small bits of round glass, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and tho' the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the Protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen-gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the

electorate of Germany, in Lower Rhine, bound the duchy of Cleves, on the E by the archbishops, and on the W by the electors. The elector is of the empire for Italy, to consecrate the emperor with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in Europe, and is surrounded with all the necessaries of life.

ancient city of Germany, electorate of Cologne, see, and a famous university on the river Rhine. It is fortified with strong walls, and has three large towers, and three large ditches; but the fortifications, being executed in a manner, could make defence at present. It lies on a half-moon, and is said to have 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, about 10 colleges, and 50 churches, with about 50,000 inhabitants, of which are candidates for the episcopate, and several fine paintings. The streets are badly paved, the houses composed of round glass, and the inhabitants few for so large a place. The emperor's palace here, he has not been staying in it for many years; nor is he admitted to it with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Catholics, but there are some who are obliged to perform service at Mulheim, three miles from Cologne. In the cathedral are the bodies of the three kings; and the riches are immense; and the chapel of the Three Kings. Cologne is one of the Hanse Towns, for its commerce, which is directed to the manufacture of stockings, lace, and some other manufactures. The persecution it owes to the Jews in 1618, and the Protestants in 1618, of this city have since fallen into kitchen-gardens and squares are into kitchen-gardens and Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the

Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Colombatz, a castle of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colonia*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S E of Halutz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Colonna, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Colonsa, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

Colorado, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Colonna, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure-house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Coloswar, a large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N W of Weisseburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Columbia, a post town, the principal of Richland county, South Carolina; and the present seat of the state government. It is situated on the E side of Congaree river, 35 miles S by W of Camden, and 115 N by W of Charleston, the former capital.

Columbia, a small town in Washington county, Maine, 18 miles S W of Machias, that has a post office.

Columbia, a post town on the N side of James river, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, about 46 miles N W of Richmond, and 136 from Washington.

Columbia, a flourishing village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, that has a post office, being seated on the E side of Susquehanna river, 12 miles E of York, 11 W of Lancaster borough, and 74 of Philadelphia.

Colombo, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon, which was taken by the English fleet in February 1796. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives and Dutch. It is 18 miles S of

Negombo. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

Columbton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 miles N E of Exeter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles S E of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is seven miles S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Com, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 100 miles N of Isapahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

Comachio, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles S E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Comachio, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comana, or *Cumana*, a seaport of South America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

Comanagotta, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

Comb-Abbey, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

Comb-Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles S W of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Commercy, a town of France in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Como, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. Como is 80 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Como, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They all abound in horned cattle, sheep, and a variety of hogs common in warm countries. They are called Hinzuun, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezela, and Comora. See *Hinzuun*.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

Comorra, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 43 N.

Compiègne, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Ouse, 45 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are magnificent: and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and contains about 2000 houses. It is pre-

tened that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims: they walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiss it three times with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of free-stone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambrá and Ulla 265 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, New, a town of North America, in New Spain, near the South Pacific Ocean, 400 miles N W of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat. 21 20 N.

Conajohary, a post town in Montgomery county, New-York, on the S side of Mohock river, 41 miles W by N of Skeneectady, and 57 N W of Albany.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gaurs. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

Concarneau, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles S E of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Conception, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the South Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

Conception, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Concord, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire; situated on the W side of Merrimack river, 18 miles S by E of Salisbury, and 49 N W of Portsmouth.

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a town of New Spain, e gulf of Mexico, 100 Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45

st town in Rockingham Hampshire; situated on f Merrimack river, 18 f Salisbury, and 49 N W

Concord, a village with a post-office in Sussex county, Delaware, about 20 miles N W of Dagsbury, and about 30 W by S of Lewistown at Cape Henlopen.

Concord, a considerable town with a post-office, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 18 miles N W of Boston, rendered famous by being the unfortunate scene of the first hostilities between Great Britain and her colonies, at the beginning of the revolutionary war.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Venetian Frull, with a bishop's see, 28 miles S W of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Guaro.

Condavar, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

Conde, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainaut. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the combined armies July 10, 1793, but was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, when its name was changed to that of Nord Libre. Conde is seated on the Scheld, seven miles N E of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Conde, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Paris. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Concededo, a cape of North America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Condom, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. It is a poor place, being thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baise, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees; the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and of a dark olive com-

plexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when ships arrive there they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English East India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Condeols, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Congo, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land; but near the coast the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. In the lowlands the grass grows so high, rank and thick, that it becomes one of the most dangerous receptacles for wild beasts, serpents, and venomous insects: on this account

travellers are in continual danger of being stung to death. The only method of guarding against all these evils effectually, is by setting fire to the grass in hot weather, but even this cannot be done without danger: as those animals being roused out of their lurking places, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. Lions, leopards, tigers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here, and do much damage. Here are also a vast variety of monkeys of all shapes. The Zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and the trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked; worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, besides animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaïre is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

Coni, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Coningsack, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

Coniston-Mere, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad, bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the N W by Ulster. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places, but the inhabitants being lazy, is the least cultivated of any of the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes. It has no rivers of any great note except the Shannon.

Connecticut, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the sea breezes have less effect upon the air, and consequently the weather is less variable. The N W winds, in the winter season, are often extremely severe. The clear and serene temperature of the sky, however, makes amends for the severity of the weather, and is favourable to health and longevity. The country is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield Windham; Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

Connecticut, a large river of New England which gives name to one of the five colonies of that province. It rises in a swamp in lat. 45 10, lon. 4 E. After a sleepy course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning W, keeps close under the hills which form the N boundary of the vale, thro' which it runs. Between the towns of Walpole on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length was built in 1784, under which the highest floods may pass without detriment. This is the first bridge erected over this noble river. The length of this beautiful river, in a straight line, is nearly 300 miles. On its banks, which are settled almost to its source, are many pleasant, neat, and well built towns.

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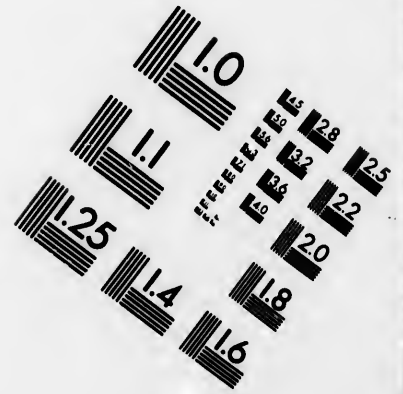
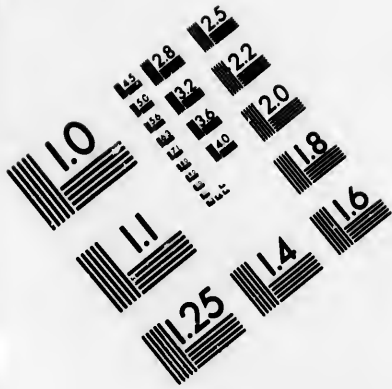
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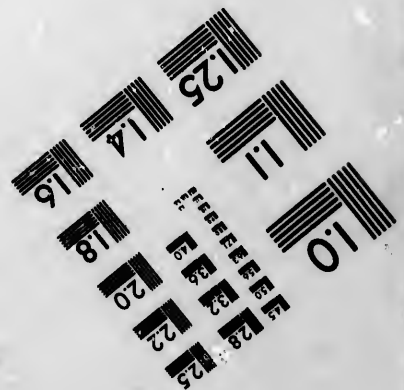
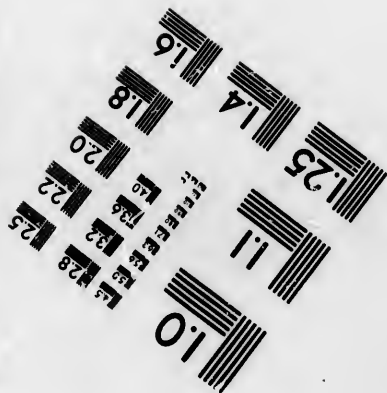
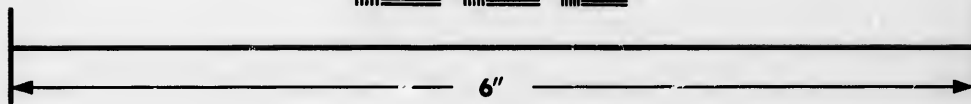
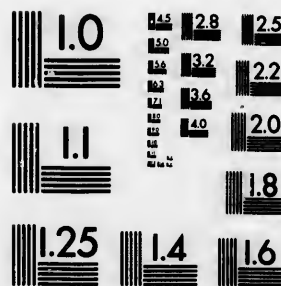
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Conneville, a post town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, standing in the N E side of Yoghigany river, 12 miles N E of Union, 31 W of Somerset, and about 45 S E of Pittsburg.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Constance, a city of Suabia, with a bishops's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. The commerce of this once flourishing town has gone greatly to decay, and grass now grows in the principal streets. By the assistance of Zurich and Basil, with whom it was in alliance, it expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the Protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V. and to readmit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took possession of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles N E of Zurich. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake of, one of the most considerable lakes of Swisserland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. Like all the lakes in Swisserland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantia, a district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wine so much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine.

Constantina, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of

the same name. It is the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N E of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is seated at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a small neck of land which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 12000 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in one day without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows; and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great: but they are seldom or never clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople is the longest and broadest

in the city; and the bazars or bezesteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandise. The old and the new are pretty near each other; and are large square buildings covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilasters. The new is the best and contains all sorts of goods which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves of both sexes, is not far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles: to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand signior has his seraglio.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Vollandia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles N E of Kamienieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Contessa, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province

of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles S W of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terradi Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles S E of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Conway, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles E N E of Carnarvon, and 235 W N W of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Conway, a river of N Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conza, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Cook's River, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

Cook's Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

Cooper's Town, a new and thriving town in Otsego county, New York. It has a post office, and is the principal seat of justice in Otsego county, being 77 miles W of Albany.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N W of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Coosawatchy, a post town in Beaufort county, South Carolina; lying on the river Coosa, about 75 miles westward from Charleston.

Cootestown, a village with a post office, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on Maiden creek, a branch of the river Schuylkill, and about 17 miles N E of Reading.

Copenhagen, the capital of the king-

C O P

It formerly gave the title to a branch of the late royal France. It is seated on the banks of the Somme, about 5 miles S W of Amiens, and is 12 miles long. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Copertino, a town of Naples, in Teramo, with a bishop's see, 12 miles S of Teramo. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Copplestone, a town in Carnarvonshire, seated on the banks of the Conway; seated at the mouth of the river, and distinguished by the massive remains of its castle, one of the most magnificent of the kind in the kingdom. Lon. 5 E N E of Carnarvon, and 12 W of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Copplestone, a river of N Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern coast of Carnarvonshire, falls into the sea at the town of Conway.

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Copplestone, a strait dividing the two islands of New Zealand is computed to be about four or five leagues long.

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Copplestone, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles W of Rhodes, subject to the Venetians. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Copplestone, a post town in Beaufort county, South Carolina; lying on the banks of the river, about 75 miles westward from Charleston.

Copplestone, a village with a post office, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, situated on the banks of the Maiden creek, a branch of the Susquehanna, about 17 miles N E of Harrisburg.

Copplestone, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the north; for although Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, yet as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is surrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference measures between four and five miles. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of free-stone brought from Germany. The houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and constructed in the Italian style of architecture. The busy spirit of commerce is visible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. This city owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728 that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been since rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town raised by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, scarcely inferior to Bath. It consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Frederic V. in bronze, as big as life, which cost 80,000*l*. The Royal Museum, or Cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is deposited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, shells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dresses, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI. one of the most commodious and sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and con-

C O P

tinued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was destroyed. This city is five miles in circumference, and seated on the E shore of the island of Zealand, 300 miles S W of Stockholm, and 500 N E of London. See *Amak*.

Copilotaw, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

Coquet, a river in Northumberland, which crossing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Copulimbo, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

Corah or *Corahjehenabad*, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in Doab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S S W of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles N W of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Corbeck, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Corby, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Corlova, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 759, Abdoulrahman only heir of the Omniad line fixed his royal residence at Cordova. Then began those flourishing ages

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dom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the best built city of the north; for although Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, yet as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is surrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference measures between four and five miles. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of free-stone brought from Germany. The houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and constructed in the Italian style of architecture. The busy spirit of commerce is visible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crowded with merchant ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. This city owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728 that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been since rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town raised by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, scarcely inferior to Bath. It consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Frederic V. in bronze, as big as life, which cost 80,000*l*. The Royal Museum, or Cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is deposited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, shells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dresses, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI. one of the most commodious and sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which soon communicated across the canal to the houses, and con-

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of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their contemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs; whose remains nobody can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent. It was a mosque when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles N E of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Cordova, a town of S America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Corduan, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles N W of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This Kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkiao is the capital. Corea chiefly produces wheat, rice,

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and ginseng, with a kind of palm-tree which yields a gum capable of producing a yellow varnish little inferior to gilding. Hence also are exported castor and sable skins; also gold, silver, iron, and fossil salt; a kind of small brushes for painting, made of the hair of a wolf's tail, are likewise manufactured here, which are exported to China and highly esteemed there. The sea-coasts abound in fish, and great numbers of whales are found there every year towards the N E. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable; are fond of dancing, and show great docility in acquiring the sciences, to which they apply with great ardour, and honour in a particular manner. The northern Coreans are larger sized and more robust than those of the south; have a taste for arms, and become excellent soldiers. Their arms are cross-bows and long sabres. Men of learning are distinguished from other classes of people by two plumes of feathers in their caps; and when merchants present the Coreans with any books for sale, they dress themselves in their richest attire, and burn perfumes before they treat concerning the price. The Coreans mourn three years, as in China, for a father or mother; but the time of mourning for a brother is confined to three months. Their dead are not interred until three years after their decease; and when the ceremony of interment is performed, they place around the tomb the clothes, chariot, and horses, of the deceased, with whatever else he showed the greatest fondness for while alive; all which they leave to be carried off by the assistants. Their houses, as in China, consist only of one story, and are very ill built. Their writing, dress, religious ceremonies, and creed, as well as the greater part of their customs, are borrowed from the Chinese. Their women, however, are less confined, and have the liberty of appearing in public with the other sex, for which they are often ridiculed by their neighbours. They differ from the Chinese also in their ceremonies of marriage, and in the manner of contracting it; the parties in this country taking the liberty to choose for themselves, without consulting the inclinations of their parents, or suffering them to throw any obstacles in their way.

Corfe-Castle, a borough in Dorset

with a kind of palm-tree
a gum capable of produ-
varnish little inferior to
also are exported cast-
skins; also gold, silver,
oil salt; a kind of small
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astle, a borough in Dorset-

shire, with a market on Thursday. It
is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle
of Furbeck, on a river, between two
hills, on one of which stands the castle,
formerly a place of great importance.
The town is governed by a mayor, and
its aldermen have the title of barons.
It sends two members to parliament,
and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and
120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W,
lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island of the Mediterra-
nean, near Albania, subject to the Ven-
etians, and the most important place
they have in these parts, because it
commands the gulf of Venice. It is
defended by an impregnable castle.
Here is made a great quantity of salt;
and it abounds with vineyards, lemons,
and olives. The capital is of the same
name, with a handsome metropolitan
church of the Greeks, on the E coast.
Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in
Leon; seated on the Alagon, 120 miles
S W of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40
0 N.

Corinth, now called *Coranthe*, or *Go-
rame*, a celebrated city, in the Morea,
with a Greek archbishop's see. It was
one of the most important places in
Greece, on account of its situation on
the isthmus into the Morea; its castle
on the top of an almost inaccessible
rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Le-
panto and Engia; its riches, and its
architects, sculptors and painters, who
were the most skilful in Greece. It
once belonged to the Venetians, but
the Turks became masters of it in 1715,
and have kept it ever since. It is now
greatly decayed; for the houses are
not contiguous, but intermixed with
fields and gardens, which make it look
like a village. The country about it
abounds with corn, wine, and oil, and
from the castle is a fine prospect over
the sea to the E and W, and a fertile
country N and S. The inhabitants are
chiefly Christians, of the Greek church.
It is 40 miles N W of Athens. Lon.
23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a
neck of land which joins the Morea to
Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of
Lepanto to that of Engia. There are
still the ruins of a town upon it, and of
the temples dedicated to the Sun, Plu-
to, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bac-
chus. The narrowest part of it is six
miles over; and on a mount there, call-

ed Oneius, were formerly celebrated
the Isthmian games. Julius Cesar,
Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted
to cut a channel through the isthmus;
they therefore built a wall across it,
called Hexamilium, because it was six
miles in length. This was demolished
by Amurath II. rebuilt by the Ven-
etians, and levelled a second time by
Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23
miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W,
lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the pro-
vince of Munster, 80 miles in length,
and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W
by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by
Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and
on the S and S E by St. George's Chan-
nel. It contains 232 parishes, and be-
fore the Irish Union sent 26 members
to parliament. It is fertile and popu-
lous, and has two remarkable rivers,
the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, the capital of the county of
Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat,
wealthy and populous place, on the
river Lee, where it has a commodious
harbour. It is the first town of Ireland
for trade except Dublin. It was taken
by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It
is 14 miles from St. George's Channel,
and 124 S W of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W,
lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Prussian Pomerania,
seated on the river Persant, eight
miles S E of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E,
lat. 54 16 N.

Cormentin, a fortress on the Gold
Coast of Guinea, belonging to the
Dutch. Near it is the town, which is
large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W,
lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the
department of Indre and Loire and late
province of Touraine. It had before
the French revolution a rich Benedict-
ine abbey, and is seated on the Indre,
eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E,
lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, a castle on the island of
Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30
N.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patri-
mony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see,
seated on the Marta, three miles E of
the sea, and 37 N W of Rome. Lon.
11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Cornwall, a county which forms the
S W extremity of England; bounded
on the E by Devonshire, on the S by

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the English Channel, and on the N W by St. George's Channel. This county is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres, and 126,000 inhabitants. Its chief rivers are the Tamar, Tale, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kense and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's End, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's Head, Rame Head, &c. and a cluster of islands, 145 in number called the Scilly isles, supposed formerly to have belonged to the mainland, though now 30 miles distant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. As Cornwall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E, the summers are less hot, and the winters less cold, than in other parts of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. High and sudden winds are also more common in this than in other counties of England. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The lands near the sea-coast are manured and fertilized with sea-weed, and a kind of sand formed by the particles of broken shells as they are dashed against each other by the sea. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think, 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ore are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone which is used both in buildings and for millstones; when polished, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richest furniture, as tables, chimney-pieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many

cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the dutchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwall, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N W of Litchfield, and 42 W by N of Hartford, with 1614 inhabitants.

Coro. See *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10 and 20 deg. N lat. and 79 30 and 86 30 E long. It is terminated by Golconda on the N, by the bay of Bengal on the E, by Madura on the S, and by Bisnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles S E of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Coronation Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name in the Modenesse, with a castle, nine miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

Corsham, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace.

C O R

COR

parts of the rocks are found crystals, called Cornish diamonds, being very brilliant when cut. This county was one of those to which the ancient Britons, whose language was different from that of the present inhabitants, but it is now extinct. The king's eldest son, the duke of Cornwall, and the duchess, not only from lands in the dutchy, but from the tin and copper; he has an officer, called lord wardens, whose jurisdiction covers the mines and the county of Devonshire; and in his privy council, the former county. Launceston is the capital.

A post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles N W of Hartford and 42 W by N of Hartford. It has 514 inhabitants.

C. Venezuela.

Coast of, the most eastern part of India, lying between 8° N lat. and 79° 30' and 86° N lat. It is terminated by Golconda, by the bay of Bengal on the S, and by the bay of Madras on the S, and by the bay of Bengal on the W. Some consider the southern part of the island to be Cape Comorin, or the southern part of the island of Madras, or Fort St. George, and many other European factories are situated, such as calicoes, and muslins, and are exported to Europe, together with diamonds. There is not a single ship on the whole coast. The principal town is the port of the Morea, seat of the king, 15 miles S E of Modon, lat. 36° 50' N.

Cape, a cape of the island of Madras, in the South Pacific Ocean, 167° 8' E, lat. 22° 5' S.

A town of Italy, capital of the province of the same name in the Molise, a castle, nine miles N of the town. Lon. 11° 12' E, lat. 44° 12' N.

A department of France, containing the province of Limosin. It is bounded by a river, which falls into the Atlantic here, after having watered the province. Tulle is the capital.

A town in Wilts, where the king Ethelred had a palace.

COR

Here are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles S W of Chippenham.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Calista and Cyraus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. They have horses also of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. It has since revolted to France and the English viceroy has been recalled.

Corsoer, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11° 12' E, lat. 55° 12' N.

Corte, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Re-

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stonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles S W of Bastia. Lon. 9° 26' E, lat. 42° 6' N.

Cortis, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles N E of Ramillies. Lon. 4° 59' E, lat. 50° 46' N.

Cortona, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11° 52' W, lat. 43° 20' N.

Corunna, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8° 19' W, lat. 43° 18' N.

Corvo, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31° 5' W, lat. 39° 42' N.

Corryreckan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

Corzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 43° 16' N.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S E of Naples. Lon. 16° 10' E, lat. 39° 20' N.

Coslin, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3° 6' E, lat. 47° 23' N.

Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aquiline noses, and a good mein. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering, the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks

of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine: and their towns are built of wood after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski, dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine* and *Uralian Cosaks*.

Cossimbazar, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Costagnazzar, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Costa Rica, a province of North America, in New Spain, bounded on the N E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S W by the Pacific Ocean, on the N W by Nicaragua, and on the S E by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

Cotbus, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French protestants fled here from the persecutions of their own country, and introduced their manufactures. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St Brieux is the capital.

Cottigniac, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

Coteswold, or *Coteswold Hills*, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a

county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be demolished at the Restoration, and now nothing remains of them but the gates, which are very lofty. The town-house is much admired for its painted windows, representing several kings and others that have been benefactors to the city. At present its principal branch is that of silk ribands; some gauzes, camblets, and lastings are also made here. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles N W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Coventry, a town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 14 miles W of Windham, and 19 E of Hartford, with about 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post office.

Cooerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, with a fortress in the marshes, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N E of Deventer. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Courland, a dutchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the S E it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependant on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

Courtray, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Couserans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Ariège.

Coutances, a seaport of France, in

if, governed by a mayor, members to parliament. parish-churches, two free-hospitals. The walls are mostly old, and built of plaster, with stories projecting other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be repaired at the Restoration, and the remains of them but the towers are very lofty. The town is much admired for its painted windows representing several kings that have been benefactors. At present its principal manufactures are of silk ribands; some of which are also made in the county. It has a communication with Staffordshire Grand Trunk, and by another joins the Oxford canal at Abingdon. It has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles S W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 46 N.

Windham, a town in Tolland county, Connecticut, 14 miles W of Windham, Vermont, with about 2000 inhabitants. Here is a post office.

Overysel, a town of the United Provinces, with a fortress in the island, strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N E of Deventer. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 46 N.

Courland, a duchy of Europe, bounded N by the Baltic, on the E by Prussia, on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigalia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in some places 10, and in others scarcely 10, and the S E it stretches to a bay. The country swells into gentle hills, is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax, and is mostly open; but in some places are forests of pine and fir, and in others of oak. It is nominally a province of Poland, but is dependent on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

Lissa, a town of the Austrian Empire, on the river Lis, 22 miles from Breslau. It was taken by the Prussians in April 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Perigord, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming the department of Ardennes. It is 20 miles N E of Foix, the department of Ar-

Perigord, a seaport of France, in

the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles N E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called, by the Welsh, Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cowes, a seaport, on the N E side of the island of Wight, eight miles S W of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan. See *Quilon*.

Cozumel, an island of North America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

Crabb Island. See *Boriquen*.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields. The population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Cracow stands in an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula, which is broad but shallow: the city and its suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, but are so badly peopled, that they scarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great square in the middle of the town is very spacious, and has several well built houses, once richly furnished and well inhabited, but most of them now either untenanted or in a state of

melancholy decay. Many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the most striking marks of ruined grandeur: The churches alone seem to have preserved their original splendour. The devastation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the present century, when it was besieged and taken by Charles XII. but the mischiefs it suffered from that ravager of the N were far less destructive than those it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated sieges, and was alternately in possession of the Russians and confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and musket shot, are still discernible on the walls and houses. In a word, Cracow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins: from the number of fallen and falling houses one would imagine it had lately been sacked, and that the enemy had left it only yesterday. The town is surrounded with high walls of brick, strengthened by round and square towers, of whimsical shapes, in the ancient styles of fortification: The university of Cracow was formerly, and not unjustly, called the mother of Polish literature as it principally supplied the other seminaries with professors and men of learning; but its lustre has been greatly obscured by the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw, and still more by the late intestine convulsions. Towards the southern part of the town, near the Vistula, rises a small eminence or rock, upon the top of which is built the palace, surrounded with brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel to the town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles S S W of Warsaw, Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Craigmillar, a ruinous castle, two miles S E of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her

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French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

Crail, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth seven miles S E of St. Andrew's. Lon 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles N W of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Crammond, a small village of Midlothian, Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Crammond Water, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles N E of Dorchester, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 52 S E of London. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Cranganore, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued, which was terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Crecoy, or *Creasy*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is a handsome structure, built in the

form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 miles N W of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Creetown, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying seashells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Creiff, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

Creil, a town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremia, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles N E of Vienna. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Cremnitz, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. In 1702 prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been several times taken and retaken; and it surrendered to the French in May 1796, but has been since retaken by the Russians under Suwarrow. It was the see of a bishop, and had a university. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles N W of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonese, a territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremasco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

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dutchy of Holstein, five miles from
Hamburg.

Creapsburg, a post town of Alleghany
county, Maryland, on the W side of
Potomac river, seven miles S W of
Cumberland, eight N of Frankford, and
155 from Washington.

Crescentino, a town of Piedmont, on
the river Po. It was taken by the French
in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It
is 20 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E,
lat. 45 20 N.

Crespy, a town of France in the de-
partment of Oise and late province of
the Isle of France, 32 miles N W of
Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Cressy. See *Crecy*.

Crest, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Drouse and late province
of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15
miles S E of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E,
lat. 44 40 N.

Crevecoeur, a town of France in the
department of the North and late pro-
vince of Cambresis, on the Scheldt,
five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E,
lat. 50 6 N.

Crevecoeur, a town and fort of Dutch
Brabant, at the confluence of the Dom-
mel with the Maese, four miles N W
of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the
French in 1794, when they overran
Holland.

Creuse, a department of France, con-
taining the late province of Marche.
Gueret is the capital.

Creutznach, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Lower Rhine, with a cas-
tle, on an eminence. It has been fre-
quently taken during the present war,
the last time by the French in 1796. It
is seated on the Nahe, over which is a
stone bridge, 20 miles S W of Mentz.
Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Saturday. It is seat-
ed near a branch of the Parret, 25
miles S of Wells, and 132 W S W of
London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Crewsville, a post town of Goochland
county, Virginia, lying on the S side
of South Anna river, a branch of Pa-
munkey river, 20 miles S E of Colum-
bia Court-house, and 122 from Wash-
ington.

Crickhovel, a town in Brecknock-
shire, with a market on Thursday. It
is seated on the river Usk, 10 miles S
E of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of
London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Cricklade, a borough in Wilts, with

a market on Saturday. It is almost
surrounded by the Thames; and is 25
miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by
N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51
38 N.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, the ancient
Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in
Asia, bounded on the S and W by the
Black Sea; on the N by the province
of Catharinenslaf, with which it com-
municates by the isthmus of Perekop;
and on the S by the sea of Asoph and
the strait of Caffa. The mountainous

parts were inhabited by the Tauri,
probably a colony of Scythians; and its
coasts on the W, the E, and the S, by
Greeks. The Scythians were driven out
by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sar-
matians; and these again by the Alani
and Goths, a northern herd of Scythi-
ans. The Hungarians, the Cossacks,
and Tartars succeeded in their turn;
while the Genoese in the 12th century,
held a temporary and precarious posses-
sion of the seaports, which they were
obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At
the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the
Crimea were declared independent.

The mountains are well covered with
woods fit for the purpose of ship-build-
ing, and contain plenty of wild beasts.
The valleys consist of fine arable land;
on the sides of the hills grow corn and
vines in great abundance, and the earth
is rich in mines. But these mountaineers
are as careless and negligent as the in-
habitants of the deserts: slighting all
these advantages; and, like their bre-
thren of the lowlands, are sufficiently
happy if they are in possession of a fat
sheep and as much bread as serves them
to eat. In 1783, the Russians took pos-
session of the country with an army;
the following year, it was ceded to
them by the Turks; and the peaceable
possession of the whole was secured to
them in 1791, by the cession of the
fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is
divided into two parts, by mountains
which run E and W. The N division
is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only.
In the S parts, the valleys are aston-
ishingly productive, and the climate
extremely mild, from the exclusion of
those violent winds by which the N di-
vision is frequently incommoded. Be-
sides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale,
the read of Caffa, and the harbour of
Baluclava, there is, near Sebastopol,
one of the finest harbours in the world.

The Crimea now forms one of the two

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provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida; in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetschet was made the capital in 1785.

Croatia, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Slavonia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia, and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carls-tadt is the capital.

Croia, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N E of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Croix, St. a river of North America, which forms the N E boundary of the United States, and falls into the Bay of Fundy.

Cromack-water, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three small isles, one of them a rock.

Cromarty, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S side of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greatest breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds with black cattle. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

Cromarty, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the German Ocean, and formerly had 2 churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen; and the best lobsters, on this

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part of the coast, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 N E of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirksworth.

Cronach, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Cronenburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort, on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Cronstadt, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Cronstad; a town of Transylvania. See *Brassau*.

Crossen, a handsome town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles N W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Crotana, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles S E of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German Ocean, between Burnham and Foulness Island.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by watercourses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The chief trade is in

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the coast, are taken here. It is 11 miles N of Norwich, and 127 N of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Croft, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Derby.

Croft, a strong town of Germany, in the principality of Bamberg, with a citadel, 5 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Croft, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Great Belt. Not far from this is Hamlet's tomb, said to be the spot where the murderer of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Croft, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, with a citadel. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Frankfurt, on the Rhine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Croft, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, and is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W of Cronstadt. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Croft, a town of Transylvania, in the principality of Cassau.

Croft, a handsome town of Silesia, in the principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Neisse, in a country abundant in wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles N W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Croft, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the gulf of Taranto, in the bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles S E of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

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fish and wild fowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Crown Point, formerly a strong fort of the British, at the entrance of Lake Champlain, now a post town of Essex county, New York, with about 950 inhabitants, and distant 502 miles from Washington.

Croydon, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has an hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift. In the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see, by an act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufactures. Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Cruzhaven, a small maritime town of Germany, in the N part of the dutchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles N W of Hamburg.

Cuba, an island of the West Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. On the E side it begins at 20 20 N lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N, and extends from 74 to 85 15 W lon. It lies 60 miles to the W of Hispaniola, 25 leagues N of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of Yucatan, and as many to the E of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The soil is not extremely fertile; but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of sheep and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains

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of the Havannah, and even those are not what they might be. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

Cuba, or *Alcuba*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Cubagua, a barren island of South America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. Lon. 54 30 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Cuban, a large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhaz and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhaz.

Cuckfield, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N W of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Cuddalore, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

Cuddapa, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 N W of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

Cuenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

Culembach, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Culmburg, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles

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S E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Culiacan, a town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 24 0 N.

Cullen, a small town on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles N W of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

Culliton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cully, 17 miles S E of Exeter, and 15 4 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Culloden, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

Cullumpton. See *Columpton*.

Culm, a town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Culpeper, a post town, and the capital of Culpeper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Orange Court-house, 43 N W of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannoc, and 76 from Washington.

Culross, a town on the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmananshire and Perthshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1590, by Edward lord Kinloss. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

Cumana. See *Comana*.

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; on the S by Lancashire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to south may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the north; and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The soil varies with the face of the country; being barren on the moors and moun-

C U R

tains, but fertile in the valleys and level ground bordering on the sea. In general the eastern parts of the shire are barren and desolate; yet even the least fertile parts are rich in metals and minerals. The mountains of Copland abound with copper: veins of the same metal, with a mixture of gold and silver, were found in the reign of queen Elizabeth among the fens of Derwent; and royal mines were formerly wrought at Keswick. The county produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconsiderable pearl-fishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Uls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broad-water, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumberland, the principal town of Alleghany county, Maryland; situated at the junction of Wills creek with the Potowmac river, 148 miles from Washington. Hither retreated the remains of Braddock's army, after their defeat near Fort Pitt in 1755.

Cumberland, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. The inhabitants were reckoned in 1790, at 18,243. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumbray, *Urat* and *Little*, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

Cunningham, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The N W angle of this district, though mountainous affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvin.

Cupar, a royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden, eight miles W S W of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Cupar in Angus, a small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thurs. before Easter.

Curacao, an island of South America,

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desolate; yet even the
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an island of South America,

to the N of Terra Firma, subject to
the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length,
and 12 in breadth, and its trade con-
sists in sugar and skins. The princi-
pal town is St. Peter, at the N E ex-
tremity of the island. Lon. 69 15 W,
lat. 12 22 N.

Curdistan, a country of Asia, seated
between the Turkish empire and Pers-
ia, lying along the eastern coast of the
river Tigris, and comprehending great
part of ancient Assyria. Some of the
inhabitants live in towns and villages,
and others rove from place to place,
having tents like the wild Arabs, and
being robbers like them. Their relig-
ion is partly Christianity and partly
Mahometanism; but they are very
loose in regard to either

Curia-Maria, an island on the coast
of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of
the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0
N.

Cursoliers, a small island of Livadia,
in the gulf of Patras, formerly called
Echanades.

Curzola, an island in the gulf of Ven-
ice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about
20 miles long. It belongs to the Ven-
etians, and has a town of the same
name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15
E, lat. 36 N.

Cushai, a river of North Carolina,
which falls into Albemarle Sound.

Cusset, a town of France, now in the
department of Allier, lately in the pro-
vince of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of
Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Custrin, the capital of the new
marche of Brandenburg, with a castle,
seated at the confluence of the Oder
and Warta. In 1760, it was bombard-
ed and reduced to ashes by the Rus-
sians. Custrin is 46 miles E by N of
Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Custais, a town of Turkey, the capital
of Imeritia, and the residence of its
sovereign. The remains of its cathed-
ral seem to prove that it was once a
considerable place, but it now scarcely
deserves the name of a village. Lon.
43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Cutch, a territory in Hindoostan Pro-
per, governed by a rajah, and situate
on the S E of Sindy: the E branch of
the Indus separating the two countries.
It extends along the N coast of the
gulf of Cutch, and is separated from
Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds
with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. Its
capital is Boodge-boodge.

Cuzco, a town of Peru, formerly the
residence of the Incas. It is seated at
the foot of a mountain, and is built in
a square form, in the middle of which
is the best market in all America; four
large streets terminate in the square,
which are all as straight as a line, and
regard the four quarters of the world.
It contains eight large parishes, and
five religious houses, and the number
of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of
which three-fourths are the original
Americans. Streams of water run
through the town, which are a great
convenience in so hot a country where
it seldom rains. It is 320 miles S of
Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterra-
nean, near the coast of Syria. It was
taken by the Turks from the Venetians
in 1570. The soil is an excellent fer-
tile clay; and, if the natives were in-
dustrious, they might make it a para-
dise. There is one archbishop and
three bishops. The priests are ex-
tremely ignorant, and they submit to
the most servile employment to get
money. The people are very lascivious,
and agree perfectly with the character
given them by antiquity. The exports
of the island are silk, wool and wine.
Nicosia is the capital.

Cyr, St. a village of France, two miles
from Versailles, celebrated for a nun-
nery, founded by Lewis XIV. under
the patronage of madame de Mainten-
on, who was herself the abbess till her
death in 1719. This nunnery has been
abolished since the French revolution.

Czackhurn, a strong place of Aus-
tria, between the rivers Drave and
Muhir, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon.
17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital
of a circle of the same name. Here is
the highest tower in Bohemia, and
near this place the king of Prussia
gained a victory over the Austrians in
1742. It is seated on the river Cru-
denka, 40 miles S E of Prague. Lon.
15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenatokow, a town of Poland, in Cra-
covia, with a fort, in which is kept a
rich treasure, called the Treasure of
the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock
hither so much for the sake of a con-
vent near it, that it is called the Lo-
retto of Poland. This place was add-
ed by the king of Prussia to his domi-
nions in 1793, by a second partition of
Poland. It is seated on the river Watta.

D A C

90 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Czercassi, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernic, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, a town of Russia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles N W of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Czongraut, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan Proper, on the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Gangea, altho' a very capital branch runs near it. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade as the Dacca river communicates with all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. The country round it lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is

D A H

160 miles N E of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

Dachiw, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain near the river Amber, 10 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that belonged to the bishop of Strasburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Dagenham, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames, in 1703.

Daghestan, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

Dagno, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Dago, or *Dugao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Dagaborough, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, lying on Pepper Creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth Bay, and about 18 miles S of Lewistown. It has a post office and about 1400 inhabitants.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Escarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 500, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance; the capital, Abomay, lies about 99 50 N lat.; and between the 3d and 4th deg. E lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The soil is a deep, rich clay.

D A H

of Calcutta. Lon. 90 23
N.

town of Bavaria, where
is a palace, with fine gar-
dened on a mountain near
Ober, 10 miles N W of Mu-
nich, 1 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

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of Lower Rhine and late
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S E coast. Lon. 53 25 E,

a village in Essex, nine
N of London. A great
made here by the Thames,

a province of Asia, bound-
ed by the Caspian Sea, on the
mountains of Caucasus, on
the S by the Caspian Sea, on
the N by the Caspian Sea,
it is inhabited by Tartars,
to Russia.

town of Albania, capital of
of Ducagni, with a bishop's
near the confluence of the
Vero, 13 miles S E of Scuta-
ri, 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Duguo, an island in the
of Livonia, be-
tween the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It
is a regular figure, and is 20 miles
in length, and has two castles,
Kerwort and Paden. Lon. 22
38 44 N.

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from the meridian of Green-
wich the soil is a deep, rich clay,

D A H

with a little sand on the surface. But
there is not to be found a stone so large
as an egg in the whole country, so far
as it has been visited by the Europeans,
so that a pair of stones, which they use
for grinding corn, weighing together
about 12 or 14 pounds, are sold for five
shillings. The country abounds with
buffaloes, deer, sheep, goats, hogs,
poultry of various kinds, particularly
Guinea hens, and Muscovy ducks; and
the lakes are plentifully stored with
fish. Their religion consists of a jumble
of superstitious nonsense, of which
it is impossible to convey any idea to
the reader. Their government is the
most perfect despotism that exists per-
haps on the face of the earth. There
is no intermediate degree of subordi-
nation between the king and the slave,
at least in the royal presence, where
the prime minister is obliged to pro-
strate himself with as much abject sub-
mission as the meanest subject. On
his entrance into the palace, he crawls
towards the apartment of audience, on
his hands and knees, till he arrives in
the royal presence, where he lays him-
self flat upon his belly, rubbing his head
in the dust, and uttering the most hu-
miliating expressions. White visitors
are honoured with a glass of some cor-
dial liquor, filled by the king's own
hand; which, if refused, is apt to give
offence. Favours of this kind are re-
ceived with avidity by his own subjects,
on account of the honour conferred up-
on them. The subject lies on his back
while the king holds the bottle to his
mouth. He must drink till the royal
hand be withdrawn, which sometimes
does not happen till the whole contents
be emptied, especially when he has a
mind to sport with the drinker. A
considerable standing army is main-
tained, who must hold themselves in
readiness to take the field at the com-
mand of the sovereign. Within the
different palaces, likewise, are immur-
ed no less than 3000 women, of whom
several hundreds are trained to the use
of arms. These warriors are regularly
exercised, and go through their evolu-
tions with as much expertness as the
male soldiers. The king's palace is
surrounded with a clay wall of a quad-
rangular form, and about 20 feet high.
In the middle of each side is a guard
house, with two centinels at the gate,
and a guard of armed women and eu-
nuchs within. On the thatched roofs

D A L

of these guard houses are ranged, on
small wooden stakes, many human
skulls. Such of the inner apartments
as the Europeans have an opportunity
of seeing, consist of large courts, com-
municating with each other, generally
square or oblong, encompassed by clay
walls. In each of them is a sort of pi-
azza, or shed, formed of posts about
seven feet, planted in the ground, at
the distance of about 12 or 14 feet from
the wall. The whole has somewhat
the resemblance of an assemblage of
farm yards, with long thatched barns,
hovels for cattle and carts, and low mud
walls to separate them from each other.

Dalaca, an island of the Red Sea,
opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles
in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fer-
tile, populous, and remarkable for a
pearl fishery. The inhabitants are Ne-
groes, and great enemies to the Ma-
hometans.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital
of Dalia, seated on the Lake Wenner,
50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11
59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden,
near Norway, 175 miles in length and
100 in breadth. It is full of mountains,
abounding in mines of copper and
iron, some of which are of a prodigi-
ous depth. The towns are small;
and the inhabitants are rough, robust,
and warlike.

Dalia, a province of Sweden, bound-
ed on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E
by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on
the S by Gothland, and on the N by
Norway and the sea.

Dalkeith, a town in Edinburghshire,
with a great weekly market for corn
and oatmeal. The palace of Dalkeith
is a magnificent structure, the seat of
the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles
S E of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55
54 N.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, for-
merly a kingdom. It is bounded on
the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf
of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on
the W by Croatia. It is divided into
Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hun-
garian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capi-
tal of Venetian, and Herzegovina of
Turkish Dalmatia; Ragusa is capital
of the republic of Ragusa; the Hun-
garian part contains five districts, and
Segna is the capital. The air is whole-
some and the soil fruitful. See *Mor-
lachia*.

D A M

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Finess. It is 16 miles N W of Lancaster, and 273 N N W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Dam, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, three miles from the sea, and 15 S W of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Dam, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 miles S E of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 31 N.

Damar, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 160 N.

Damascus, now called *Sham*, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the fertile plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The castle is like a little town having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 2000 the most stately of which was a Christian church. Here is a street which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandises are sold; and they have several manufactures among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 N E of Jerusalem. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Damaun, a seaport of the Deccan of

D A N

Hindoostan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

Damgartin, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Reeknils, 18 miles W of Stralsund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. It has several squares, the most considerable of which still retains the name of Menchif. The bazars are filled with merchants. Spacious khans, collecting under their porticos the stuffs of India, the silks of mount Lebanon, sal-ammoniac, and pyramids of rice proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houses, particularly those on the banks of the river, are lofty. They have in general handsome saloons, built on the top of their terraces, which are open to every wind, where the Turks pass their life in smoking. Several large mosques adorned with lofty minarets are dispersed over the town. The port of Damietta is constantly filled with a multitude of small boats and vessels. It carried on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. They export great quantities of rice, which is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W extremity of lake Menzalé, is only from two to six miles wide from E to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

Damiano, St. a town of Italy in Montserrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Damme, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

Danbury, a village in Essex, situated on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt, by lightning in

the entrance of the gulf
It is subject to the Por-
is 50 miles S of Surat.
lat. 20 20 N.

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miles E of Chelmsford,
of the sea. The spire of
was burnt, by lightning in

1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and
forms a seamount.

Danbury, a post town of Fairfield
county, Connecticut, ten miles N of
Ridgefield, and about 33 N W of New
Haven. This town and a large quan-
tity of military stores lodged there
were burnt by the British troops in 1777.

Danby, a town in Rutland county,
Vermont, 21 miles S of Rutland. It
has a post office, and about 1500 in-
habitants.

Dancala. See *Dongala*.

Danger, *Isles of*, three islands in the
S Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore
Byron in 1765. They appeared crowd-
ed with people, but were so surround-
ed by rocks and breakers, that it was
unsafe to attempt to land. The com-
modore supposed them to be the
islands seen by Quiros, in the begin-
ning of the 17th century, and named
Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W,
lat. 10 15 S.

Danneberg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on
the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles S
E of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 29 E, lat.
53 4 N.

Dantzic, the capital of Western
Prussia, standing on a branch of the
Vistula, about four miles above where
it falls into the Baltic; in lon. 16 36 E,
lat. 54 20 N. This city is famous in
history on many accounts, particularly
that of its being formerly at the
head of the Hanseatic association,
commonly called the Hansetowns. It
is large, beautiful, populous, and rich;
its houses generally are five stories
high; and many of its streets are plant-
ed with Chesnut trees. The houses
are well built of stone or brick, six or
seven stories high; and the granaries
are still higher, to which the ships
lie close, and take in their lading.
The arsenal is well stored, the ex-
change is a handsome structure, and
the college is provided with very learn-
ed professors. The established reli-
gion is the Lutheran; but Papists,
Calvinists, and Anabaptists are tolerat-
ed. The inhabitants have been com-
puted at 200,000, but other computa-
tions have made them considerably
less. Though strongly fortified, and
possessed of 150 large brass cannon,
it could not stand a regular siege, be-
ing surrounded with eminences. In
1700, upwards of 30,000 persons died
of the plague. The jurisdiction of

this town extends about 50 miles
round: and it maintains a garrison at
its own expence. It has now lost its inde-
pendence, being forced to submit to the
king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped
the sovereignty, in a second partition
of the Polish dominions. Besides corn,
of which great quantities are exported,
they trade in naval stores, and a great
variety of other articles. It is seated
on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angil,
in the Baltic, 30 miles S E of Marien-
burg, and 160 N W of Warsaw.

Danube, the largest river in Europe,
called the Ister by the ancients. It
rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and
flows N E by Ulm; then E through Ba-
varia and Austria, by Ratibon, Pas-
sau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters
Hungary, and runs S E by Presburg,
Buda, and Belgrade: after which it
divides Bulgaria, from Morlachia and
Moldavia, discharging itself by several
channels into the Black Sea. It be-
gins to be navigable for boats at Ulm,
and receives several large rivers as it
passes along. It is so deep between
Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks
and Germans have had men of war up-
on it; yet it is not navigable to the
Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.
See *Doneschingen*.

Danville, a small town of Pittsylvania
county, Virginia, situated on the Dan
river, a branch of the Roanoke: here
is a post office 302 miles S W from
Washington.

Danville, a post town in Northum-
berland county, Pennsylvania, on the
N side of Susquehanna river, 13 miles
N W of Northumberland.

Danville, a town of Mercer county,
Kentucky, once the capital of the
state; situated on the W side of Dicks
river, a branch of the Kentucky, 40
miles S by E of Frankfort: here is a
post office, and about 300 inhabitants.

Danville, a post town of Caledonia
county, Vermont, seven miles W of
South Johnsbury, containing 1544 in-
habitants, mostly emigrants from Scot-
land.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower
Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686,
and taken by the Austrians the next
year. It is seated on the Drave, at the
end of the bridge of Esseck, eight
miles S of Baranwhar, and 80 N W of
Belgrade. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey;
on each side the ancient Hellespont,

D A R

now the strait of Gallipoli, the S W entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Daret-Hamara, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

Darien, or *Terra Firma Proper*, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the same ocean and Veragua. It extends in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama. It is 300 miles in length, but not above 60 broad; but this isthmus which binds together the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The country is mountainous and barren, and the lowlands are overflowed with perpetual rain, so that the inhabitants, in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon; the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other coun-

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tries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

Darien, a river and gulf of South America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthage-na. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a settlement on the N W point of this gulf, but met with such discouragement from the jealousy of the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly of the Dutch East India Company, that they were obliged to abandon their design.

Darien, a post town in McIntosh county, Georgia, lying on the N side of Alatomaha river, near its mouth; 63 miles S of Savannah, and 709 from Washington, in the lat. of 31° 23' N. and lon. of 80° 10' W.

Darling, or *Dorking*, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and poultry. It is seated on the river Mole, 23 miles S W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Darlaston, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

Darlington, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, seated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

Darmstadt, the capital of the land-gravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English Channel, at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, and is full of inns, by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is

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16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Dartmoor, an extensive moorish traci,
in Devonshire, bounded on the N by
bleak hills, and extending southward
quite through the centre of the county
to the sea. It is watered by the river
Dart.

Dartmouth, a borough of Devonshire,
with a market on Friday. The town
which is a mile long, stands on the side
of a craggy hill, with very irregular
streets. It is seated near the river
Dart, near its fall into the sea, and
has a spacious harbour defended by a
fort. It has a considerable trade to
the S of Europe and to Newfoundland,
as well as a share in the coasting traf-
fic. It is governed by a mayor, and
sends two members to parliament. It
contains three churches, and is 30
miles S S W of Exeter, and 204 W by
S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22
N.

Dassen-Eyland, or Isle of Deer, one
of the three small islands to the N of
the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on
account of the great number of deer
which were first carried thither in
1601. Here are also sheep whose
tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E,
lat. 33 25 S.

Daventry, a corporate town in North-
amptonshire, with a market on Wed-
nesday. It is governed by a mayor,
and seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles
W of Northampton and 72 N W of
London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N.

David's, St. a city in Pembrokeshire,
with a market on Wednesday; seated
in a barren soil, on the river Ilen,
scarcely a mile from the sea-shore. It
was once a considerable place, and
the cathedral is said to have the high-
est roof of any in England. It is 24
miles N W of Pembroke, and 255 W
by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat.
51 56 N.

David, Fort St. an English fort, on
the coast of Coromandel. It was ta-
ken and destroyed by the French in
1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It
is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon.
79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

Davis' Straits, an arm of the sea, be-
tween Greenland and North America,
discovered by captain Davis, in 1585,
when he endeavoured to find out a N
W passage.

Dawn, a town of Germany, in the
electorate of Treves, seated on the Le-

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zer, at the foot of a mountain, on which
is a castle. It is 12 miles N of Mont
Royal.

Dauphin, a county of Pennsylvania,
45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790,
the inhabitants were computed at
18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the
French, on the E coast of Madagascar.
Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, a late province of France,
extending 40 leagues from N to S, and
36 from E to W; bounded on the W
by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone
and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and
on the E by the A. Two thirds of
Dauphiny are intersected by mountains,
which afford good pasturage; plenty
of timber, fir-trees in particular, for
the building of ships; and very scarce
simples. In these mountains, which are
branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois,
marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The
vallis afford wheat, and the hills, in the
vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines,
olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper,
and lead, have been worked here to
great advantage. The principal rivers
are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and
Drome. It now forms the depart-
ments of Drome, Isere, and upper
Alps.

Dax, or *Acs*, an ancient town of
France, in the department of Landes
and late province of Gascony, with a
bishop's see, and some famous hot
baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24
miles N E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W,
lat. 43 42 N.

Deadman's-Head, a cape in Cornwall,
between St. Maw's and Fowey.

Dead Sea, a lake of Palestine, into
which the river Jordan runs. It is 70
miles long, and 20 broad, inclosed on
the E and W by high mountains. It
abounds in bitumen. It is supposed to
be the site of Sodom and Gomorrha.

Deal, a seaport in Kent with a mar-
ket on Thursday. It is seated on the
strait of Dover, and is a member of the
Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed
by a mayor. It has about 1000 houses,
which are mostly built of brick. The
inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no
manufacture is carried on here, they
chiefly depend on the seafaring men
who resort hither. The port is defended
by two castles; Deal or Walmer cas-
tle to the S, and Sandown castle to the
N. Between this place and the God-
win Sands, are the Downs, where the

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ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Dean, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated, 11 miles W of Gloucester and 112 W S W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 N E of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Debrecen, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Deccan, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, the *South*, includes the whole peninsula South of Hindoostan Proper. However, in its ordinary acceptance, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, and Orissa, that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S. from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizam of the Deccan.

Decise, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles S E of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Dekkendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 miles S E of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Deddington, a town in Oxfordshire,

with a market on Tuesday. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 W N W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Delham, a village in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N of Colchester.

Delham, a town of Norfolk county, Massachusetts; situated on the S side of Charles river, about 11 miles from Boston. It has a post office and 1973 inhabitants.

Dee, a river of N Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighshire, where turning N it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel falls into the Irish Sea.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmon, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Scotland.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N W part of Kircudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Deerfield, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Connecticut river 5 miles S of Greenfield, and about 90 westward from Boston.

Deerhurst, a village three miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles S W of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Delaware, one of the United States of 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 90 miles long and 16 broad. The climate in many parts is unhealthy. The land is generally low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and the inhabitants

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market on Tuesday. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 W N W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Deben, a village in Essex, noted for its ancient large church, which has a very high steeple. It is six miles N of Ipswich.

Defford, a town of Norfolk county, England; situated on the S side of the Great Ouse river, about 11 miles from London. It has a post office and 1973 population.

Deira, a river of N Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N Wales, and flows to the borders of Denbighshire. It turns N it washes the town of Chester, and then with a broad channel flows into the Irish Sea.

Deira, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, amid the mountains of the Cairngorms forest, and flows through a fertile country till it reaches the fertile Firth of Forth, whence it proceeds in a westerly direction to Aberdeen, where it falls into the British Sea. Over it there is a bridge of stone. It abounds with salmon, and is one of the greatest salmon rivers in Scotland.

Deira, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Kircudbrightshire, and flows by the Ken, below New Galloway, into the Irish Sea, at Kirkcubright.

Deerham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Deerfield, a post town of Hampshire, England; lying on the N side of Connecticut river 5 miles S of Deerfield, and about 90 westward of Boston.

Deerhurst, a village three miles S of Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, England; by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deir, or *Deynse*, a town of Austria; seated on the Lis, eight miles W of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Delaware, one of the United States; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by Delaware Bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 miles wide. The climate in many parts is very hot. The land is generally very fertile, which occasions the water to stagnate, and the inhabitants

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are consequently subject to intermitting fevers. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, and in the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

Delaware, a county of Pennsylvania, 20 miles long and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Chester is the capital.

Delaware, a river of N America, which rising in the state of New York, in Lake Ustayantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jersey on the E side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

Delaware Bay, 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, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. These capes are 18 miles apart.

Delft, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The public buildings are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, Prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles N W of Rotterdam, and 30 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Delfshaven, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

Delfzy, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It is seated on the river Damster, 13 miles N E of Groningen.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan Pro-

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per, bounded on the N W by Lahore, on the N E by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated: and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles N N E of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Delichi, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles S W of Bremen.

Delos, an island of the Archipelago, now called *Dili*. There are abundance of fine ruins supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or *Delphce*, a town of Livadia, seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

Delberg, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles N W of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Delta, a part of lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place

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where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt; and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

Demer, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichein, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

Demerary, a settlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It surrendered to the English in 1781; but was taken by the French soon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783 was restored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the English in April 1796.

Demmin, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the dutchy of Stetin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Demona, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles S W of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Denain, a village of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the Scheld eight miles W of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, the county-town of Denbighshire, situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester and 208 N W of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the S by Merioneth and Montgomery shires, on the N by Flintshire and the Irish Sea, on the W by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 miles long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp; the county being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren; but the vale of Clwyde, so called from its being watered by that river, is a very fertile pleasant spot, of great extent, and well inhabited. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep, goats, rye, and lead ore. The

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county sends two members to parliament.

Dender, a river of Austrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

Dendermonde, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 miles E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no considerable river. 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 also Norway, and the dutchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are Protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. By an actual enumeration in 1759 the inhabitants were said to amount to 2,444,000 souls. Their whole revenue, including what it received at Elsinour, amounts to about 1,002,000*l.* sterling yearly. The military force consists of 70,000 men, cavalry and infantry, the greatest part of which consists of a militia which receive no pay, but are exercised every Sunday. The fleet consists of about 36 ships of the line, and 18 frigates; but many of the ships being old, and wanting repairs, if they can send out 25 ships upon the greatest emergency, this is supposed to be the most they can do. They have 26,000 registered seamen, who cannot quit the kingdom

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Denonville, a city of Austrian Flan- th a strong citadel. It was ta- the French in 1794, when they Holland. It is surrounded by and fine meadows, which can- ced with water, and is seated at fluence of the Dender and 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. lat. 51 3 N.

, an ancient seaport of Spain, ica. It is seated at the foot of ain, on the Mediterranean, 52 of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, l on the E by the Baltic Sea, and N by the ocean, and on the erty. The country is gener- , and the soil sandy. The air- ered foggy by the neighbour- the seas and lakes, of which it but it has no considerable river. rk, properly so called, consists and and the islands of Zealand men, with the little isles about but the king of Denmark's do- s contain also Norway, and the es of Holstein, Oldenburg, and thorst. Denmark was once a and elective monarchy; but, in t was made absolute and hered- by a revolution almost unparall- history; a free people volunta- signing their liberties into the of their sovereign. The inhabi- re Protestants since the year when they embraced the confes- Augsburg. By an actual num- in 1759 the inhabitants were amount to 2,444,000 souls. whole revenue, including what ived at Elsinour, amounts to a- 002,000^l sterling yearly. The y force consists of 70,000 men, and Infantry, the greatest part ch consists of a militia which re- no pay, but are exercised every y. The fleet consists of about 36 of the line, and 18 frigates; but of the ships being old, and want- repairs, if they can send out 25 upon the greatest emergency, s supposed to be the most they b. They have 26,000 registered n, who cannot quit the kingdom

DER

without leave. The produce of Den- mark consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

Dennis, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about eight miles from Barnstable the shire town, containing 1400 inhabitants.

Denton, the capital of Caroline coun- ty, Maryland; standing on the E side of Choptank river, about seven miles E of Hillsborough and eight S of Greens- borough. Here is a post office, court house, &c.

Denys, St. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, a- mong other curiosities, the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. The ab- bey of the late Benedictines, was a magnificent piece of modern architec- ture, but was destroyed by the mad- ness and fury of the revolutionists, and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Deptford, a town of Kent, four miles E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII. called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 hous- es: a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, con- tains 38. Both these are for decay- ed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome month- ly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Derbent, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians, in May 1796, after a siege of ten days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DER

Derby, the county town of Derby- shire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge: and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in qual- ity, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars and crystals are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. They likewise carry on a great trade in wool, corn, malt, and ale, of which considerable quantities are sent to Lon- don. Derby sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a may- or. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derby, a town in New Haven coun- ty, Connecticut, with a post office; situated on a branch of Stratford river, eight miles W of New Haven.

Derby, a pleasant village in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on a creek of the same name, seven miles S by W of Philadelphia.

Derbyshire, an English county, bound- ed on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by Nottinghamshire, on the S by Leices- tershire and Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the N W by Cheshire. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, sends four members to parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 miles in length from south to north; about 34 in breadth on the north side, but on the S no more than six. The air is pleasant and healthful, especially on the east side; but on the west, about the peak, it is sharper and more subject to wind and rain. The soil is very different in dif- ferent parts of the county; in the E and S parts it is very fruitful in all kinds of grain; but in the west, beyond the Derwent, it is barren and moun- tainous, producing nothing but a little oats. There is, however, plenty of grass in the valleys, which afford pas- ture to a great number of sheep. This

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part of the county is called the peak, from a Saxon word signifying an eminence. Its mountains are very bleak, high and barren; but extremely profitable to the inhabitants. They yield great quantities of the best lead, antimony, iron, scythe-stones, grind-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal, azure, spar, and pit-coal. In these mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Elden-Hole. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Derham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 N N E of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Derenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

Derbate, or *Deiroute*, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derne, a town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli near the coast. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derp, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambe, 50 miles N W of Pskof. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Deruyter, a post town in Chenango county, New York, with about 320 inhabitants, 466 miles from Washington.

Derwent, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, flows into the Ouse, below York.

Derwent, a river of Durham, which flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

Descada, one of the French Carib-

bee Islands, in the West Indies. It is 10 miles long and five broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the West Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Descada, or *Cape Desire*, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

Dessau, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipsic. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Dethmold, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehara, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Detroit, a post town of Indiana Territory, situated on the W side of a strait of the same name, which connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie, in the lat. of 42° 22' N, and lon. of 83° W. This is a principal staple of the fur trade between the United States and the Indians; it is strongly fortified, and contains 2000 inhabitants, mostly Canadians.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were defeated in 1743 by George II. It lies between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four miles from each.

Deva, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Devento, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overysse, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Devetto, or *Zagoria*, a town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black Sea, 106 miles N of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Devizes, a borough in Wilts with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serge and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles N W of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 20 N.

Devon, a river of Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glende-

the West Indies. It is
and five broad, and is ge-
at land that is made in
West Indies. Lon. 61 20
N.

Cape Desire, the southern
traits of Magellan, in S
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t. 51 20 N.

a river of Perthshire, over
the beautiful vale of Glende-

von, is a great curiosity, called the
Rumbling Bridge. It consists of one
arch, thrown over a horrible chasm,
worn by the river, about 80 feet deep,
and very narrow. In other places, the
river has forced its way, in a surprising
manner, through the rocks. At the
Caldron-lin, it has worn away the
softer parts of the stone, and formed
immense pits, into which the water
falls with a tremendous noise. Be-
low this, the whole river is precipita-
ted in one sheet, from a height of 40
feet.

Devonshire, an English county, 69
miles long, and 64 broad. It is 287
miles in circumference, of which its
maritime coast is nearly 150 miles. In
its figure it represents a parallelogram,
and is bounded on the N and N W by
the Bristol Channel, on the E by Som-
er-setshire and Dorsetshire, on the S
and SE by the English Channel, and
on the W by Cornwall. Though there
are some unwholesome situations, yet
upon the whole this county enjoys a
remarkable salubrity of air, and mild-
ness of seasons. The tops of the moun-
tains are cold and bleak, but the air in
the vallies is mild and warm. The
country is very beautifully interspersed
with hills and vales, and the climate is
no less various; the vallies being fruit-
ful and the hills barren. In the east-
ern parts there is plenty not only of
good corn, but of fine pasturage for
sheep, where the grounds are dry and
chalky. The southern part of the
county is remarkably fertile, and is as
justly called the Garden of Devonshire
as Italy is the Garden of the World.
Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially ap-
ples, with which a great quantity of ci-
der is made. The western parts a-
bound with game, especially hares,
pheasants, and woodcocks, which are
in such abundance, as to render them
very cheap; and here is a bird so very
small, that it is reputed a humming-
bird, and like that, constructs its nest
on the extreme branches of trees. For
a considerable extent to the S and W
of Dartmoor, there are vast rocks of
fine variegated marble, and in many
places marble rocks are found to be
the basis of the high road. In the N
of the county there is a famous breed
of bullocks, remarkable for their beau-
ty. Numbers of these are bought at a
high price, and sent even to Jamaica.
The principal rivers are the Tamar,

Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the
capital.

Deux Ponts, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of
a duchy of the same name, seated on
the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of
Strasburg, and 50 S W of Mentz. Lon.
7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Deyne. See *Deinse*.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekar*, a province of
Turkey in Asia, which extends along
the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates
from N N W to S E, that is, from
Mount Taurus, which divides it from
Turcomania on the N, to the inmost re-
cess of the Persian gulf on the S, about
300 miles; and from E to W, that is,
from Persia on the E to Syria and Ara-
bia Deserta on the W, in some places
200, and in others about 300 miles, but
in the southern or lower parts not above
150. Being a considerable frontier
towards the kingdom of Persia, it is
very well guarded and fortified; but as
for those many cities once so renowned
for their greatness and opulence, they
are at present almost dwindled into
heaps of ruins. Bagdad, Mossul, Ca-
ralimed, and a few more indeed con-
tinue to be populous and wealthy; but
the rest can scarcely be called by any o-
ther name than that of sorry places.
The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have
almost their whole course through this
country.

Diarbekir, the capital of the above
province, is situated in a delightful
plain, on the banks and near the head
of the Tigris, about 155 miles or 15 ca-
ravan days journey, N E from Aleppo,
in lon. 40 50, lat. 37 35 E. The bridge
of 10 arches over the said river is said
to have been built by the order of Alex-
ander the Great. It is one of the richest
and most mercantile cities in all Asiatic
Turkey; and is well fortified, being
encompassed with a double wall, the
outermost of which is flanked with 72
towers, said to have been raised in me-
mory of our Saviour's 72 disciples. It
has several stately piazzas or market-
places, well stored with all kinds of
rich merchandise, and 12 magnificent
mosques, said to have been formerly
Christian churches. Its chief manu-
facture is the dressing, tanning, and
dying of goat-skins, commonly called
Turkey-leather, of which the vent is
almost incredible in many parts of Eu-
rope and Asia. The city is under the
government of a bashaw, who has great

DIG

power and very large dominions. He has commonly a body of 20,000 horse under him, for repelling the frequent incursions of the Curdees and Tartars, who always go on horsback to rob the caravans. The adjacent territory is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and flesh excellent; the fruits exquisite, and the pigeons better and larger than any in Europe.

Die, a town of France in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drone, 24 miles S E of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Diepholt, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles N W of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, a town of France in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this port and Brighelmstone, in the time of peace. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackrel, ivory toys, and laces. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Diessenhofen, a considerable town of Switzerland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schafhausen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Diest, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles N E of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Dietz, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillemburg, and is seated on the Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorrain, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Scille, 22 miles N E of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Diez, St. a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles S E of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Dighton, a town in the county of

DIN

Bristol, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Taunton river, about seven miles below Taunton town. It has a post office, and about 1666 inhabitants.

Dignan, a town of Venetian Istria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine, and in one of the squares was a statue of Lewis XIV. which has been destroyed since the French revolution. In front of the Palace Roysale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N E of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dili. See *Delos*.

Dilla, *Mount*, a remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

Dillenburg, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 miles N W of Marburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Dillengen, a town of Suabia, with a university. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles N E of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Dinotuc, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles S W of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Dinant, a town of France, now in the department of the North Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

Dinant, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle. It is

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Massachusetts; lying on the Taunton river, about seven miles S of Taunton town. It has a population of about 1666 inhabitants.

A town of Venetian Isthria, from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14 45 10 N.

A town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late Provence, with a bishop's see famous for its hot baths, and 10 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 44 10 N.

An ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres, and particularly manufactures of tapestries, which are very fine, and in one of the streets was a statue of Lewis the Great which has been destroyed since the revolution. In front of the palace is the ancient palace of Burgundy; and at the entrance of the town is a late chartreuse, in the department of those princes are interred.

A town of France, in the department of Burgundy, seated in a pleasant vale, which produces excellent wine, and is watered by two small rivers, 48 miles N of Dijon. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N. See *Dole*.

A town of Malabar coast, 20 miles N of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 11 10 N.

A town of Weteravia, capital of the same name, subordinate to the prince of Nassau Dillenburg. Lon. 5 15 N W of Marburg. Lon. 50 48 N.

A town of Suabia, with a bishop's see. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles N E of Augsburg. Lon. 10 48 30 N.

A town of Romania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, surrounded by the Meuse, 15 miles S W of Adrianople. Lon. 28 41 35 N.

A town of France, now in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the entrance of the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 10 N.

A town of Westphalia, in the department of Liege, with a castle. It is

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scated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Dinamondy, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 N W of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

Dinchurch, a village in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is three miles N E of Romney.

Dinkelapil, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of Papists and Lutherans; but the little one is all Papists. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles S W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Dingelring, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles N E of Landschut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Dingle, a seaport of Ireland in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dingwall, a royal borough in Ross-shire, seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 57 45 N.

Disappointment, Cape, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract, on the coast of North Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

Diss, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 N N E of London. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Diu, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. It is pretty large,

D N I

and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 N W of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 43 N.

Dixan, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a hill, exactly in the form of a sugar-loaf; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench, and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The town is well peopled by Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. The priests of the province of Tigre, are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

Dixmude, a town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles N W of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dizier, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S E of Vitry le-Francois. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions; and through this whole course of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but these may be passed in spring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

Dniester, a fine river which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and taking a S E direction visits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

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Dobelin, a town of Courland, 20 miles S W of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the Vistula, 14 miles N W of Plocksko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Dockum, a town of the United Provinces, in W Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles N E of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Doel, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles N W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Doesburg, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Issel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polesino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes of Venice*.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is situate in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 S E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Dolce-Aqua, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Dolcigno, a strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 miles S E of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

Dolegelly, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles N W of Montgomery and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dollart Bay, a large gulf, separating East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

Domazlice, a town of Bohemia, in

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the circle of Pilsen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541. It is seated on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S of Pilsen.

Domfront, a town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles N W of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 38 N.

Domingo, St. one of the richest islands in the West Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and S E would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spanish name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hispaniola. Since the French revolution this island has been desolated by the most dreadful calamities. In 1791, a most alarming insurrection of the negroes began in the French plantations. A scene of the most horrid cruelties ensued. In a little time no less than 100,000 negroes were in rebellion, and all the manufactories and plantations of more than half the northern provinces appeared as one general conflagration. The plains and mountains were filled with carnage, and deluged with blood. In 1793, the royalists of fort St. Jerome invited the English to take possession of that part of the island. They were obliged, however, partly on account of the disorders which desolated the island, and partly on account of that dreadful scourge the yellow fever, to abandon this island altogether. By the peace concluded between France and Spain, the whole of this island has fallen into the hands of the French.

Domingo, St. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It is seated on a large navigable river, difficult of access, and has an excellent harbour. The town is built in the Spanish manner, with a great square in the middle of it, about which are the cathedral and other public buildings. From this square run the principal

Wilsen. It was taken by a 1541. It is seated on dbuzz, 17 miles S of Pil.

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streets in a direct line, they being crossed by others at right angles, so that the form of the town is almost square. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

Dominica, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the West Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte Town, formerly Roseau.

Dominica, one of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremiti Islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

Domnitz, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Domnel, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa, below Bois-le-Duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

Domo-d'Ossola, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a castle, seated on the small river Tosa, at the foot of the Alps, 16 miles N of Varallo.

Domremy-la-Pucelle, a village of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neufchateau.

Don, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkasle, into three streams which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choaked up with land, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises

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in Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Upon both of these rivers is an excellent salmon fishery.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donawert, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augsburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Doncaster, a corporate town in the West riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Don, and has a castle now in ruins. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, a handsome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish parliament. It is in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Doneschingen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court-yard of whose palace the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground, form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junc-

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tion, yet has this alone the honour of being called the source of the Danube.

Dongala, or *Dancala*, a town of Nubia, with a cattle seated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Senar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

Donzy, a town of France in the department of Nievre, and late territory of Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Doaab, or *Doabah*, a tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, *Loch*, a lake of Ayrshire, in the S E part of Kyle, six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issuing from Loch Doon, runs N W, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

Dorat, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Serre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Dorchester, the county-town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It has three churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. At a mile's distance stands Maiden Castle, with intrincements thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of earl to the family of Damer, and is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was the see of a bishop 500 years

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till 1086, when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is seated on the Tame, 10 miles S E of Oxford, and 49 W N W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

Dordagne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, three miles S E of Campden in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

Dornoch, a royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. Part of the cathedral serves for a parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. It is 40 miles N E of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpi, or *Dorpat*, a town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the lakes Wozero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, bounded on the S by the English channel, on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E by Hampshire, and on the W by Devonshire, and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from E to W, and 34 broad from S to N, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. This county enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the S from the borders of Hampshire by the sea-coast, for an extent of almost 20 miles in length, and in some places four or five in breadth, is a heathy common, which renders this country less populous than it otherwise would be. From E to W run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with sweet and short herbage, which nourishes a vast number of sheep equally esteemed for their flesh and fleece. The country is also very plentifully watered; and in all respects so well suited both for pleasure and profit, that it was distinguished by the Romans above all others. This county

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ields many and very valuable com-
modities. The quarries in Purbeck and
Portland supply stones of different
qualities suited to various uses, and in
prodigious quantities, together with
some very rich and beautiful marble.
The best tobacco-pipe clay in England
is also found in this county. Madder,
hemp, and flax, also thrive in many
places, also grain of all sorts. The
principal rivers are the Stour and
Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of
all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants,
partridges, fieldfares, &c. It is dis-
tinguished for its woollen manufac-
tures, and its fine ale and beer. Dor-
chester is the capital. See *Portland*
and *Purbeck*.

Dort or *Dordrecht*, a city in Holland,
famous for a protestant synod held in
1618, which condemned the tenets of
Arminius. It is seated on an island
of the Meuse, opposite that of Yssel-
mond. It was detached from the
mainland in 1421 by a flood occasioned
by the breaking down of the dyke,
which overwhelmed 70 villages and
about 100,000 persons. In 1457, this
city was almost entirely destroyed by
fire. It was taken by the French in
January 1795. It is 10 miles S E of
Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Dortmund, a strong imperial town
of Westphalia, in the county of Marek,
seated on the Emstor, 35 miles N E of
Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Douay, a city of France in the de-
partment of the North and late French
Flanders. It is seated on the river
Scarpe in a very pleasant and fertile
country. The town is large and popu-
lous, and exceedingly well fortified.
You enter it by six gates, and the
streets, from each of these gates, lead
to the market place. It has a fine ar-
senal, a foundery for cannon, a milita-
ry school, a citadel, and three famous
colleges. The great square in the cen-
tre of the city, and the principal church,
are worthy of notice. It was taken by
the French in 1712, after the suspen-
sion of arms between Great Britain
and France. It is seated on the river
Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the
Deule, 15 miles N W of Cambrai.
Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of
Franche Comté.

Doue, a small town of France, in the
department of Maine and Loire and

late province of Anjou. It has one of
the finest fountains in France; and
near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre,
cut out of the solid rock. It is nine
miles S W of Saumur.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which
rises in the Peak parts, the county
from Staffordshire, and falls into the
Trent, four miles N of Burton. The
Staffordshire canal is carried over this
river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

Dovedale, one of the most romantic
spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbour-
hood of Ashborn. Here the river
Dove runs in a chasm between pre-
cipitous rocks.

Dover, a scaport of England in the
county of Kent, with a market on Wed-
nesday and Saturday. It sends two
members to parliament, who are styled
Barons of the cinque ports of which Do-
ver is the chief. It is situate between
two high cliffs, on one of which is an
ancient castle, E from the town. It was
repaired in 1756, and there are bar-
racks in it for 3000 men. The town was
once walled round, and had ten gates,
but there now remain only three, and
those much out of repair; also seven
churches, which are now reduced to
two in the town and one in the castle;
and it was formerly deemed the key
of the island. It is the station of the
packet boats that, in time of peace,
pass between Dover and Calais, from
which it is distant only 21 miles. The
harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs,
whose height is truly sublime. Hence,
in fine weather, is a prospect of the
coast of France. Dover is 15 miles S
E of Canterbury and 72 of London.
Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Dover, a post town of Strafford coun-
ty, New Hampshire, lying on the river
Cochocho, 12 miles N by W of Ports-
mouth.

Dover, the principal town of Kent
county, Delaware, as well as the seat
of state Government; situated on
Jones' creek, near its junction with the
river Delaware, about 36 m. S of New
Castle. Here is a post office, and
about 800 inhabitants. This small
town is neatly built; the houses being
mostly of bricks, and the streets dis-
posed with regularity. In the centre
is a handsome square, on which the
state house and public offices are
erected. It lies in the lat. of 39 10
N. and lon. 75 30 W.

Douero, or *Douro*, a river in Spain,

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which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbion. It runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

Douglas, a town in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde; above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles S W of Edinburgh.

Douglas, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Douglas, Cape, a lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its summit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

Dourac, a town of Persia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Dourlach, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giessen, 12 miles S of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Doulens, or *Dowlens*, a town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malwa, on the W by the Gants, on the S by Visiapour and Goleonda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, a fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles N W of Aurungabad. Near it are the Pagodas of Eora, most of which are cut out of

the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the N W by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

Down, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, seven miles W of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Downs, a road on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See *Godwin Sands*.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, on which there is a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither and sent to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles N E of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Downingtown, a pleasant village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 32 miles W of Philadelphia, and about the same distance E of Lancaster. Here is a post office.

Downton, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Avon, six miles S E of Salisbury, and 84 W S W of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Doylestown, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 26 miles N of Philadelphia.

Dracut, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of the river Merrimack, about 35 miles N W of Boston. Here is a post office 511 miles from Washington.

Draguignan, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province

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Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Drave, a considerable river of Ger-
many, which rises in the Tirol, runs
across Carinthia, and entering Stiria
continues its course by Marburg; then
it runs along the confines of Slavonia
and Lower Hungary, passes by Esseeck,
and a little after falls into the Danube.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, with
a market on Wednesday, seated on the
river Turn, which separates this county
from Staffordshire. It is 17 miles
N E of Shrewsbury, and 154 N W of
London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Dremelburg, a town of Germany in
the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E,
lat. 51 23 N.

Dresden, the capital city of the elec-
torate of Saxony in Germany. It is
seated on the river Elbe, which divides
it into two parts. One part is called
Old Dresden, and the other the New
Town, in the German language New
Stadt. They are joined together by a
stone bridge, supported by 19 piers,
630 paces in length. It has a castle,
a university and a magnificent church
for the Roman catholics, and the prin-
cipal church for the protestants; that
of the Holy Cross, is also a noble
structure. It is surrounded by strong
and handsome fortifications; and con-
tains according to the latest accounts
110,000 inhabitants. All the buildings
of this city are constructed with square
free stone, and are almost all of the same
height. They have stone from the
neighbourhood of Pirna, about ten
miles from this city, which is readily
brought down the Elbe. In general the
houses are high and strong; the streets
wide, straight, well paved, clean, and
well illuminated in the night; and
there are large squares, disposed in
such a manner, that Dresden may pass
for one of the handsomest cities in the
world. The elector's palace is a mag-
nificent structure, and abounds in ma-
ny valuable curiosities both of nature
and art. The collection of pictures is
reckoned one of the finest that exists,
and is valued at 500,000*l*. This city
was taken by the king of Prussia in
1745, but was soon restored; and a-
gain taken by him in 1756, but retaken
in 1759. It is 75 miles N W of
Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Dresden, a town in Lincoln county,
Maine, lying on the Kenebec river,
about 50 miles N E of Portland.

Dreux, an ancient town of France, in
the department of Eure and Loire and
late province of Beauce. It has a con-
siderable manufacture in cloth for the
army, and is seated on the river Blaise,
at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W
of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Driessen, a strong town of Germany,
in the new marche of Brandenburg,
with a strong fort, on the river War-
ta, 20 miles E of Landsperg. Lon.
15 43 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Drinawari, a town of Turkey in
Europe, in Servia. It stands on a
small island formed by the Drino, on
the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, a river of Turkey in Europe,
which has its source in the frontiers
of Albania, and falls into a bay of the
same name in the gulf of Venice.

Drino, a seaport of Turkey in Eu-
rope, on a bay of the same name, in
the gulf of Venice, 50 miles S E of
Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Drogheda, a seaport and borough of
Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is
a strong place, and well inhabited,
having an excellent harbour. It is
seated on the Boyne, five miles W
of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin.
Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcester-
shire, with a market on Friday, noted
for excellent white salt made from
the salt springs in its neighbourhood.
It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles
E N E of Worcester, and 118 W N W
of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Drome, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of
Dauphiny.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Down. It is a very ancient
town and the seat of a bishopric. The
cathedral is small, but the episcopal
palace is handsome and convenient.
It is seated on the Laggan, 15 miles S
W of Belfast. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, seated
at the foot of the Alps on the river
Macra, over which is a bridge of pro-
digious height.

Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire,
with a market on Thursday, and a free-
school. It is so resorted to, on account
of its wholesome air, that it abounds
with gentry and handsome buildings.
It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155
N N W of London. Lon. 1 25 W,
lat. 53 18 N.

Drontheim, a province of Norway,

DUB

bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardshuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

Drontheim, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles N W of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

Drowned Lands, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange county. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

Drumcote, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Drumlanrig, a town in Dumfrireshire in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Drusenheim, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsacc. It is seated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles S E of Haguenau.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

Duanesburg, a post town of Albany county, New York, standing on the E side of Schoharrie river, 30 miles W of Albany. The township contained 2800 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent ten members to the Irish parliament.

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Dublin, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment, and the new streets are wide and commodious, the houses lofty, uniform, and elegant. Among these, on the N side of the river, are Gardiner's row, north Great George's street, Cranby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row; the last three form a superb square, having the garden of the lying-in-hospital in the centre; the old wall that encompassed the garden has been lately taken down; there is now a full view of this delightful spot, surrounded with iron palisades, and upwards of 100 globes with double burners disposed at equal distances, which, added to the globes from the surrounding houses, have a most brilliant effect. Among new the streets and buildings on the S side of the river, those wherein persons of distinction reside, lie chiefly to the eastward of the college and Stephen's green; which last, though it does not rank with the new buildings, possesses much grandeur and elegance, being one of the largest squares in Europe: it is an English mile in circumference, surrounded by a gravel walk planted on each side with trees; within this walk is a smooth level meadow, having in the centre an equestrian statue of the late king: there are several fine edifices, though almost all differing in the style of their architecture. There are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly built. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Customhouse, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, and Essex bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being banked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits spacious and beautiful quays, where vessels below the bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and

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warehouses: it is navigable as far as
 Essexbridge. This bridge was first
 built in 1681, and took its name from
 the unfortunate earl of Essex, then
 viceroy of Ireland. It was taken down
 in 1753, and rebuilt in an elegant form,
 after the model of Westminster bridge,
 but much better proportioned, and on
 a more secure foundation. It has five
 arches, the buttresses between which
 support semicircular niches that pro-
 ject from the parapet; there are bal-
 lustrades between these niches, and
 continued to the ends of the bridge
 which is commodiously flagged for
 foot passages; the whole constructed
 with hewn stone in a very fine taste.
 There are four bridges besides this
 over the river. This city has two cat-
 hedrals, 18 parish churches, two
 chapels of ease, 15 Roman-catholic
 chapels, six meeting-houses for Pres-
 byterians, one Anabaptists, four for
 Methodists, two for Quakers, a church
 for French Calvinists, a Danish and a
 Dutch church, and a Jewish syna-
 gogue. Christ-church, or the Holy
 Trinity, built in 1038 by Donat bishop
 of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile;
 and its present appearance evinces its
 antiquity. St. Patrick's cathedral is
 also a fine Gothic structure; it stands
 on the east side of Patrick street; the
 monuments here are more numerous
 than in Christ-church; and the stee-
 ple is the highest in the city. St.
 Werburgh's church was originally
 built in a very early age. In 1301,
 when a great part of the city was con-
 sumed by an accidental fire, this church
 suffered in the conflagration: it was
 burnt a second time in 1754, and re-
 paired in its present beautiful form in
 1759. The front and steeple are ad-
 mired for their elegance, lightness, and
 symmetry: the spire is a fine octagon
 supported by eight pillars; and a gilt
 ball terminates the whole, being 160
 feet from the ground. The House of
 Commons was destroyed by fire in
 1792, but is now rebuilt. The har-
 bour is choked up by two banks of
 sand, upon which at high water there
 is not above 17 feet; which prevents
 vessels of large burden from going
 over the bar; a defect which will be
 remedied, no doubt, by some fine pro-
 jected improvement. A canal has
 been made from the Liffey, which
 communicates with the Shannon near
 Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of

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Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N W of
 London. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Duck Creek, sometimes called *Sales-
 bury*, a thriving town of Kent county,
 Delaware, 12 miles N by W of Dover,
 and 28 S of New Castle. It has a post
 office, and about 600 inhabitants.

Dudley, a town in Worcestershire,
 with a market on Saturday, and a
 great manufacture of nails and other
 iron-wares. There is a church at
 each end of the longest street. It is
 ten miles N W of Birmingham and 120
 of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 33
 N.

Duerstade. See *Wick-de-Duerstade*.

Duina, or *Daina*, a seaport of Ger-
 many, in the dutchy of Carniola, eight
 miles N W of Trieste. Lon. 13 46 E,
 lat. 45 53 N.

Duisburg, a town of Westphalia, in
 the dutchy of Cleves, with a university,
 seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12
 miles N of Dusseldorf. Lon. 3 50 E,
 lat. 51 22 N.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, a town of West-
 phalia, on the E side of the Rhine, op-
 posite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited
 by Jews.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the
 South Pacific Ocean, discovered by
 commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of
 the Friendly Islands. The ground was
 covered by land crabs, but no other
 animal was seen. Lon. 172 30 W, lat.
 8 0 S.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the
 South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles
 long, lying between lord Howe's
 Group and the S E point of New Ire-
 land. The natives go entirely naked;
 are stout, well made, and of a light
 copper colour. This island is a perfect
 garden, and produces, betle-nut, man-
 goes, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here
 are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some
 spices. The nutmeg was seen by cap-
 tain Hunter, who anchored in Port
 Hunter Bay, in this island, in May,
 1791. Lon 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 S.

Dulas, a village on the N E side of
 the isle of Anglesey, much frequented
 on account of the corn and butter trade,
 and for fern ashes.

Dulderstadt, a town of Germany, in
 the dutchy of Brunswick. It is seated
 on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of
 Gottingen, and 130 N E of Mentz. Lon.
 10 14 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Dulmen, a town of Westphalia, in
 the bishopric of Munster, 18 miles S W

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of Munster. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 51 47 N.

Dulcorton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 164 W by S of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Dulwich, a village in Surry, five miles S of Lonkon.

Dumbarton, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Castle, in which a garrison is still kept, is a strong place, and in ancient times was deemed impregnable; it is a vast rock, steep on every side, rising out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles W N W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Dumbartonshire, or *Lenox*, runs far N among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Firth and river of Clyde; on the E by Lanerksire and Stirlingshire; on the NE by Perthshire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly, feed vast flocks of sheep.

Dumblane, a village in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles N W of Edinburgh.

Dunfermline, a borough in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here was a magnificent abbey and palace, where the princess Elizabeth, from whom the present royal family are descended, was born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Dumfries, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

Dumfries, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 W N W of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Ayrshire, Lanerksire, Peeblesshire, and Selkirkshire; on the W by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the S by the Solway Firth; and on the W by the counties of Ayr and Kircudbright; extending about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. Eusdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway Firth, after a course of 27 miles. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 miles long and 14 broad. Niddisdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway Firth; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries.

Dumfries, a post town and port of entry, in Prince William county, Virginia; situated on Quantico Creek, which communicates with Potomac, about 25 miles below Alexandria, and 36 from Washington.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles N W of Riga.

Dunbar, a royal borough in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches through which the tide flows: and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in

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1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 12 N.

Duncannon, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, six miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Dundalk, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles N N W of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Dundee, a royal borough in Angusshire, with an excellent harbour. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour; and on the quay there are three very convenient and handsome warehouses, built in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high. The market-place or high street in the middle of the town is a very spacious oblong square, 350 feet long and 100 feet broad, from whence branch out the four principal streets, which with a number of lesser ones are all paved in the best manner. On the south side of the market-place stands the town-house, an elegant structure, with a very handsome front, piazzas below, and a neat spire over it 140 feet high. This building was finished in the year 1734, and contains the guild-hall, the court room, a very neat mason lodge, the bank, vaulted repositories for the records, and the common prison, which is in the upper story, and does honour to the taste and humanity of the magistrates, under whose auspices it was constructed, being well aired commodious rooms at the same time very strong and secure. Each prison is 20 feet by 12, and 7 feet and a half high, well arched above and below. Dundee, besides St. Andrew's church, has 4 other churches, and five ministers on the legal establishment. The old church, in which were originally four places of worship when entire, had been a very magnificent building, with a large square Gothic tower or steeple 186 feet high, on the west end of the church. This building was in the form of a cross, erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William I. of Scotland. This he did on his return from the third crusade, anno 1189, in gratitude for his deliverance from several imminent dangers, and particularly from

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shipwreck, by which he had nearly perished when in sight of this town. The principal and staple manufactures are osenburghs, sail-cloth, of which in 1788 were manufactured to the value of 112,587*l.*; this manufacture has since the commencement of the present war increased to an enormous extent. A manufacture of cotton has likewise been established, which has been carried on with considerable success for some years past. The Dundee coloured threads have been justly esteemed; indeed it was here that coloured threads first made a figure among the articles of trade in Scotland. A sugar-house was also erected here, but has been given up, as likewise a large glass-house, which was carried on for some years. The salmon-fishing in Tay is of much consequence, and the town is generally well supplied with fish of various kinds. The population in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24000. It is seated on the N side of the Frith of Tay, 12 miles from its mouth, 40 N E of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 N W of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 30 N.

Dunaburg, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles S E of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 56 8 N.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles N N W of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Dungarvon, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles S W of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Dungeness, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the N side of the river Tay, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags, part naked, and part wooded. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains. His Grace's seat is a modern building, and not large, with pleasant walks and terraces, and near it is a fine cascade on the water of Bran, which in its way

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from the western hills forms an astonishing fall of 150 feet, called the Rumbling Brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks across the stream. Here are also the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Perth. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 56 35 N.

Dunkirk, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French, by Charles II. in 1662. Lewis XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. This place was besieged by the English in 1793, but they were forced to retire with loss. It is 22 miles S W of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunkirk, a post town in King and Queen county, Virginia, 116 miles from Washington.

Dun-le-roi, a town of France in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Dunlop, a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

Dunmow, Great, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 N E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Dunmow, Little, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

Dunnington, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market, on Saturday, 27 miles S E of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Dunnose, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

Dunnoter, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Meams, seated on a high rock which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been dug up, some Roman

inscriptions which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal Keith, to whom the castle belonged. It is 12 miles S of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 56 57 N.

Dunse, a town in Berwickshire, situate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 miles N W of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Dunstable, a town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 miles N W of Boston. Here is a post office.

Dunstaffnage, a venerable castle, near Loch Eive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

Dunster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles N W of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Duquela, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

Durampour, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan in the province of Guzarat, 46 miles N N E of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

Durance, a river of France, which rises near Briancon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

Durango, a populous town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles S E of Bilbao. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 43 18 N.

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the uniformity of the buildings forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Dusseldorf was surrendered to the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Dutlingen, a town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. It is situated on the Danube over which it has a bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles N W of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Duxbury, a seaport town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated on Cape Cod Bay, about nine miles N of Plymouth, and 38 S E of Boston. Here are a post office, and according to the last census 1664 inhabitants.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dvina, a river of Russia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

Dvina, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dysart, a borough in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

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EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

Earlston, or *Earsilton*, a town in Berwickshire, seated on the river Leader, 35 miles S E of Edinburgh. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymmer. A little below Earlston, on a rocky bank overlooking the Leader, stands Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls, may be seen the remains of its *broom*, so renowned in Scottish song.

Earn, a river, which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for above 20 miles through the valley of Strathcarn, and joins the Tay below Perth.

Earne, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It

is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island on which stands Inniskilling.

Eastbourn, a town in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles E S E of Lewes, and 65 S S E of London.

Easter Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an eruption. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggwein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1744. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

East Greenwich, a seaport and post town in Kent county, Rhode Island, 15 miles S of Providence, and 14 N of South Kingston.

East Haddam, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 10 miles S by E of Middleton, and 24 of Hartford.

Eastham, a town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Peninsula, 10 miles S of Wellfleet, and about 28 miles by water from Plymouth. It has a post-office, and according to last census 700 inhabitants.

East Looe. See *Looe*, *East*, and so with other words that have the same name of position.

Easton, the capital of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W side of the river Delaware, 12 miles N E of Bethlehem, and 35 N of Philadelphia. Here are a post office, a court house, gaol, and according to last census 1046 inhabitants.

Easton, the principal town of Talbot county, Maryland, standing on a branch of Choptank river, near Chesapeake Bay, and 20 miles S of Centreville.

Easton, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, about 12 miles from Boston, southward.

Eastonness, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

Eastport, a post town in Washington county, Maine, 897 miles from Washington.

Eaube, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac.

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vince of Armagnac, 17 miles S W of
Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for
its wine. It is seated on the Neckar,
10 miles N E of Heidelberg. Lon. 8
56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Eberberg, a castle of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the
confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, 8
miles S W of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52
E, lat. 49 38 N.

Eberstein, a district and castle of
Suabia, subject to the margrave of Baden.
The castle is the chief place, six
miles S E of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat.
48 46 N.

Eberstein, a town of Germany, in Al-
sace, eight miles S W of Strasburg.
Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Eberville, a town of France, in the
department of Puy-de-Dome and late
province of Auvergne. It lately had a
Benedictine abbey, which was very
rich. It is seated on the Scioule, eight
miles N E of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat.
45 59 N.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which rises
in the mountains of Santillane, in Old
Castile, and watering Saragossa and
Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean.

Ecaterrinenstaf. See *Catharinestaf*.

Ecelefechan, a village in Dumfries-
shire, noted for its great monthly mar-
ket for cattle. It is 10 miles S E of
Dumfries.

Eckeshal, a town in Staffordshire,
with a market on Friday. It is seated
on a branch of the river Sow, and the
bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has
a castle here. It is six miles N W of
Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 2 9
W, lat. 53 2 N.

Echternach, a town of Austrian Lux-
emburg, on the river Sott, in a valley
surrounded by mountains, 18 miles N
E of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49
50 N.

Eya, or *Ezija*, an episcopal town
of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the
Zenil, 28 miles S W of Cordova. Lon.
4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

Edam, a town of New Holland, fa-
mous for its red rind cheeses, and seat-
ed on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E
of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 52
32 N.

Eddystone, the name of some rocks in
the English Channel, which cause va-
riety of contrary sets of the tide or cur-
rent in their vicinity. They are situate

SSW from the middle of Plymouth
Sound, at the distance of 14 miles.

They are almost in the line which joins
the Start and the Lizard Points, and
their situation with regard to the Bay
of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that
they lie open to the swells of the bay
and ocean from all the S W points. so
that all the heavy seas from the S W
break upon Eddystone with the utmost
fury. On the principal rock, (for the
rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley
in 1696, undertook to build a light-
house; and he completed it in 1700.
This ingenious mechanic was so cer-
tain of the stability of this structure,
that he declared it was his wish to be
in it during the most tremendous
storm. Unfortunately, he had his wish,
it was destroyed in the dreadful storm,
November 27, 1703, when he perished
in it. In 1709, another built of wood,
but on a different construction, was
erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was
consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of
stone, was begun by the celebrated Mr.
Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finished

August 24, 1759. The rock, which
slopes towards the S W, is cut into hor-
izontal steps, into which are dovetail-
ed, and united by a strong cement,
Portland stone, and granite. The
whole, to the height of 35 feet from
the foundation, is a solid bed of stones,
engrafted into each other, and united
by every means of additional strength.
The building has four rooms, one over
the other, and at the top a gallery and
lantern. The stone floors are flat above
but concave beneath, and are kept from
pressing against the sides of the build-
ing by a chain, let into the walls. It is
nearly 80 feet high, and has been stand-
ing 36 years, during which time it has
been assaulted by the fury of the ele-
ments, without suffering the smallest
injury; and, in all probability, nothing
but an earthquake can destroy it. Its
distance from the Ram Head, the near-
est point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4
24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river which rises in West-
moreland, on the confines of Yorkshire,
and running N by Appleby and Car-
lisle, falls into Solway frith.

Edenton, a post town, port of entry,
and the capital of Chowan county, N
Carolina; situated near the head of
Albemarle Sound, 18 miles N by E of
Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 22 E
of Windsor, and about the same dis-

distance from the middle of Plymouth
Sound, at the distance of 14 miles.
They are almost in the line which joins
the Start and the Lizard Points, and
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tance S by W of Hertford. It contains about 1500 inhabitants, and lies in the lat. of $35^{\circ} 53'$ N, and lon. of $77^{\circ} 53'$ W.

Elgartown, a post town of Duke's county, Massachusetts; it is a port of entry, the chief town of the county, and the capital of Martha's Vineyard: situated in the lat. of $41^{\circ} 25'$ N, and lon. of $70^{\circ} 30'$ W.

Edgehill, a village in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

Elgware, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles N W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 14'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 37'$ N.

Elkofen, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Prussians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The Old Town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyrood-house, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town stands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-street which runs between the castle and Holyroodhouse, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high. From this street many narrow lanes or closes run off at right angles, towards the N and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. The apartment is still shewn to strangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. The church of St. Giles, on the high street, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic structure, and is at present divided into four churches. Near to this stands

the parliament-house, now occupied by the courts of session and exchequer. The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 49, which has been lately repaired and embellished, is much admired. In the square adjoining, is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded in 1753; but not occupied as an Exchange; opposite to which stood the cross. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyroodhouse forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the N W towers were built by James V. and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I. to James VI. the greatest part of them imaginary. In the N W tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins to perpetrate the ruthless deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I. in 1128, and converted by Charles II. into a royal chapel. The New Town is situated on the N 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 very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's street, George street, Queen's street, St. Andrew's square, and Charlotte square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, with an elegant slender spire; the Physician's Hall; the Exchequer Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges, the N bridge founded by Provost Drummond in 1763; and the S bridge, by provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Between the Old and New Town, considerably to the westward of the N bridge there is also a communication called the Earthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed from the rubbish dug out of the foundations of the new houses. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those

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ed in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the
Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants,
Trades, Trinity, and Orphan Hospital;
Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall,
&c. The places of public amusement
are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall,
Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Cir-
cus. On the summit of the Caltonhill,
has lately been erected a Bridewell, a
very extensive building, on a plan e-
qually elegant and commodious. At
Jock's Lodge, to the eastward of the
city, an elegant set of barracks, for 400
cavalry, have lately been erected. Ed-
inburgh, with its dependences, is sup-
posed to contain 100,000 inhabitants.
It is supplied with water, conveyed in
iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles
to the W. It is governed by a lord
provost, four bailiffs, and a common
council, and sends one member to par-
liament. It is two miles S of Leith,
54 W N W of Berwick upon Tweed,
and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3 7
W, lat. 55 58 N. See *Leith*.

Edinburghshire, the principal county
in North Britain, both on account of its
fertility, and containing the capital.
It is bounded on the E by Hadding-
tonshire, on the S E by Berwickshire,
on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebles-
shire, and part of Lanerkshire; on the
W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N
by the Frith of Forth; extending
about 21 miles in length; and in some
places 16 or 17 broad, but in others
not above six or seven. It yields corn
of all sorts, with plenty of pasture;
and is abundantly furnished with all
necessaries, particularly coal, stone,
limestone, and a sort of black marble;
and not far from Edinburgh is a cop-
per mine and stone quarries. Its
chief rivers are, the Almond, Leith-
water, the Esk, Tyne, and Gallawater,
which receive a great variety of other
lesser streams, so that few spots are
better watered.

Edisto, a post town in Orange coun-
ty, South Carolina: 577 miles from
Washington.

Ednam, a village near Kelso, in Rox-
burghshire, seated on the Tweed,
where Thomson, the author of the
seasons, was born.

Efferding, a town of Upper Austria,
defended by two castles, eight miles
W of Lintz. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Efingham, a village in Surry, once,
according to tradition, a populous town,

containing 16 churches. It is 12 miles
N E of Guildford, and 17 S W of Lon-
don.

Egg, a fertile little island, one of the
Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

Egham, a village in Surry, which
has two neat almshouses for six men
and six women, with a school for the
education of 20 boys. Egham is seat-
ed near the Thanets, 18 miles W by S
of London.

Eglisau, an ancient town of Swisser-
land, in the canton of Zurich, seated on
the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich. Lon.
8 30 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Egra, a town of Bohemia, formerly
imperial. It was taken by the French
in 1742, but they were forced to e-
vacuate it the next year. Its mineral
waters are famous. It is seated on the
Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12
40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland,
with a market on Saturday. It is
seated near the Irish Sea, on the river
Eben, over which are two bridges;
and on the peak of a hill is a castle.
It sent members to parliament in the
reign of Edward I. and is 14 miles S
W of Cockermouth, and 299 N W of
London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 600 miles
in length, and 250 where broadest;
bounded on the N by the Mediterra-
nean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by
the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez,
and on the W by the deserts to the E
of Fezzan. The broadest part is from
Alexandria to Damietta, and thence
it gradually grows narrower, till it ap-
proaches Nubia. It is divided into
the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which
last comprehends the Delta; and
though the air is naturally hot, and
not very wholesome, it enjoys so ma-
ny other advantages, that it has been
always extremely populous. Egypt
carried on a considerable trade in East
India commodities, till the Portuguese
found the way round the Cape of Good
Hope. However the merchants of
Europe visit the harbours in the Medi-
terranean, and import and export sever-
al sorts of merchandise; and from
other parts the natives get elephants
teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet,
ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust
is brought from Negroland, to Fez,
and Morocco, and thence to Cairo,
over immense deserts. The principal
commodities which the merchants pur-

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chase are coffee, senna, cassia, rhu-
barb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron,
saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar,
sandal wood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c.
The complexion of the Egyptians is
tawny, and the further S the darker,
so that those near Nubia are almost
black. They are generally indolent
and cowardly: the richer sort do
nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke
tobacco and sleep; and they are igno-
rant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously
vain. From March to November, the
heat, to an European, is almost insup-
portable; but the other months are
more temperate. The S winds are by
the natives called poisonous winds, or
the hot winds, of the deserts: they
are of such extreme heat and aridity,
that no animated body exposed to it
can withstand its fatal influence. Dur-
ing the three days that it generally
lasts, the streets are deserted; and
woe to the traveller whom this wind
surprises remote from shelter. It rains
very seldom in Egypt; but that want
is fully supplied by the annual inunda-
tion of the Nile. When the waters
retire, all the ground is covered with
mud; then they only harrow their corn
into it, and, in the following March,
they have usually a plentiful harvest:
their rice fields are supplied with
water from canals and reservoirs.
There is no place in the world bet-
ter furnished with corn, flesh, fish,
sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-
stuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges,
lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia,
and plantains, in great plenty. The
sands are so subtle that they penetrate
into the closets, chests, and cabinets,
which, with the hot winds, are prob-
ably the cause of sore eyes being so
very common here. The animals of
Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes,
apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large
asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus,
the camcleon, and a kind of rat called
ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks,
pelicans, water fowls of all kinds,
and the ibis which resembles a duck,
and was deified by the ancient Egyp-
tians, on account of its destroying
serpents and noxious insects. Here
is a serpent called the cerastes, or
horned viper; whose bite is fatal to
those who have not the secret of
guarding against it; for some of the
natives can play with the cerastes, and
it will not attempt to bite them; but

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when applied to a hen, or any other ani-
mal, it has instantly bit and killed
them. The pyramids of Egypt are
noticed by all travellers; the largest
takes up ten acres of ground, and is,
as well as the rest, built upon a rock.
Here are also caverns, out of which
they get the mummies, or embalmed
dead bodies, which are found in cof-
fins, set upright in niches of the walls,
and have continued there at least 4000
years; many of these have been
brought to England, and were former-
ly deemed of great use in medicine.
The principal city is Cairo. The an-
cient kings governed Egypt, till Cam-
byses became master of it, 525 years
B. C. and in their time all these won-
derful structures were raised, which
we cannot behold without astonish-
ment. These are the pyramids, the
labyrinth, the immense grottos of the
Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and
pompos palaces; the lake Moris, and
the vast canals, which served both for
trade and to render the land fruitful.
After this conquest Cambyses dem-
olished the temples and persecuted the
priests. After his death, this country
continued under the Persian yoke till
the time of Alexander the Great,
who having conquered Persia, built
the famous city of Alexandria. He
was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of
Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of
that name succeeded each other, till
Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptole-
my, ascended the throne; when Egypt
became a Roman province, and continu-
ed so till the reign of Omar, the se-
cond calif of the successors of Mahom-
et, who drove away the Romans, after
it had been in their hands 700 years.
When the power of the califs declined,
Saladine set up the empire of the Mam-
louks, which became so powerful in
time, that they extended their domi-
nions over a great part of Africa, Syria,
and Arabia. Egypt was then con-
quered by Selim, a Turkish emperor,
and great numbers of its ancient in-
habitants withdrew into the plains.
An attempt was then made to deprive
the Ottoman Porte of its authority over
Egypt by Ali Bey, who having been
for some time extremely fortunate,
was at last defeated and killed in 1773.
Egypt has been since torn by civil wars
between the adherents of Ali, and
other beys or princes, who rose on his
ruins. Alternately expelled from Cai-

to a hen, or any other animal, and instantly bit and killed. The pyramids of Egypt are the favourite objects of travellers; the largest is at Giza, and is built on a level of ground, and is a pyramid of rock, built upon a rock. There are also caverns, out of which mummies, or embalmed bodies, are found in coffins, which are found in niches of the walls, and are preserved there at least 4000 years. Many of these have been found in England, and were formerly of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient name of Egypt, till Cambrage became master of it, 525 years before their time all those monuments were raised, which are now to be beheld without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the obelisks, temples, and statues; the lake Moeris, and the canals, which served both for irrigation and to render the land fruitful. The conquest of Cambrage demolished the temples and persecuted the priests. After his death, this country was under the Persian yoke till Alexander the Great, who conquered Persia, built a city at Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, 323 years B. C. Ten kings of the Ptolemies succeeded each other, till the death of the last Ptolemy, who was deposed by the sister of the last Ptolemy, Cleopatra, who had the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the successor of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after 642 years in their hands. The power of the califs declined, and the empire of the Mamulukes became so powerful in Egypt, that they extended their dominion over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Egypt was then conquered by Selim, a Turkish emperor, who drew into the plains. The numbers of its ancient inhabitants were then made to decrease, and the Porte of its authority over Egypt was then made to decrease. Ali Bey, who having been time extremely fortunate, was defeated and killed in 1773. He had been since torn by civil wars, and the adherents of Ali, and his sons or princes, who rose on his death, were alternately expelled from Cai-

ro, they finally agreed to a compromise in 1799. From this period nothing of importance occurs till 1799, when this country was invaded by the French under Bonaparte; they landed at Alexandria, which surrendered to them after a feeble resistance. They then proceeded to Rosetta and Cairo, which they took without much difficulty. They would probably have subdued the whole country, and finally overturned the Turkish empire, had not their progress been arrested at St. John d'Acre, by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended that inconsiderable place with such invincible courage and skill, that the enemy were compelled after innumerable desperate attacks to abandon the attempt. They were shortly afterwards deserted by their commander, who has returned to France. A treaty has since been entered into by Sir Sidney Smith, which has not met with the approbation of the British government.

Egypten, a town of Poland in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles S E of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Eligen, the name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N. and the latter in lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Ehrenbreitstein, a very ancient castle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by subterraneous passages, cut out of the solid rock; and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortress was besieged by the French, in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September, the Austrians compelled them to retreat.

Einneo, one of the Society Isles, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage.

Einbeck, a town of Germany, in the

territory of Gruberhagen, 25 miles S of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Einsiedeln, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whose distant summits are covered with snow.

Eisleben, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birth-place of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Eisenach, a town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Eithen, or *Ythan*, a river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that county in a S E direction, and falls into the British Ocean at Newburgh.

Ekerfor, a town of Denmark, in the county of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles S E of Sleswick. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

Elba, an island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble.

Elbasano, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 41 34 N.

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Koningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

Elberton, the principal town and seat of justice, in Elbert county, Georgia, 23 miles N W of Petersburg on the Savannah river, and 30 S E of Carnesville. It has a post-office, court-house, gaol, &c.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Elbing, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S E of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a cathedral, on the river Eger, 16 miles N E of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

E L I

Elburg, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles N E of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Elcatif, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Elche, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles S W of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eleuthes, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the N W of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, the county-town of Murrayshire, pleasantly seated on the river Loos. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magnificent ruins sufficiently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

Elginshire. See *Murrayshire*.

Elizabeth's Island, an island on the coast of Massachusetts's Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Elizabethtown, a town in Essex county, New Jersey, six miles S of Newark, 10 N of Amboy, and 16 by land W of New York. It is a post town and the seat of a respectable college.

E L M

Elizabethtown, a post town of Essex county, New-York; situated on the W side of lake Champlaine, about 130 miles N of Albany, and containing about 900 inhabitants.

Elizabethtown, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; seated at the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 miles N W of the borough of Lancaster, containing 600 inhabitants.

Elizabethtown, a post town in Washington county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E side of Monongahela river, about 12 miles above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S by E of Pittsburg.

Elizabethtown, the principal town of Washington county, Maryland (sometimes called Hagerstown) seated on Antietam creek, 26 miles N W of Fredericktown, and 14 N of Sharpburg; having a post office and containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Elholm, a seaport of Sweden in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlescroom. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Elkton, a post town, and the capital of Cecil county, Maryland; seated on Elk river, at the head of navigation, at the distance of 10 miles E by N from Charleston, and 45 S W from Philadelphia. It is the entrepot of a considerable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being the general rendezvous of the regular stages that travel between the two cities.

Elterena, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Ellemere, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N N W of Shrewsbury, and 176 N W of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

Ellichpou, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city subject to the nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Ellisville, a small post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 156 miles from Washington.

Elmadia, or *Mahadia*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capcs. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

Elm, a post town of Essex, New-York; situated on lake Champlaine, about 10 miles S of Albany, and containing 100 inhabitants.

Elm, a post town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; seated at Conewago creek, about 10 miles S of the borough of Lancaster, containing 600 inhabitants.

Elm, a post town in Washington, Pennsylvania, situated on the Monongahela river, 10 miles above its junction with the Susquehanna, the same distance S by E

Elm, the principal town of a county, Maryland (some call it Hagerstown) seated on the head of navigation, 26 miles N W of Frederick and 14 N of Sharpsburg; post office and containing 1000 inhabitants.

Elm, a seaport of Sweden, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles S of Carlskroon. Lon. 14 50 N.

Elm, a post town, and the capital of a county, Maryland; seated on the head of navigation, 10 miles E by N from Philadelphia and 45 S W from Philadelphia. It is the entrepot of a considerable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being the general rendezvous of the regular stages that trade between the two cities.

Elm, an episcopal town of Spain, seated on the head of navigation, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 38 26 N.

Elm, a town in Shropshire, seated on Tuesday. It is seated on a river, in a small but fertile tract of the same name, 16 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 176 N W of London. Lon. 52 53 N.

Elm, the capital of the Deccan, in the Deccan of Hindostan. It is a fine city subject to the Deccan; and is 395 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N. It is a small post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 154 miles S of Washington.

Elm, or *Mahalia*, a town of the Deccan, seated on the gulf of Persia. It is surrounded by the sea, fortified, and has a good harbour, which was taken by the emperor Shah, but retaken soon after. Lon. 35 4 N.

Elme, St. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmo, Fort, St. a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

Elora. See *Dowlatabad*.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

Eltich, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

Elmberg, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsinore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Elsinore, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic.

The passage of the Sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails and pays a toll at Elsinore. The constant discharge of the toll, is not so much owing to the strength of the fortress as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All vessels, beside a small duty are rated at one and one fourth

per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l*. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

Eheman a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Eltham, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be seen, the ruins of a palace, in which Edward II. often resided, and his son, John of Eltham was born. Its stately hall, still entire is converted into a barn.

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Eltor. See *Tor*.

Eltz, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 miles S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Elvas, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. The streets are handsome, and the houses well-built. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles N E of Evora, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles S E of Halle, and 25 S W of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Ely, a city in Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fen-ny tract called the isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, Isle of. See *Cambridgeshire*.

Emden, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated at the mouth of the Emba, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles N E of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Embo, a village near Brora, on the E coast of Sutherlandshire.

Emboly, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see seated on the Stromonia, 40 miles N E of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, an ancient and strong city of France, in the department of the

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Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Embs, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden.

Emessa, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emmerick, a large city of Germany, in the Dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Emmitsburg, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, about 18 miles N W from Timetown, and about 50 in the same direction from Baltimore.

Emou, or *Hiamen*, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is inclosed, on one side, by the island, and on the other by the main land, and is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles S W of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Enckansen, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Endeavour Strait, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the N E entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

Ending, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brigaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

Endkioping, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an

inlet of Lake Maelar. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Enfeld, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Engadina, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

Engers, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblentz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Englien, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles S W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Engia, or *Engina*, an island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 23 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

England, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, on the N E and E by the German Ocean, on the S by the English channel, and on the West by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length in a straight line, is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. The face of the country in England, affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye

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town of Germany, in the Rhine, capital of a county. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. lat. 50 35 N.

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the south and most considerable of the Island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, on the E and E by the German Sea, on the S by the English channel, and on the West by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales and the Isle of Man. It is of a triangular form. The South Foreland in Kent, is termed the E point of the Island, and is distant from Berwick upon Tweed, 100 N. its length in a straight line is 160 miles; from that point to the E. end, in Cornwall, which is 100 miles, and the breadth of the South Foreland is 340 miles. The country in England, is of a beautiful variety which is not to be found in the most extensive parts of the globe. In some parts, the mountains extend as far as the eye

can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In other parts, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the continent. The most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Mersey, &c. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the N W counties; and those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery, as to have become, for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situated on the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting

a verdure: but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains; and the fruits often fall short of their perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the seaports of Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The western side of the kingdom, receiving first the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercepted in their passage by the middle ridge of hills, is considerably more exposed to rain than the eastern; but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and mists. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been, like the wilds of America, overrun with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated. Large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By degrees the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horses are to be found in England of all sorts and fit for all kinds of service for the saddle, the race, and the carriage, all equally good though of very

different natures, some small and hardy, others large and strong; so that asses are but little and mules still less used. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and the greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep in England are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, the delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animals. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boast. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meanest labourer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its savage and uncultivated state. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish are in many parts diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source; and every exertion of industry to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fisheries, at present, are a great object of attention; and the whole sea-coast is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, extensive, and various, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing

in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into circuits, and shires, or counties; these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits are six in number, and in each of them, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, containing the counties of Kent, Surry and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex, and Cheshire, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

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 ceuster, Hereford, Lichfield,
 ventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Ox-
 terborough, Rochester, Salis-
 Worcester, beside the four
 bishoprics of St. David, Bangor,
 , and St. Asaph. The province
 contains the dioceses of Dur-
 umber, and Carlisle, and that of
 nd Man. Every prelate of the
 umerated, that of Sodor and
 cepted, has a seat in the house
 . London is the capital, and
 ropolis also of the whole British
 and, New, a county of North
 s, bounded on the N by Canada,
 E by New Brunswick, and the

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Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and
 Long Island Sound, and on the W by
 New York. New England is a high,
 hilly, and in some parts a mountainous
 country, formed by nature to be inha-
 bited by a hardy race of free, independ-
 ent republicans. The mountains are
 comparatively small, running nearly
 north and south in ridges parallel to
 each other. Between these ridges flow
 the great rivers in majestic meanders,
 receiving the innumerable rivulets and
 larger streams which proceed from the
 mountains on each side. It contains
 the states of New Hampshire, Massa-
 chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
 and Vermont; which see.

Engelberg, a valley of Swisserland,
 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by
 very lofty and barren mountains, and
 bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri,
 and Underwalden. It was formerly
 subject to the abbot of a Benedictine
 monastery of the same name, who was
 under the protection of the cantons of
 Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Under-
 walden. The romantic scenery of this
 country has always delighted the tra-
 veller, and engaged the attention of the
 naturalist. Glaciers, of a very great
 extent, and extremely diversified, are
 found on the side of very fertile moun-
 tains, and exhibit singular points of
 view. There is abundance of fine black
 marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth,
 slate impregnated with vitriol; small
 crystals, called Swiss diamonds; sil-
 ver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12
 miles S W of Altdorf. See *Titlisberg*.

Eno, or *Enos*, a town of Romania,
 near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek
 archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Con-
 stantinople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46
 N.

Eus, a town of Upper Austria, on a
 river of the same name, 12 miles S E
 of Lintz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14
 22 E, lat. 48.13 N.

Ensisheim, a town of France, in the
 department of the Upper Rhine and
 late province of Alsace, seated on the
 Rh, 10 miles S W of Brisach. Lon. 7
 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Enskirchen, a town of Germany, in
 the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles S W of
 Cologne. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Euro-Douro-a-Minho, a province of
 Portugal, 45 m. in length and breadth.
 Braga is the capital.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary,
 capital of the county of Saros, remark-

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able for its mines of salt. It is seated
 on the Tatza, 20 miles N of Cassovia.
 Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Epernay, an ancient town of France,
 in the department of Marne and late
 province of Champagne. The wines
 produced in its neighbourhood, are
 very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of
 Chalons. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Ephesus, an ancient and celebrated
 city of Natolia, in that part anciently
 called Ionia. It is now called Ajasa-
 loue, by the Turks; but of its former
 splendour there is nothing to be seen
 but heaps of marble, returned walls,
 columns, capitals, and pieces of sta-
 tues. The fortress, which is upon an
 eminence, seems to be the work of the
 Greek emperors. The eastern gate
 has three basso-relievos, taken from
 some ancient monuments; that in the
 middle was constructed by the Ro-
 mans. The most remarkable structure
 of all, was the Temple of Diana, deem-
 ed one of the seven wonders of the
 world, and which the primitive Chris-
 tians had converted into a church; but
 it is now so entirely ruined, that it is
 no easy matter to find the place where
 it stood: however, there are some ruins
 of the walls, and of five or six marble
 columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length
 and seven in diameter. Ephesus is
 seated near a gulf of the same name,
 and has still a good harbour, 40 miles
 S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37
 48 N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, a town of
 Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancas-
 ter. It is the principal settlement of a
 sect, who are professionally baptists,
 of German extraction, and first ap-
 peared in America in 1719. It is 60
 miles W of Philadelphia.

Epinal, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of the Vosges and late province
 of Lorraine. It is seated on the Moselle,
 near the mountains of the Vosges, and
 is 35 miles S E of Nanci. Lon. 6 0 E,
 lat. 48 9 N.

Epping, a town in Essex, with a mar-
 ket on Friday. Its butter is highly es-
 teemed in London. Epping is seated
 at the N end of a forest of the same
 name, 17 miles N N E of London. Lon.
 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Epping Forest, a fine forest in the S
 W of Essex, formerly a much more ex-
 tensive district, that contained a great
 part of the county.

Epping, a post town of Rookingham

county, New Hampshire, about 20 miles W of Portsmouth, and eight S of Nottingham, with 1120 inhabitants.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfat, 20 miles N E of Phillipsburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Epsom, a town in Surry, that has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 miles S S W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Epsom, a town of New Hampshire, in the county of Rockingham, 34 miles W by N of Portsmouth, and 14 S E of Concord. Here is a post office 556 miles from Washington. The inhabitants at the last enumeration amounted to 1034.

Epsworth, a village of the isle of Ax-holm, in Lincolnshire, nine miles N of Gainsborough. It is the birthplace of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

Erfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles E S E of Malhausen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Eribol, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht, Loch, a large lake in Perthshire, which extends several miles into Inverness-shire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Erie, Lake, in North America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadest part. The islands and banks towards its W end are in-

festated with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the islands with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water to an extent of many acres; on these, in the summer, lie myriads of watersnakes basking in the sun. It is also infested by the hissing snake, which is 18 inches long, small, and speckled; when approached it flattens itself in a moment, and its spots, which are of various colours, become visibly brighter through rage. This lake, at its N E end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

Erizzo, a town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

Erith, a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, five miles E N E of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.

Erivan, a city of Asia, in a province of the same name, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanseries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is 10½ miles N W of Astrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, with a castle seated on the Roer, 10 miles N W of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Erlang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Cuiembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 miles N W of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Ermeland, a country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is surrounded.

Ernee, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situate on the Mayenne, 15 miles N N W of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 48 19 N.

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V of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W,

Erpach, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of
Francfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Erpach, a town of Suabia, capital of
a county of the same name, with a cas-
tle, eight miles S E of Ulm. Lon. 10
19 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Erquino, a seaport of the Red Sea,
on the coast of Abex, subject to Tur-
key. It is 320 miles S W of Mecca.
Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

Erzerum, a city of Turkish Arme-
nia, with Armenian and Greek episco-
pal sees. It is situate between the
two sources of the Euphrates, in a
beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of
mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn.
Wood is very scarce, for which reason
their fuel is only cow dung. It is sur-
rounded by double walls, defended by
square towers. The Turks, who are
all janizaries, are about 12,000 in num-
ber; but most of them are tradesmen
and receive no pay. The Armenians
have two churches, the Greeks but
one; the latter are mostly brasiers,
and live in the suburbs. They drive a
great trade here in furs, Persian silks,
cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This
town is a thoroughfare, and a resting
place, for the caravans to the East In-
dies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebi-
sind. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, 14 miles NNE of Segovia.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, surrounded with walls. It is
situate on an eminence, in a fertile
country, near the Albreche, 20 miles
N W of Toledo, and 32 S W of Ma-
drid.

Eschelles, a town of Savoy, on the
frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles S W of
Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30
N.

Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in
the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seat-
ed on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Hes-
se-Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Escorial, a village of Spain, in New
Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15
miles N W of Madrid. Here Philip
II. built a famous structure, in 1563, in
memory of the victory gained over the
French near St. Quintin. It is called
by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of
the world. It consists of a royal pa-
lace, a church, a monastery, a college,
a library, shops of different artists,
apartments for a great number of peo-
ple, beautiful walks, large alleys, an

extensive park, and fine gardens. It
stands in a dry barren country, sur-
rounded by rugged mountains; and is
built of gray stones, found in the neigh-
bourhood, which was the principal
reason of its being erected on such a
disagreeable spot. They worked at
this structure 22 years, and it cost
6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long
square of 280 feet, and four stories
high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000
square windows, and 14,000 doors.
The most remarkable part is the arch-
ed chapel; in which is a magnificent
sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being
built in imitation of that church at
Rome; it is the burying-place of the
kings and queens of Spain; and is
thought by some to be the most curious
piece of architecture in the world.
The fathers belonging to the monaste-
ry are 200 in number, and have an in-
come of 40,000 ducats a year. The
church is built after the model of St.
Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 W, lat.
40 35 N.

Essens, a town of E Friesland, on the
German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden.
Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Esfraim, a town of Persia, in the
province of Korasan, famous for the
great number of writers it has produc-
ed. It is 90 miles E of Astrabad.
Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Esher, a village in Surry, on the riv-
er Mole, five miles S W of Kingston.
It is distinguished by a noble Gothic
mansion, the two towers of which are
as they were originally built by car-
dinal Wolsey.

Esli, a river in Dumfriesshire, whicl
forms part of the boundary between
England and Scotland, and falls into
Solway Frith.

Esk, a river in Edinburghshire,
formed by the junction of two streams
called N and S Esk. They seem to
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 enters the Frith
of Forth, at Musselburgh.

Esk, North and South, two rivers
in the shire of Angus, which rise in
the Grampian hills. The former divides
the county from Kincardineshire for
several miles, and falls into the German
Ocean about four miles N of Montrose.
The latter after traversing the whole
breadth of the county, falls into the
basin on the W of the same town.

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Eskdale, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk which flows through it.

Eslingen, a large imperial city of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, eight miles S E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Esne, *Asne*, or *Esenay*, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is situated on the edge of a rich country, and shaded by groves of orange trees loaded with fruits and flowers. In the middle of it is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved; within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another temple, with pillars somewhat of the Corinthian order; the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worshipped here. A mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded: it now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

Esperie, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N of Caschaw. Lon. 21 58 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Esperton, a town of France in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the Guesle, 12 miles N E of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Espiers, a town of Austrian Flanders, where a river of the same name, falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Esquimaux, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beads, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their

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hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or birds skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins.

In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. As for murder which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greatest captain in the country are never served, till all the males, even those in the capacity of servants have eaten what they think proper.

Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8665 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Essen, a town of Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbeys of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Essequibo. See *Issequibo*.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the E by the German sea; on the W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about 42 in breadth, from N to S, and 200 in circuit. This

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A trading town of Sclavonia, with a castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8665 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth. It is situated at a quarter of a mile from each other, and handled on each side. It is a small town, and there have been several battles fought here between the Germans. There are trees in the streets of the town, which were cut from the Turks in 1687. It is situated on the house of Austria. It is situated on the river Drave, 80 miles N of Belgrade, and 175 S of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45

A town of Westphalia, formerly independent, but now subject to the abbots of Essen. It is eight miles E of Essen. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N. See *Jacquinbo*. A county of England, bounded N by the Stour, which separates Suffolk and Cambridge from the E by the German sea; by Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length N and S, and about 42 in breadth W, and 200 in circuit. This

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county is in the diocese of London, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market towns, and 100 villages, with about 34,800 houses, and 208,000 inhabitants. Its S W part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault: and is noted for its butter, which is sold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing saffron three years, it is said, will produce good barley for 18 years successively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, consists of corn, most excellent saffron, cattle, fowl, fish, and particularly oysters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, stuffs, and particularly baize. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The air in the inland part is healthy; but in the marshes near the sea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However their fertility is very great, and even the higher grounds in this county are very fruitful. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Cohn, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls, and oysters. The chief manufacture is bays, but that is not so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county town.

Estaples, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Estapa, a strong town of New Spain, seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles S W of Padua. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Estella, an Episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 62 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37 16 N.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a government of

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the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on the S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great, in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. Its banks are adorned with villages and scattered houses, and clothed with delightful verdure.

Estramadura, a province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E by New Castile, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estravayer, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Estremos, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: here is also a tower of marble, finely polished. The lower town is the newest, and has a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria, near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Ba-

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dajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

Eswecken, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S E of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Etain, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, 15 miles N E of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Etampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Etaya, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles S E of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa, has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. As each country will be described in its proper place, it is unnecessary further to lengthen this article.

Etienne, St. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribbands. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambers. St. Etienne is 22 miles S E of Fuers, and 250 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Etlingen, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, seated at the confluence of the Wirim, and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Etna, Mount, a volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. But

E T N

travellers vary greatly in their accounts both of its height and circumference. This mountains famous from the remotest antiquity, both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain. This single mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world: towards the foot it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we ascend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with snow; from thence the whole island is supplied with that article so necessary in a hot climate. Great quantities of snow and ice are likewise exported to Malta and Italy, making a considerable branch of commerce. In the middle of the snowy regions stands the great crater, or mouth of Etna. It is a little mountain about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of stones and ashes; which as Mr. Hamilton was informed by several people of Catania, had been thrown up 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he visited Mount Etna. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes shelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable gulph, so much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises, which in eruptions are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a prodigious distance. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till, 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1663 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania; and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

greatly in their accounts of height and circumference. It is famous from the remoteness, both for its bulk and terraces, stands in the eastern island, in a very extensive single mountain affords of the different climates the whole world: towards the south it is very hot; farther up, it is cold; and grows gradually more cold the higher we ascend. At the very top, it is perpetual snow; from thence the snow is supplied with that necessary in a hot climate. The mountains of snow and ice are transported to Malta and Italy, in considerable branches of commerce. In the middle of the snowy mountain stands the great crater, or crater. It is a little mountain of a mile perpendicularity steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of 20 miles in circumference. It is formed of stones and ashes; the first eruption was in the reign of King Charles II. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles N E of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Evieux, a town of France in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mount Lacaen. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Everding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

Everhot, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N W of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Evesham, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of stockings, is governed by a mayor and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still contains three parish churches. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 miles S E of Worcester, and 95 N W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Engubio, an episcopal town of Italy,

Eton, a town of Bucks seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college; founded by Henry VI; and King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Etruria, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

Etrick, a river in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the S W, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Etrick Forest. Etrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

Eu, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles N E of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

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Engubio, an episcopal town of Italy,

in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Evian, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Evoli, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Evora, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Euphemia, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 50 miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two sources that lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Persian province of Kusistan: it then waters Bussarah, and 40 miles S E of it enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the N E boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

Eure, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

Eure and *Loire*, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Evreux, an ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton,

EUR

35 miles S of Rouen, and 55 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Europe, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Ob, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morca, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia, or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all white, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin: the German Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic: the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe: the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland: the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dnieper, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wener, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Pro-

EXE

testant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

Eustatia, St. one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1781; but was afterwards taken by the French and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

Eutin, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

Ewell, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles N N E of Darking, and 13 S S E of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Ex, a river, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams leaves that county, below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

Exeter, the capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, 10 miles N of the British channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about three miles. It is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. Besides chapels and five large meeting-houses, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and four without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. A most beautiful modern painted glass window has been lately erected at the western end of the cathedral, the eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient painted glass. The altar is remarkable for its beautiful design and execution. The grand western end





From Arrowsmiths 4 Sheet Map of Europe.

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of the church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the patriarchs, &c. The Chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the bishop was constructed about 1476, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles S W of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Exeter, a town of North Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

Exeter, an ancient town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, settled as early as 1637. It is a post town, and seaport, next in importance to Portsmouth, and lies in the lat. of 43° N and lon. of 71 W.—This town is famous in the annals of New England, as the asylum of the Rev. John Wheelwright, when he was disfranchised and banished by the government of Massachusetts for his religious opinions.

Exilles, a strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps, lately in the province of Dauphiny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles W of Suza, and 40 N E of Embrun.

Exmoor, a forest in Somersetshire, in the N W corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. It is a mean built place, with narrow streets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and spinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 N E of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

F A I

Eye, a river, which rises in the N W of Berwickshire, and falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, a seaport in Berwickshire at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick from which it is distant nine miles. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 55 51 N.

Eyesdale, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire, to the S E of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

Eyndhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eyns and Dommel, 13 miles S E of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Eysach, a river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F

FAABORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles N E of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Faenza, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles S W of Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, two stories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E side of the town. It is 39 miles N W of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Fairfax, a post town of Franklin county, Vermont; situated about nine miles eastward from lake Champlain, and containing about 800 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a town of Connecticut, seated near the Sea, 100 miles S W of Boston. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Fairfield, a town of Vermont, near the borders of Canada; situated in Franklin county, about 10 miles to the E of lake Champlain. Here is a post-office 573 miles from Washington.

E A L

Fairfield, the principal town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, lying about 20 miles S W of New Haven, in the lat. of $41^{\circ} 10' N$ and $73^{\circ} W$.

Fairford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated on the Coln, 25 miles S E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 44' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 40' N$.

Fairhaven, a post town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 18 miles W of Rutland, and 50 N of Bennington, with about 450 inhabitants.

Fair Isle, an island of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairtoosh, a small village in Rosshire, Scotland, the proprietor of which had formerly the privilege of distilling malt spirits free of duty.

Faisans, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which can be claimed by neither kingdom. It is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. $1^{\circ} 46' W$, lat. $43^{\circ} 20' N$.

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, 20 miles N W of Norwich, and 110 N N E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 53' N$.

Falaise, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 miles S E of Caen, and 115 W of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 2' W$, lat. $48^{\circ} 35' N$.

Falkenberg, a seaport of Sweden, on

F A L

the Baltic, 17 miles N W of Helmsstadt, Lon. $12^{\circ} 50' E$, lat. $56^{\circ} 52' N$.

Falkenburg, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. $13^{\circ} 58' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 35' N$.

Falkeingham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Boston, and $104^{\circ} N$ of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 20' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 48' N$.

Falkirk, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Trysts, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryst, which for the most part, are sent to England. It is nine miles S of Stirling. Lon. $4^{\circ} 58' W$, lat. $55^{\circ} 57' N$.

Falkland, a small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. It is situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. $3^{\circ} 7' W$, lat. $56^{\circ} 18' N$.

Falkland Islands, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron was sent by lord Egmond to take possession of them, and he made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable possession, yet it was totally deserted by the English in 1774, owing to some applications by the Spanish court. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. $69^{\circ} W$, lat. $52^{\circ} S$.

Falmouth, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall, situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and

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Pendennis, on a high rock at the en-
trance, and there is such excellent
shelter in the many creeks belonging
to it that the whole royal navy might
ride safe here in any wind. It is gov-
erned by a mayor, and is a town of
great tralle, much improved by
its being the station of the packets to
Spain, Portugal, and America. It is
268 miles W S W of London. Lon. 5
2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, a seaport town of Barn-
stable county, Massachusetts; situated
at the S W end of the peninsula of
Barnstable, 18 miles S by W of Sand-
wich, and 41 S of Plymouth.

Falmouth, a post town in Cumber-
land county, Maine, five miles N W of
Portland.

Falmouth, a town Stafford coun-
ty, Virginia; situated on the N side
of the river Rappahannock, opposite to
Fredericksburg, 70 miles N of Rich-
mond, and 60 S by W of Washington.

False Bay, a bay E. of the Cape of
Good Hope, frequented during the pre-
valence of the N W winds which be-
gin in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

Falsoe Cape, E. of the Cape of Good
Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, a little island of Denmark,
near the entrance of the Baltic, be-
tween the Islands of Zealand, Lapsland,
and Mona. Niskoping is the capital.

Famagusta, a town in the island of
Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see,
and a harbour, defended by two forts.
It was taken by the Turks, in 1570,
after a siege of six months, when they
flayed the Venetian governor alive and
murdered the inhabitants, though they
surrendered on honourable terms. It
is 62 miles N E of Nicosia. Lon. 35
55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Famart, a town of France, three
miles S of Valenciennes, in the de-
partment of the North, where the al-
lied forces defeated the French in 1793.

Famine Port, a fortress on the N E
coast of the straits of Magellan. Here
a Spanish garrison perished for want,
since which it has been neglected.
Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

Fanano, a town of Italy, in the Mo-
denese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon.
11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Fano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy
of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here
are an ancient triumphal arch, hand-
some churches, and fine palaces. It is
seated on the gulf of Venice, eight

F A R

miles S E of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat.
43 46 N.

Fantia, a small but populous king-
dom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of
Guinea, where the English and Dutch
have forts. Its palm-wine is much
better and stronger than that in other
parts of the coast. The principal vil-
lage has the same name.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire, with
a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E
of Southampton, and 74 W by S of
London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 33 N.

Farewell Cape, the most southerly
promontory of Greenland, at the en-
trance of Davis' Straits. Lon. 42 42 W,
lat. 59 38 N.

Farewell Cape, a promontory of the
island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41
E, lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St. an ancient town of
France in the department of Yonne,
and late province of Burgundy, with
a castle 10 miles S E of Briare, and 82
S of Paris. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Farmington, a post town in Kennebec
county, Maine; situated on Sandy riv-
er, with 942 inhabitants.

Farmington, a town in Hartford
county, Connecticut, nine miles west-
ward from Hartford. This is also a
post town, and has 2800 inhabitants.

Farmville, a town on the N side
of Appomatox river, in Prince Ed-
ward county, Virginia, 20 miles S W
of Cumberland, and 72 W by S of Rich-
mond the capital of the state. Here is a
post office, 210 miles from Washington.

Farnham, a town in Surry, with a
market on Thursday. It has a castle,
situated on an eminence, where the bi-
shop of Winchester usually resides.
It is one of the greatest wheat mar-
kets in England. It is famous for hops,
of which there are many plantations
round the town. It is seated on the
Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and
39 W S W of London. Lon. 0 46 W,
lat. 51 16 N.

Farnham, a post town in Richmond,
Virginia, distant 159 miles S from the
city of Washington.

Farn Islands, two groups of little
islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying
opposite to Bamborough castle in Nor-
thumberland. At low water the points
of several others are visible besides
the 17 just mentioned. The largest
or House island is about one mile in
compass, and has a fort and lighthouse.
It contains about six or seven acres of

F A Y

rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

Faro, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles S W of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farringdon, a town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Faristan, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Kuisistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

Fartack, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

Favagnana, a small island, 15 miles in compass, on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenburg*, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles E of Maestricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Foyal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Biazon, 10 miles W of Grasse. Lon. 6 44 E lat. 43 53 N.

Fayette, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, with 532 inhabitants. The post office 677 miles from Washington.

Fayette, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the E by Bourbon county, and on the S W by the river Kentucky. Lexington is the capital.

Fayette, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790,

F E L

it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Union is the capital.

Fayetteville, the principal town of Cumberland county, North Carolina; situated on the W side of the N W branch of Cape Fear river, about 60 miles S of Raleigh, and 80 N W of Wilmington.

Fe, Santa, the capital of New Mexico in North America, and the see of a bishop. It is a rich and well built city, situate on the N river. Lon. 108 48 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Fe, the capital of the province of the same name in Terra Firma, in South America, situated on the river St. Martha, 212 miles S of Carthagena, and subject to Spain. Lat. 7 18 N, lon. 76 49 W.

Fe, Santa, a small place of Granada in Spain, situated on the Xenil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic, when he besieged Granada, from which it is only ten miles. Lat. 37 26 N, lon. 3 47 W.

Fe, Santa-de-Bagota, the capital of New Granada in Terra Firma, in South America, situated at the foot of mount Bagota, in a very fertile country; is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the governor and the supreme courts. It lies 218 miles S of Pampe-luna. Lat. 4 15 N, lon. 73 14 W.

Fear, Cape, a cape of North Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Fry's g Pan.

Fear, Cape River, a river in North Carolina, which opens into the sea at Cape Fear, in about lat. 33 45. In ascending it you pass Brunswick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. The river then divides into N E and N W branches, and affords the best navigation in North Carolina.

Fecamp, an ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is 24 miles N E of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Feldkirche, a trading town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Felicula, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of Lipari.

3,335 inhabitants. Union

the principal town of county, North Carolina; on the W side of the N W of the Fear river, about 60 N of Raleigh, and 80 N W of

the capital of New Mexico, and the see of a bishopric, rich and well built city, on the N river. Lon. 108 48 N.

capital of the province of the Terra Firma, in South America, situated on the river St. Charles, 5 miles S of Carthagena, and 10 miles to Spain. Lat. 7 18 N.

a small place of Granada situated on the Xemil, but a city by Ferdinand the first he besieged Granada, it is only ten miles. Lat. 3 47 W.

de-Bagota, the capital of a province in Terra Firma, in South America, situated at the foot of mount Xemil, a very fertile country; its bishopric, and the seat of the governor and the supreme court, 218 miles S of Pampeba, 15 N, lon. 73 14 W.

a cape of North Carolina, for a dangerous shoal, called the Fry's Pan.

River, a river in North Carolina, which opens into the sea at the mouth about lat. 33 45. In autumn pass Brunswick on the right, and Wilmington on the left, then divides into NE and N, and affords the best navigation.

an ancient seaport of France, situated on the Lower Seine and the mouth of Normandy. It had a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its wealth and great privileges.

is one of the largest in the world, its camp is 24 miles N E of Hamme. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 49 37 N. It is a trading town of Germany, and the capital of a county of the same name. It is situated on the river Rhine, near its entrance into the North Sea, 10 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 7 47 10 N.

one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of

Felix, St. an island in the South Pacific Ocean, N N W of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 86° W, lat. 26° S.

Fellein, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

Fellen, a town in the Russian government of Riga, seated on a river of the same name, 62 miles S E of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

Feltri, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asona, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

Femeren, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Holstein.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons and 75 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or *Fiorento*, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 miles S E of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Ferette, a town of Alsace, in Germany, 49 miles S of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the

E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent four members to the Irish parliament. Iniskilling is the capital.

Fermo, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles S E of Macerata. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernando, Noronha, an island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side; and on the other is encompassed by a strong wall and deep broad ditches full of water, as well as by a good citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificent castle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the least ornament of Ferrara. It is quite surrounded with water; and the arsenal, which is near it, deserves the observation of travellers. Over against the palace is the duke's garden; with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, because all the stones are cut diamond fashion. Ferrara had formerly a considerable trade; but it is now almost deserted, being very poor, insomuch that there is hardly a person to be seen in the streets. The country about it is so marshy, that a shower or two of rain renders the roads impassable. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796. It is 24 miles N E of Bologna, 38 N W of Ravenna, 70 N by W of Florence, and 190 N of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Ferrara, the dutchy of; a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the N by the state of Venice, on the W by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bolognese and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. It is 50 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coast; but grows narrower and narrower towards the

Mantuan. This country is almost surrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great morass of Comachia, which has a bad effect on the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulse and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fish. Ferrara is the capital town; besides which there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Beltriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Ficherola.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basianto, 25 miles S W of Matera. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was lately fixed in most maps. It is a dry and barren spot, affording no water except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which distils waters from its leaves in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferro, Faro, or Feroe Islands, a cluster of little islands, lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61° and 63° N lat. and between 5° and 8° W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain arising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are very steep, and most of them faced with most tremendous precipices. The surface of the mountains consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; for barley, the only corn sown here, yields about 20 for one; and the grass affords abundant pasture for sheep. The exports are, salted mutton, and tallow, goose-quills, feathers, and eider-down, and by the industry of the inhabitants, knit woolen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. No trees beyond the size of juniper or stunted willows will grow here; nor are any wild quadrupeds to be met with except rats or mice, originally escaped from the shipping. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks; and the taking of them furnishes a very perilous employment to the natives. Among the numerous whirlpools of these seas, that of Suderoc, near the island of the same name, is the most noted. It is occasioned by a crater 61

fathoms in depth in the centre, and from 30 to 55 on the sides. The water forms four fierce circulations. 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 will venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Ferrol, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 90 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ferrie-Alais, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Ferte-Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Huise, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Feversham, a seaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; and has several gunpowder mills in its neighbourhood. The London markets are supplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the best oysters for stewing. It is a populous flourishing place, consisting chiefly of two long broad streets, with a market-house in the centre. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen; and here James II. attempted to embark, but was stopped by the populace. Feversham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Fuers, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 miles S W of Lyons.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies; but it is po-

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pulous and fertile, producing citrons,
lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, ol-
ives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax,
cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance.
The inhabitants breed camels, beeves,
sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

Fez, the capital of the kingdom of
Fez, and one of the largest cities in
Africa. It is composed of three towns,
called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New
Fez. Old Fez is the most considera-
ble, and contains about 80,000 inhabi-
tants. The palaces are magnificent,
and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which
are very considerable, adorned with
marble pillars and other ornaments.
The houses are built of brick or stone,
and adorned with mosaic work; those
of brick are ornamented with glazing
and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the
wood-work and ceilings are carved,
painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat,
and they sleep thereon in the summer.
There is a court to every house, in
which are square marble basons. Here
are two colleges for students, finely
built of marble and adorned with paint-
ings; one of these has 100 rooms, and
the sides are adorned with marble pil-
lars of various colours, whose capitals
are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold,
azure, and purple. Here are many
hospitals, and above 100 public baths,
many of which are stately structures.
All the trades live in a separate part of
the city; and the exchange, full of all
sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as
a small town. The gardens are beauti-
ful, and full of all kinds of fragrant
flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in
general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise.
The inhabitants are clothed like the
Turks: the ladies dress is very expen-
sive in the winter; but in the summer,
they wear nothing but a shift. Fez is
the centre of the trade of this empire;
and hence caravans go to Mecca, car-
rying ready-made garments, Cordovan
leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich
feathers, for which they bring in re-
turn silks, muslins, and drugs. Other
caravans go to Tumbuctoo, and the
river Niger: one of which consists of
20,000 men. They travel over such dry
barren deserts, that every other camel
carries water. Their commodities are
salt, cowries, wrought silk, British
cloth, and the woollen manufactures
of Barbary. Here are a great number
of Jews, who have handsome syna-
gogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants

F E Z

are Moors, of a tawny complexion.
Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and
250 N E of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W,
lat. 33 40 N.

Fezzan, a kingdom of Africa, bound-
ed on the N by Tripoli, on the E by de-
serts that divide it from Egypt, on the
S by Bornou, and on the W by the de-
serts of Zahara, lying between 25 and
30° N lat. It is an extensive plain, en-
compassed by mountains, except to the
W; and to the influence of these
heights it may be owing, that here, as
well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ev-
er known. Though the character of
the surface (which, in general, is a light
sand) and the want of rain, may seem
to announce sterility, yet the springs
are so abundant, that few of the re-
gions in the N of Africa exhibit a rich-
er vegetation. From wells of eight or
10 feet deep, with several of which
every garden and field is furnished, the
husbandman waters the natural or arti-
ficial productions of his land; among
which are the date tree, the olive,
lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian
corn, and barley, wheat, pumpions or
calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions,
and garlic. Among the tame animals
are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a
species of the domestic fowl of Europe.
The wild animals are the ostrich, and
antelopes of various kinds; one of which
is called the huaddee, and is celebrated
for the singular address with which,
when chased by the hunters, amid its
craggy heights, it plunges from the
precipice, and lighting on its hams,
without danger of pursuit, continues
till evening in the vale below. The
heat of the climate from April to No-
vember, is so intense, that from nine in
the morning to sunset, the streets are
frequented by the labouring people o-
nly; and, even in the houses, respira-
tion would be difficult, but for the ex-
pedient of wetting the rooms: from
May to the end of August, when the
wind is usually from the S. E to the
S W, the heat is often such as to
threaten instant suffocation; but if
it change to the W or N W, a reviving
freshness immediately succeeds. But
nature and custom have formed their
constitution to such high degrees of
heat, that any approach to the common
temperament of Europe entirely de-
stroys their comfort. A multitude of
noxious animals infest the country;
adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads,

are the constant inhabitants of the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with musquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds: for, though they also contain the merchants, artificers, ministers of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad; and their skin emitting a very fetid effluvia: they are tall, and well-shaped; but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the shereef (or governor) and the lowest plebian, the rich, and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzanner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon; if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchic; but its powers are administered with such regard to the happiness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

Fianona, a town of Venetian Istria,

seated on the gulf of Carnaro, 17 miles N of Pola.

Fiascone, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles N W of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ficherulolo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Fieranzuolo, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles S E of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Fiesoli, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles N E of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Fifehire, a county of Scotland. It is a fine peninsula, inclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E by the British or German ocean; on the S by the Frith of Forth; on the W by the Ochill-hills, Kinross and Perthshire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 miles long from N E to S W, and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is the most level. The N and S parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for pasture. It has plenty of black cattle and sheep, whose wool, is much esteemed. On the S are coal pits, and much salt is made; and it produces crystals of various colours, freestone and lead. It has several mineral waters, viz. Kinghorn, Ballgrigy, &c. The principal rivers are the Leven, and the Eden, which abound with salmon, &c. The coast is well planted with little towns that are nurseries for seamen: and the sea produces great quantities of herrings, &c. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town.

Figari, a seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles W N W of Bonifacio.

Figeac, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 58 E, lat. 44 32 N.

Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and

F L E

considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles S W of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Fiume, or St. Veit, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle and a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulf of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is 60 miles in length and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hainault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. Flanders is perfectly champaign, with not a rising ground in it, and watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief commodities are fine lacc, linen and tapestry.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of N America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

Flavigni, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Fleche, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 52 N.

Flees, a river in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, skreened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges

F L I

of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flemington, a small town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 14 miles from the river Delaware, eastward, and 25 W of New Brunswick. It has a post office, and possesses a considerable retail trade.

Flensburg, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 miles N W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Fleurus, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is 6 miles N E of Charleroy.

Fleury, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Flie, or Vlieland, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

Flint, a town in Flintshire which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II. was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterwards Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 N W of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Flintshire, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length, and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and N E by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the N W by the Irish sea; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and S W from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds; in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes, with 32,400 inhabitants. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint; and pays one part of the land

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tax. The air is cold, but healthful. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat and plenty of rye. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef. The mountains are well stored with lead, coal, and mill stones. This county also produces good butter, cheese and honey.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle on an eminence; and near it is a water-fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Florence, the capital of the dutchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities in Italy. It is surrounded on all sides but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty mountains called the Appennines. Towards Pisa, there is a vast plain of 40 miles in length; which is so filled with villages and pleasure-houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste; and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones, hinged so as to prevent the horse from sliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. That called the *Ponte della Trivita*, which is uncommonly elegant, is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful statues representing the Seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs by far the finest. Every corner of this beautiful city is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary, and architecture. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces are adorned with a great number of statues: some of them by the best modern masters, Michael, Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, and others. Some of the Florentine merchants formerly

were men of vast wealth, and lived in a most magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. The man was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the sovereigns. The gardens belonging to this palace are on the declivity of an eminence. On the summit there is a kind of fort called Belvedere. From this and from some of the higher walks, you have a complete view of the city of Florence, and the beautiful vale of Arno, in the middle of which it stands. This palace has been enlarged since it was purchased from the ruined family of Pitti. The furniture is rich and curious, particularly some tables of Florentine work, which are much admired. The most precious ornaments, however, are the paintings. The walls of what is called the Imperial Chamber, are painted in fresco, by various painters; the subjects are allegorical, and in honour of Lorenzo of Medicis distinguished by the name of the Magnificent. The famous gallery attracts every stranger. One of the most interesting parts of it in the eyes of many, is the series of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Gallienus, with a considerable number of their empresses arranged opposite to them. This series is almost complete; but wherever the bust of an emperor is wanting, the place is filled up by that of some other distinguished Roman. The celebrated Venus of Medicis, is thought to be the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stands in a room called the Tribunal. The inscription on its base mentions its being made by Cleomenes an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and surrounded by other master-pieces of sculpture, some of which are said to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek masters. In the same room are many valuable curiosities, besides a collection of admirable pictures by the best masters. There are various other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as, the Cabinet of Arts, of Astronomy, of Natural History, of Medals, of Porcelain, of Antiquities; the Saloon of the Hermaphrodite, so called

from a statue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borghese village at Rome, though the excellence of the execution is disgraced by the vileness of the subject; and the Gallery of Portraits, which contains the portraits of the most eminent painters (all executed by themselves) who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries. Our limits will not admit of a detail of the hundredth part of the curiosities and buildings of Florence. We must however omit mentioning the chapel of St. Lorenzo, as being perhaps the finest and most expensive edification that ever was reared for the dead; it is encrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and a university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 miles W S W of Angers. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 47 24 N.

Florentin, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 miles N E of Auxerre, and 80 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Siennese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Florida, a country of North America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Mississippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced: the banks of the rivers

which water the Floridas are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while 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, produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable in a peculiar manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

Florida, a post town in Orange county, New York, about 60 miles N W of the city of New York, on the post road to Albany.

Flotz, a town of Walachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

Flour, St. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in knives, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S of Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Flowden, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV. was killed together with the flower of his nobility.

Flushing, a strong and considerable seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcherin, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Elisabeth as a security for the money she advanced. It was taken by the French in January 1795, and is four miles S W of Middleburg. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Fochabers, a town in Banffshire, seated on a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleasure-grounds, and the adjacent hills are crowned with fir and other trees. In the town, many girls are employed in spinning, and in the manufacture of

sewing thread, under the patronage of the dutchess. It is 48 miles N W of Aberdeen.

Fo-chan, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village because it has no walls nor a presiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houses and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

Fochia Nooa, a town of Natolia, on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

Fodgia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.

Fogaras, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles N E of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Foglia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Fogo. See *Fuego*.

Fohr, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Foia, an ancient town of Natolia on the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a strong castle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

Foix, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills, which metal is a considerable object of commerce. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tehe-kiang, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. It is commodiously seated for navigation and commerce, part of it bordering on the sea, in which they catch large quantities of fish, which they send salted to other parts of the empire. Its shores are very uneven, by reason of the number and variety of its bays. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever

prevail here. The mountains are almost every where disposed into a kind of amphitheatres, by the labour of the inhabitants, with terraces placed one above another. The fields are watered with rivulets and springs, which issue out of the mountains, and which the husbandmen conduct in such a manner as to overflow the fields of rice when they please, because it thrives best in watery ground. They make use of pipes of bamboo for this purpose. They have all commodities in common with the rest of China; but more particularly musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen-cloth, calico, iron, and all sorts of utensils wrought to the greatest perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. It contains nine cities of the first, and sixty of the third class.

Foligni, an episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk manufactures, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Folktone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is seated on the English Channel, eight miles S W of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Fondi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles N W of Capua, and 50 S E of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Fong-taiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles S W of Peking.

Fong-yang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It encloses within its walls several fertile little hills, and its jurisdiction is very extensive, as it comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is 70 miles N E of Nanking.

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Fontainebleau, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the isle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, where the kings of France used to lodge, when hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I and each successive king added something to it; insomuch that it was one of the finest pleasure-houses in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Fontaine L'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charle-roy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Fontarabia, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It surrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles S W of Bayonne, and 63 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenai, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought, in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which the Germans were defeated with the loss of 100,000 men. It is 20 miles S E of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Fontenai-le-Comte, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of Austrian Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles S W of Tournay.

Fontevault, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in history, was among the first nuns

that entered this abbey. It is nine miles S E of Saumur, and 160 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 0 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Forcalquier, an ancient town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 miles N E of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Forchain, a strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is seated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Avon, 20 miles W S W of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Fordun, a small village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

Fordwich, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles N E of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

Foreland, North, a promontory which is the N E point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Nase, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a sea-mark.

Foreland, South, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentish coast, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

Forest-Towns, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swisserland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

Forez, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams,

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and has several mines of coal and iron.
It is now included, with the Lyonois,
in the department of Rhone and Loire.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, and
capital of the county of the same name.
It stands on the valley of Strathmore
that runs from Perth N E to the sea.
It is an ancient place, and here are the
ruins of a palace built by Malcolm
Canmore. The lake of Forfar, stretch-
ing two miles in length from E to W,
and half a mile in breadth, covers the
palace on the N. This lake abounds
with trout, pike, perch, and eel. Of
late years it has been greatly reduced
by draining; to which the immense
quantity of fine marle at the bottom is
the principal inducement. Forfar is a
fine flourishing place, and its inhabi-
tants are doubled within these 30
years; the houses have also increased
in proportion besides being greatly im-
proved. The church has been rebuilt
in an elegant and extensive plan, calcu-
lated to contain 2,000 hearers. Its
principal manufacture is osnaburghs,
and it is 20 miles W of Montrose. Lon.
2 34 W, lat. 56 35 N.

Forfarshire. See *Angushire*.

Forges, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine and late pro-
vince of Normandy, remarkable for its
mineral waters. It is 60 miles N W
of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Forli, an ancient town of Romagna,
capital of a territory of the same name,
with a bishop's see. The public struc-
tures are very handsome, and it is seat-
ed in a fertile and healthy country, 10
miles S E of Faenza, and 40 N E of
Florence. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Formosa, an island in the Chinese
Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying be-
tween 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and
25° N lat. It is subject to the Chinese,
who, notwithstanding its proximity,
did not know of its existence till the
year 1430. It is about 85 leagues in
length, and 25 broad; and a chain of
mountains running from N to S, divides
it into two parts, the E and W. The
Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the
W part, in 1634. They were driven
thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate,
who made himself master of all the W
part, which in 1682, submitted to the
emperor of China. This island presents
extensive and fertile plains, watered by
a great number of rivulets that fall
from the E mountains. Its air is pure
and wholesome; and it produces abun-

FOR

dance of corn and rice, and the greater
part of other grains. Most of the In-
dian fruits, many of those of Europe,
tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and
cinnamon, are found here. The inha-
bitants rear a great number of oxen,
which they use for riding, from a want
of horses. They accustom them early
to that kind of service, and, by daily
exercise, train them to go as well as
the best horses. These oxen are fur-
nished with a bridle, saddle, and crup-
per. A Chinese looks as proud, when
mounted in this manner, as if he were
carried by the finest Barbary courser.
Wholesome water is the only thing
wanting in Formosa. It is very extra-
ordinary that every kind of water in it
is a deadly poison to strangers, for
which no remedy has yet been found.
On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island
was overwhelmed, and almost desola-
ted, by a furious hurricane and dread-
ful inundation of the sea, supposed to
have been occasioned by an earthquake.
Tai-quang is the capital.

Forres, a town in Murrayshire, seat-
ed on an eminence, close to a rivulet,
it is a small well built town pleasantly
situated, two miles to the E of the riv-
er Fndhorn. A little to the N E near
the road, is a remarkable column, call-
ed King Seven's or Sweno's Stone,
above 20 feet high, and three broad,
covered on both sides by antique sculp-
ture. It is supposed to have been
erected in memory of a victory obtain-
ed over the Danes, in 1008, before their
final retreat from Scotland. Forres
manufactures some linen and sewing
thread, and is 15 miles W of Elgin.

Fort Ann, a small post town, of Wash-
ington county, New-York; at the dis-
tance of 10 miles N W of Fort Edward,
and 459 from Washington.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Is-
lands, 65 miles in length, and of
a very irregular breadth, consisting of
two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12
miles in breadth. It produces plenty
of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats.
Lon. 14 26 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Fort Edward, (formerly a considera-
ble British fortress) now a post town of
Washington county, New-York; situ-
ated on the E side of Hudson river, 50
miles N of Albany.

Fort George, a town in Washington
county, New-York; on the S W cor-
ner of lake George. Here is a post-of-
fice 465 miles from Washington.

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Forth, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lomond hills, and running from E to W, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain. Between Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds in a most beautiful and surprising manner; so that, though it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water, between those two places. Below Alloa the river expands itself to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife, till at Queen's-ferry it is contracted by promontories shooting into it from both coasts; so that, from being four or five, there it is not above two miles broad. At the mouth of it, from North Berwick to Fifeness, it is full five leagues broad; having the little island of May in the middle of it, and to the W of this the rocky island of Bass; notwithstanding which, the largest fleet may enter and sail up it many miles with the utmost facility and in the greatest safety. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal 35 miles in length.

Fort Wilkinson, a post town in Hancock county, Georgia; situated on the river Appalachi, 30 miles W of Georgetown.

Fortrose, a borough in Ross-shire, situate on the frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Inverness.

Fossano, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Stura, 10 miles N E of Coni, and 27 S E of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles S W of Pesaro, and 12 S E of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Fotheringay, a town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III. was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

Foue, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetta, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 31 12 N.

Fougeres, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an an-

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cient castle. It is seated on the Carnon, 25 miles N E of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Foulsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles N W of Norwich, and 111 N E of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See *Waldstetter Sea*.

Fourneux Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

Fourness, in Loynsdale Lancashire, is a tract, between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-Sands which runs N parallel with the W sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and on the S runs out into the sea as a promontory. This whole tract, except on the coast, rises in hills and vast piles of rocks called Forness-Fells. In these mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine durable blue slate to cover buildings with, which are made use of in many other parts of the kingdom. The low or plain part of Fourness, produces all sorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore.

Fou-scheou-fou, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroys, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles N E of Canton.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is a populous place extending above one mile on the E side of a river of its own name, and has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It sends two members to parliament and is governed by a mayor. It is 32 miles S W of Launcester, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fowey, a river in Cornwall, which rises in the N E part, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel, at Fowey.

Fowlness, an island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the

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a group of islands in the

Northern Archipelago. They are 16
in number, and are situate between the
E coast of Kamtschatka and the W
coast of America, between 52 and 55°
N lat. Each island has a particular
name; but this general name is given
to the whole group, on account of the
great number of black, gray, and red
foxes with which they abound. The
dress of the inhabitants consists of a
cap, and a fur coat that reaches down
to the knee: some of them wear com-
mon caps of a party-coloured bird-skin,
upon which they leave part of the
wings and tail. On the forepart of
their hunting and fishing caps, they
place a small board, like a skreen, a-
dorned with the jawbones of seabears,
and ornamented with glass beads,
which they receive in barter from the
Russians. At their festivals and dancing
parties they use a much more
shewy sort of caps. They feed upon
the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and
generally eat it raw; but when they
dress their food, they place it in a hol-
low stone, they then cover it with ano-
ther, and close the interstices with
lime or clay; they next lay it horizon-
tally on two stones, and light a fire under
it. The provision intended for keep-
ing, is dried without salt in the open
air. Their weapons are bows, arrows,
and darts; and for defence, they use
wooden shields. The most perfect
equality reigns among them; they
have neither chiefs nor superiors, nei-
ther laws nor punishments. They live
together in families, and societies of se-
veral families united, which form what
they call, a race, who, in case of attack
or defence, mutually aid each other. The
inhabitants of the same island always
pretend to be of the same race, and
each one looks upon his island as a
possession, the property of which is
common to all individuals of the same
society. Feasts are very common a-
mong them, and, more particularly,
when the inhabitants of one island are
visited by those of another. The men
of the village meet their guests, beat-
ing drums, and preceded by the wo-
men, who sing and dance: at the con-
clusion of the dance, the hosts serve up
their best provisions, and invite their
guests to partake of the feast. They
feed their children, when very young,
with the coarsest flesh, and for the
most part raw. If an infant cries, the
mother immediately carries it to the

sea-side, and whether it be summer or
winter, holds it naked in the water till
it is quiet. This is so far from doing
the children any harm, that it hardens
them against the cold; and they ac-
cordingly go barefooted through the
winter, without the least inconveni-
ence. They seldom heat their dwell-
ings; but when they would warm
themselves, they light a bundle of hay,
and stand over it; or they set fire to
train-oil, which they pour into a hollow
stone. They have a good share of plain
natural sense, but are rather slow of un-
derstanding. They seem cold and in-
different in most of their actions; but
let an injury, or even a mere suspicion,
rouse them from this phlegmatic state,
and they become furious and inflexible,
taking the most violent revenge, with-
out any regard to the consequences.
The least affliction prompts them to
suicide; the apprehension of even an
uncertain event often leads them to
despair; and they put an end to their
days with great apparent insensibility.
The Russians call these islands the
Lyssie Ostrova.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Arragon,
with a castle. It is strong by situa-
tion, having the river Cinca, before it,
whose high banks are difficult of ac-
cess, and at its back a hill, which cannot
easily be approached with large cannon.
The gardens produce herbs and saf-
fron, but the parts about it are moun-
tainous and barren. Alphonso VII.
king of Arragon, was killed here by
the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged
this town. It is 46 miles E of Sara-
gossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Framlingham, a town in Suffolk
with a market on Saturday. It is seat-
ed near the head of a rivulet, and has
the remains of a castle said to have
been built in the time of the Saxon
heptarchy. To this castle the princess
Mary (afterwards Mary I.) retired,
when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed
queen. Here is a stately church, in
which are the monuments of some no-
ble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury,
and 87 N E of London. Lon. 1 26 E,
lat. 52 25 N.

Frampton, a town in Dorsetshire,
with a market on Thursday, seated
on the Frome, 12 miles N W of Wey-
mouth, and 126 W by S of London.
Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 50 45 N.

France, a country of Europe, bound-
ed on the N by the English channel and

the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Swisserland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and divided into several military governments, or provinces. These were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevasidan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouerdne, Rousillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. All these provinces were divided into districts, which had their particular names. The air of France is said to be peculiarly mild and wholesome. The soil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in summer entirely consumes the verdure; and these parched spots are scarce found capable of producing rye and chesnuts sufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It must be owned, however, that agriculture was never well understood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land side are the high ridges called the Alps, which separate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and mount Jura which separates it from Swisserland. Besides these, there are the Cevennes, in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N and N W; its course including the windings, not less than 500 miles. The Rhone flows

through the country in a S W direction, and then running due S falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N E communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louia XIV. The Seine, the Some, Somme, Moselle, Var and Adour, are all considerable streams, which are of great service to the inland commerce of the country; and this is still further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 16 years of being completed, and is carried through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a mountain. It was intended for a communication between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more speedy passage for the French fleet; but did not answer the purpose. The greatest part of the fuel used by the inhabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the northern parts is scarce, which proves very distressing to the people. In other places, however, there are large forests, particularly those of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alsace there are mines of silver and copper, but too expensive to be brought; but there are mines of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewise met with in some provinces; there are several quarries of excellent stone, and a kind of a gem named the Tquoise is met with in Languedoc. Salt is made in great quantity in the island of Rhee, and at Rochefort, and in the southern parts of the Kingdoms, where they employ the heat of the sun successfully for the purpose of evaporating the sea water; but in general the commodity is scarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country; the vines being the greatest care of the inhabitants, and next to these the cultivation of garden vegetables for soups and sallads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their skill in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this respect to the British. The animals are the same with those of Britain, wolves only excepted, which in some places are very numerous and very dangerous. The French breed of cattle of all kinds is much inferior to that of England, the wool of the sheep

country in a S W direction running due S falls into anean. The Garonne between the Pyrenean mountains, and communicates with the sea, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Rhine, Moselle, Var and other considerable streams, do great service to the industry of the country; and their augmented by the use of artificial canals which facilitate communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That was 16 years of being carried through an 100 miles over hills and one place thro' a mountain intended for a communication on the ocean and Mediterranean afford a more speedy passage for the french fleet; but did not afford any great service. The greatest use of wood; which in the north is scarce, which proves a great advantage to the people. In the south however, there are large quantities of wood, particularly those of Orleans, an extent of 14,000 acres. There are mines of silver and iron, but too expensive to be worked. There are mines of various kinds in other parts, and coal is abundant in some provinces; several quarries of excellent marble, and a kind of a gem named the topaz met with in Languedoc. There is a great quantity in the south, and at Rochefort, and in other parts of the kingdom, employ the heat of the sun for the purpose of evaporating sea water; but in general salt is scarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is a great quantity of wine made in this country being the greatest care of the farmers, and next to these are the gardens, vegetables and salads. Formerly they were celebrated for their skill in the art of gardening, but they are now much inferior to the British. The same with those of the French, which are very numerous and of various kinds. The French breed of sheep is much inferior to that of the British, the wool of the sheep

is less fine, and the sea coasts are not so well supplied with fish. Such was the situation of France in the year 1789, when the revolution commenced, since which time it has been in such an unsettled state, as renders it impossible to give a true representation of the state of that country. It cannot be imagined that we can here minutely trace the progress of the French revolution. For a particular history of the events of that period, we must refer to more copious histories. On account of the deranged state of the finances Louis XVI. was induced to convocate an assembly of the notables, and afterwards the states general, which had not assembled since 1614. These consisted of the nobility, clergy, and the third estate or the commons, who were all mingled in one assembly. In the mean time it was reported that Paris was surrounded by an armed force. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastille was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states general on the fifth of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited astonishment, and since that period even terror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. From that moment, from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most limited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system, and, confiscating the possessions of the clergy, rendered them dependant for support, on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and all the monasteries were suppressed. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmost circumspection. From this

irksome situation he attempted to escape in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the princess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. But it was impossible that the king could long submit to the insults, which as they were not punished, seemed to be sanctioned by the national assembly. Some of their decrees which were quite contrary to the spirit of the New Constitution he refused to sanction. This refusal concurring with other circumstances excited the most violent tumults among the profligate populace of Paris. Innumerable libels issued from the press, full of the most malicious and absurd calumnies against the king, queen and the royal family, whom the Jacobin faction endeavoured by the vilest arts to render odious to the people. At last in August 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Tuilleries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family was conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. Between the prison and the grave of a deposed sovereign, the distance, it has been observed, is not very remote. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of liberty and equality. In December following, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accusers, prosecutors, and judges,

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condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in pursuance of their sentence, was publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty, not to say the impolicy, of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic had to contend with the principal powers of Europe. After the murder of the king, France became a prey to the most afflicting calamities. The people either enslaved by bloody tyrants or oppressed by a lawless mob, harassed by proscriptions, arbitrary imprisonment, massacres, confiscations, submitted patiently to every new oppression, the nobility, clergy and men of landed property, being robbed of their estates, have been either brought to the scaffold; or been obliged to seek safety in poverty and in exile. The country has been wasted by the fury of contending factions; its fertile plains and populous cities desolated by civil war and polluted with blood. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, and the whole of Holland. In Spain, Italy, and Germany, they had made such progress as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their armies which fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, were recruited by despotic requisitions. The campaign of 1796 was carried on with various success. In September they met with a reverse of fortune, and were driven from almost all their newly acquired dominions. The army under Bonaparte were more successful; they defeated the Imperialists in several obstinate engagements; took Mantua, and threatened the Imperial capital itself. The emperor was therefore induced to commence a

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negotiation for peace. Rastadt was the place appointed for a congress of deputies from the states of Germany. During this negotiation the French employed themselves in executing other ambitious enterprises. Under pretence of an insult offered to their ambassador at Rome, they declared war against the Pope, whose capital they took and plundered, and whose government they overturned. They likewise obtained possession of Mentz, blockaded Ehrenbretztein, and forced that important fortress to surrender. Intent upon plans of aggrandizement they sent a formidable fleet and army to Egypt, who overran that country with uninterrupted success till their progress was stopped at St. John D'Acre by the gallant efforts of Sir Sidney Smith. The emperor having now formed alliance with the emperor of Russia determined to submit no longer to the injuries and insults of the French. Hostilities were accordingly commenced, when the French gained some advantages. They were, however, under general Jourdan completely defeated by the archduke Charles, and forced to recross the Rhine. The Austrians in Italy were afterwards joined by the Russians under Suwarrow. The French were vanquished in repeated engagements, and were finally driven out of Italy. The emperor of Russia has since withdrawn from the confederacy, and the campaign of 1800 has terminated unfavourably for the allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. The internal government is at present directed by Bonaparte, who rules with despotic sway. How long the tyrant will remain in his present insecure situation is a question difficult to determine, and indeed foreign to this work. The geographical division of the country, however, requires to be noticed. By the first legislative assembly France was divided into departments, and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the constitution of 1795, are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers,

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ce. Rastadt was for a congress of states of Germany. At the conclusion the French were in executing enterprises. Under the emperor's offer to their emperor, they declared war, whose capital was plundered, and whose emperor was overturned. They were the possession of Mentz, Metz, and forced the emperor to surrender. The emperor's aggrandizement of his army and navy was such that country after country fell under his power. At St. John's efforts of Sir John's emperor having been with the emperor refused to submit to his insults of the emperor were accordingly the French gained. They were, however, completely defeated by Duke Charles, and the emperor's Rhine. The emperor afterwards joined under Suwarrow, and was vanquished in retreat, and were finally expelled. The emperor of Austria was withdrawn from the campaign of 1800 unfavourably for the emperor's battle of Marengo. The emperor is at present the emperor's rule with the emperor's long tyrant's present insecurity of the emperor's foreign to the emperor's division of the emperor's, requires to be the emperor's first legislative assembly as divided into departments to districts, cantons, and parishes. The names of the emperor's constitution of the emperor's, Allier, Alps, Ardèche, Ariège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Charente, Charolais, Cote d'Or, Creuse, Dordogne, Eure and Loire, Gironne Upper, Gers,

Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Isle and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Bouches du Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres les deux, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishoprics or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. The population of France was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. By an estimate of Mr. Neckar, which has been very much questioned, it amounted to 25,000,000. Since the revolution, on a moderate calculation, no less than 400,000 have perished by massacre or by war, which occasions a considerable diminution in the population of that country. Paris is the metropolis.

France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now comprehends the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the S E shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Fort Louis, and are

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strongly fortified; the town is large and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

Franckfort on the Maine, an ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire, and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Franckfort under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken during the present war, the last time by the Austrians in September 1796. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles N E of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Franckfort on the Oder, a flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university. It is 45 miles S E of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Franche Comte, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, on the E by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Brease. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchenont, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles S E of Liege.

Franciade. See *Denys, St.*

Francistown, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 15 miles N W of Amherst, and about 85 W of Portsmouth, with 1400 inhabitants.

Francis, Cape, a fine town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful

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commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

Franker, or *Franker*, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Frankendal, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the allies in 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Frankenstein, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles N W of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Frankfort, a handsome post town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N E of the city. This has been a favorite retreat of the citizens, whenever Philadelphia has been visited with the yellow fever, and has experienced a considerable increase as well as improvement in its buildings from this cause.

Frankfort, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot river, a few miles above the head of Penobscot Bay.

Frankfort, a town in Virginia, the capital of Pendleton county, situated at the foot of the Allegheny mountain, 55 miles N of Bath, on the S branch of the river Potowmac; here is a post office.

Frankfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, situated in Franklin county, on the N side of the river Kentucky. Here is a post office; and the inhabitants are estimated at 800.

Franklin, a county of Pennsylvania, 30 miles long and 24 broad. The inhabitants in 1790 were computed at 15,665. Chambersburg is the capital.

Franklin, a post town of Pendleton county, Virginia, 191 miles W from the city of Washington.

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Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and was the place, where since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Fraustadt, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles N W of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Frazersburgh, a small town in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is seated close by a promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse, 40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N.

Fredenburgh, a town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Frederica, a town of the United States, in St. Simon's island, on the coast of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

Frederica, a village (with a post office, in Kent county, Delaware) containing 250 inhabitants.

Frederica, a post town on St. Simons island, state of Georgia; situated at the mouth of Alatamaha river. Here Gen. Ogelthorpe planted a colony of Highlanders, and erected a fort in the year 1736; for which purpose the British parliament granted an aid of 10,000*l.* sterling.

Fredericsburg, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles N W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 52 N.

Fredericksburg, a post town in Spottsylvania county, Virginia; seated on the S side of the river Rappahannoc, 66 miles N W of Richmond, and 62 S W of Washington.

Fredericsburg, a Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 miles W S W of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Frederickshall, or *Fredericksstadt*, a sea port of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. It is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. This town is 51 miles

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town of Switzerland, Thurgau. It is seated on the Rhodanus, and was the place, where the deputies of the Swiss made their general diet. Lon. 10 35 N.

town of Silesia, remarkable for the Swedes gained by the Swedes in 1706. It is 20 miles S W of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E,

a small town in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, with a fine bay. It is seated close to the sea, called Kinnaird's Head, and has a lighthouse, 40 miles S W of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W,

a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E,

town of the United States, on the island of St. Simon, on the coast of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat.

village (with a post office) in Delaware county, Delaware) contains about 100 inhabitants.

post town on St. Simons Island, Georgia; situated at the mouth of the Altamaha river. Here the Spaniards planted a colony of slaves, and erected a fort in the year 1733, for which purpose the British government granted an aid of £10,000.

a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the island of Hven, N W of Copenhagen. Lon. 55 52 N.

a post town in Spottsylvania county, Virginia; seated on the river Rappahannock, about 10 miles S W of Richmond, and 62 S W of Petersburg.

a Danish fort on the coast of Guinea, near Cape Mesurado, 2 miles W S W of Cape Mesurado. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N. It is called *Frederickstadt*, a sea fort, in the province of Agadez, on the extremity of the continent, at the mouth of the Niger, is the most regular port of Norway, containing about 1000 inhabitants, and is abundantly supplied. The harbor is commodious; but the trade is not so much as it was, from the different saw mills, which have brought an annual expence to the country. This town is 51 miles

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S E of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Fredericksham, a neatly built town of Russia in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the gulf Finland.

Frederickstadt, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles S W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Frederickstein, a strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town of Frederickshall, and has never been taken. It was besieged in 1718, by Charles XII. of Sweden, who was killed by a musket-shot.

Fredericktown, the principal town of Frederick county, Maryland, situated on Monocacy creek, about 42 miles W of Baltimore, 21 E by N of Harper's Ferry on the Potowmac, and 44 from Washington. This is a very thriving town, and contains 4500 inhabitants.

Fischel, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Freehold, a post town, and the capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey, with about 3500 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S W of Shrewsbury and 22 N E of Allentown.

Freeport, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated near the head of Casco Bay, about 17 miles N E of Portland.

Friesingen, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It surrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Frejus, a fortified town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of Agricola; and near it, some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles N E of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Frescati, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. In its neighbourhood are situate some of the most

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magnificent villas in Italy. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favorite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles S E of Romæ. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Freudenstadt, a strong town of Swabia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles S E of Strasburg. Lon. 21 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Freystadt, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Treschen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Frias, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 N W of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits and pastures.

Friburg, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides here, and in temporal by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built upon rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high; but the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above

the rock: and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles S W of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Briagaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It surrendered to the French in June 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisach, and 26 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenti, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles S E of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Friedberg, an imperial town of Germany, in Veteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles N E of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 23 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30 miles W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Friedberg, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1743.

Friding, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles N E of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Frieland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Fridlingen, a town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basle. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by capt. Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist

among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoo-we, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapace, and Lefouga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W, lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands convey an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from captain Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears nowhere in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, on a mountain. It is 36 miles S E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Friesland, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the same and Overijssel, which, also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German Ocean. It is bound-

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ater, on the E by the county of Olden-
burg, on the W by the provinces of
Groningen, and on the N by the sea,
being about 50 miles in length, and 30
in breadth. The country being level
and low, is obliged to be secured a-
gainst inundations by expensive dykes.
It is a very fertile country, and feeds a
great number of cattle; but it was
greatly damaged by an inundation in
1717, and the repair of the dykes cost
an immense sum. The principal towns
are Norden, Leer, Essena, Whitmunde,
and Aurick. Embden was an imperi-
al city, and the principal place in the
country; but now belongs also to the
king of Prussia, who bought it of the
Dutch.

Friesland, West, another name for
that part of Holland, called North Hol-
land. The states of Holland hence
take the title of the states of Holland
and West Friesland.

Finwalt, a town of Germany in the
margravate of Brandenburg, seated on
the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon.
14 10 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brasil,
in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41
31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frischah, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at
the mouth of the Vistula.

Fritzlar, a town of Germany, in the
landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles
S W of Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded
on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the
gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola
and the gulf of Triesto, and on the W
by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is
fertile in wine and fruits, and subject
partly to the Venetians, and partly to
Austria. Udina is the capital.

Frobisher's Straits, a little N of Cape
Farewell, and West Greenland, disco-
vered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon.
42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

Frodingham, a town in the E riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Thurs-
day, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of
London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with
a castle at the Wend, and a market on
Wednesday. It is seated near the
Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the high-
est in the county, 11 miles N E of
Chester, and 182 N N W of London.
Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Frome, or *Froom*, a river in Dorset-
shire, which comes from the S W part

of the county to Dorchester, and pro-
ceeding to Wareham empties itself in-
to the bay that forms the harbour of
Poole.

Frome, a river in Somersetshire,
which flows by the town of Frome, and
unites with the Avon at Bristol.

Frome, a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Wednesday. Their
chief manufacture is second cloths. It
is seated on the Frome, 12 miles S of
Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon.
2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Fronzac, a town of France in the de-
partment of Gironde and late province
of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne,
22 miles N E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16
W, lat. 45 4 N.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, 19 miles N E of Estremos.

Frontigniac, a town of France, in the
department of Herault and late province
of Languedoc, remarkable for its excel-
lent muscadine wines. It is seated on
Lake Maguieone, 14 miles S W of
Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Front Royal, a town in Frederick coun-
ty, Virginia, on the E side of Shenan-
doah river, near the Blue-Ridge moun-
tain, 20 miles S of Winchester, and 38
N of Culpepper. Here is a post-office.

Froyen, an island in the North Sea,
about 35 miles in circumference, and
situated near the coast of Norway.
Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 46 N.

Fruingen, a beautiful town of Swis-
serland, situated in the canton of Bern,
31 miles S E of Friburg.

Fryberg, a post town of York county,
Maine; lying on the N branch of Saco
river, 58 miles N W of Portland, and
648 from Washington.

Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd Is-
lands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is
much higher than any of the rest, and
seems to be a single mountain at sea,
but on the sides there are deep vallies.
It is a volcano, which burns continual-
ly, and may be seen a great way off at
sea. The Portuguese, who first inha-
bited it, brought negroes with them,
and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs;
but now the chief inhabitants are
blacks, of the Romish religion. It is
300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon.
24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

Fuen-hou-fou, an extensive and popu-
lous city of China, in the province of
Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of
its streets and triumphal arches. It has
under its jurisdiction two cities of the

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second rank, eight of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-sii. It is noted for its baths and springs, which are almost as hot as boiling water, and attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles S W of Peking.

Fuente-Dueña, a town of Spain in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 miles S E of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 40 14 N.

Fuensen, a town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augsburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Fuidental, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

Fula, or *Thule*, one of the Shetland Islands, W of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultimata Thule of the ancients.

Fulde, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Fulham, a village in Middlesex, four miles W by S of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the church-yard are the tombs of several of the prelates of that see.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situated round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea, at high-water. On a neighbouring eminence above the town is another, called St. John's Castle; and on the seaside are several batteries. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. The houses are built of freestone, or of brick; but they are dark, and only a few of the best, belonging to the English mer-

chants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

Fundy, a bay of North America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and flow very rapidly.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 340 miles in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Furness, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, which was destroyed by the English forces in 1798. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joseph II. expelled the Dutch garrison. It surrendered to the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Furruckabad, a district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

Furstenburg, a principality of Suabia, bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brigaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

Furstenburg, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S of Rotweil. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 47 53 N.

Furstenfeld, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 50 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Furstenwall, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg; seated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

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a considerable town

of Hindoostan Proper, in the province
 of Agra, seated under a range of hills,
 the southern boundary of an immense
 plain, in which for the greatest part,
 not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil
 is light, and almost as fine as hair-pow-
 der; a circumstance productive of the
 most disagreeable effects, when this
 fine dust is taken up by the hot winds
 from the westward. Its situation too
 is unhealthy, from the indifferant wa-
 ter with which the whole country ab-
 bounds. However the country imme-
 diately near the town is in tolerable
 cultivation. On the summit of the
 highest hill is a large mosque built by
 the emperor Achar, in the first style
 of Moorish architecture; and at the
 foot of this hill are the ruins of an im-
 perial palace, which occupy a great ex-
 tent of ground. It is 42 miles W of
 Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Fyal, one of the Azores, or Western
 Islands. It is well cultivated and has
 abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myr-
 tles, and aspen-trees. The most con-
 siderable place is called Villa de Horta.
 Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Fyers, a river of Inverness-shire, in
 Scotland, which, descending from the
 S, flows toward Loch Ness. Over this
 river is built a stupendous bridge, on
 two opposite rocks; the top of the
 arch being above 100 feet above the
 surface of the water. A little below
 the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fy-
 ers, where a great body of water darts
 through a narrow gap between two
 rocks, then falls over a vast precipice
 into the bottom of the chasm, where
 the foam rises and fills the air like a
 cloud of smoke.

Fyne, *Loch*, an inlet of the Atlantic
 in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length,
 noted as the resort of the herringshoals,
 and numerous fishing vessels. It re-
 ceives and returns a tide on each side
 of the isle of Arran, which is directly
 opposite its entrance.

Fyzabad, a large city of Hindoostan
 Proper, in the territory of Oude, of
 which it was once the capital. Here
 are the remains of a vast building, the
 palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dow-
 lah. The city is very populous; but
 since the removal of the court of Oude
 to Lucknow, the people are of the
 lowest class. It is seated on the Go-
 gra, a large river from Thibet, and is
 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 N W
 of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 23 34 N.

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GABARET, a town of France, in the
 department of Gers and late pro-
 vince of Gascony, seated on the Geli-
 se, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6
 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Gabel, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles
 N of Prague.

Gabian, a village of France, in the
 department of Herault and late pro-
 vince of Languedoc, famous for its mi-
 neral waters.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the pala-
 tinate of Rava, 50 miles N W of War-
 saw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Gaieta, an ancient town of Naples,
 in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a cita-
 del, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It
 was taken by the Austrians, in 1707,
 and by the Spaniards in 1734. It
 is seated at the foot of a mountain,
 near the sea, 30 miles N W of Capua.
 Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Gaillac, a town of France, now in
 the department of Tarn, lately in the
 province of Languedoc, remarkable for
 its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 1
 miles S W of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat.
 43 54 N.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Eure and late province of
 Normandy, remarkable for its archie-
 piscopal palace, which lately belonged
 to the archbishop of Rouen. It is five
 miles from Andely, and 22 from Rou-
 en.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire,
 with a market on Tuesday, seated near
 the river Trent, over which is a hand-
 some stone bridge. It is a pretty large
 well-built town, its river being acces-
 sible to vessels of sufficient size to na-
 vigate the sea: and serves as a place
 of export and import for the N part of
 the county, and for Nottinghamshire.
 It is 17 miles N W of Lincoln, and 151
 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W,
 lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on
 the W coast of Ross-shire. In this bay,
 which gives name to a tract of land
 near it, the fishing of cod, and other
 white fish is very considerable.

Gaissee, a village of Switzerland in
 Rhode exterior, which is the protes-
 tant division of the county of Appen-
 zel. It is much resorted to on account
 of its goat's whey, which is brought
 from a neighbouring mountain.

G A L

Galacz, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

Galashiels, a village in Selkirkshire, seated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. Here is a flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth and flannels, and superior cloths have been tried with tolerable success. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Galaso, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

Galata, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galfally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles S E of Limerick. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Galicia, a large country in the S of Poland, which consists of that part of Little Poland, which lies on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the S by Portugal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New. See *Guadalajara*.
Galistia, a town of Spain in Estramadura, 10 miles N W of Placentia. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Gall, St. or *St. Gallen*, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristo-democratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. It is a cheerful neat town, situated in a fine

G A L

well-watered valley in the centre of the abbot's territories, close to the abbey in which that prince resides, who is reciprocally surrounded by the town. In the abbey is an ancient library which contains several valuable MSS of the classics and gospels. The linen manufacture has flourished here for many years, and still preserves its reputation. Its effects are very sensibly felt in the competent wealth which it has diffused through all ranks. It carries on likewise manufactures of muslin and embroidery. It is 37 miles N E of Zurich. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Galla, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

Gallatin, a town in Sumner county, Tennessee, named in honour of a General who presides at the head of the treasury of the United States. This town is 33 miles N E of Nashville, and 714 from Washington, and has a post office.

Gallipago Islands, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises. They lie under the equator, the centre island in lon. 85 30 W.

Gallipoli, a seaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a bishop's see and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallipoli, a seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name 100 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It is defended at the S W entrance by the Dardanelles, and forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Mamo-

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ra. It is here two miles over, and is
33 miles long. It was anciently called
the Hellespont. See *Dardanelles*.

Galla, an island of the Pacific Ocean,
near the coast of Peru: the first place
possessed by the Spaniards, when they
attempted the conquest of Peru. It is
also the place where the Buccaneers
used to come for wood and water, and
to refit their vessels. Lon. 8 0 W, lat.
2 30 N.

Galloway, New, a borough in Kir-
cudbrightshire, situate on the river
Ken, 14 miles N of Kircudbright.

Galloway, Upper, or *West*. See *Wig-*
tonshire.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the
province of Connaught, 82 miles in
length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on
the N by the Atlantic, and the counties
of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by
Roscommon, West Meath, and King's
county; on the S W by Tipperary; on
the S by Galway Bay and Clare; and
on the W by the Atlantic. The river
Shannon washes the frontiers of the E
and S E, and forms a lake several miles
in length. It contains 136 parishes,
and formerly sent eight members to the
Irish parliament.

Galway, a seaport of Ireland, capital
of a county of the same name. It is
surrounded by strong walls; the streets
are large and straight; and the houses
are generally well built of stone. Its
harbour is defended by a fort, and it
has a good foreign trade, being seated
on a bay of the same name, on the At-
lantic Ocean, 40 miles W S W of Ath-
lone, and 100 W of London. Lon. 9 0
W, lat. 53 18 N.

Galway, a post town of Saratoga
county, New York: 10 miles N W of
Balls-town, and 436 from *Washington*.

Gambia, a great river of Africa,
which, running from E to W, falls into
the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape
Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on
the S. It overflows the country annu-
ally, like the Nile. The Gambia was
long supposed to be a branch of the
Niger; but its source was determined
by Mr. Park to be 130 geographical
miles W of that river: its branches
are numerous, and intersect the coun-
try for about 200 miles from E to W.
It abounds with fish, some species of
which are excellent food: it is deep
and muddy, and the banks are covered
with impenetrable thickets of man-
grove; the whole of the adjacent coun-

try, indeed, appears to be flat and
swampy.

Gandersheim, a town of Lower Sax-
ony, in the dutchy of Brunswick Wol-
fenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery,
17 miles S W of Goslar. Lon. 18 20
E, lat. 51 34 N.

Gandia, a seaport of Spain, in Val-
encia, with a small university, 55 miles
N of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6
N.

Gandicotta, a town of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong
fortress, and a diamond mine near it.
It is seated near the river Pehnar, be-
tween Gooty and Cuddapa.

Gangea, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia,
in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S
by E of Tefflis. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 41
10 N.

Ganges, a large and celebrated river
of Asia, which has its source in two
springs, on the W side of Mount Ken-
taiffe, in Thibet. There two streams
take their course westward, inclining
considerably to the N, for a course of
about 300 miles, when meeting the
great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they
turn to the S, in which course they
unite their waters, and form what is
properly called the Ganges. This great
body of water now forces a passage
through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the
distance of 100 miles below the place
of its first approach, and, sapping its
very foundation, rushes through a ca-
vern, and precipitates itself into a vast
basin which it has worn in the rock, at
the higher foot of the mountains. The
Ganges thus appears, to incurious spec-
tators, to derive its original springs
from this chain of mountains. The
mind of superstition has given to the
mouth of the cavern, the form of the
head of a cow; an animal held by the
Hindoos in a degree of veneration, al-
most equal to that in which the Egypt-
ians held their god Apis. From this
second source (as it may be termed)
of the Ganges, its course becomes eas-
terly, through the rugged country of
Siringur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally
escapes from this mountainous tract in
which it has wandered 800 miles.
From Hurdwar, where it gushes thro'
an opening in the mountains, and enters
Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth na-
vigable stream thro' delightful plains,
during the remainder of its course to
the bay of Bengal, which is about 1350
miles. In its course through theseq

G A R

plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides as many of lesser 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 but villages and trees, excepting very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

Gangotri, a town of Thibet, situated on the Ganges, 133 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpour, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 226 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Orissa. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Ganjam, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the S W end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

Gap, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a bishop's see. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Sistrion. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Garack, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Gard, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles N W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Garlicleben, a town of Germany, in

G A V

the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 41 N.

Garonne, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, assumes the name of the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrison, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon. Lon. 17 43 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Garstang, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 N N W of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Gartz, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 53 23 N.

Gascogn, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the department of Gers.

Gatehouse, a considerable village in Kircudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for sloops, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles N W of Kircudbright.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, which sends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Gavardo, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weise, seven miles W of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Gaudens, St. a town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne, eight miles N E of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 50 46 N.

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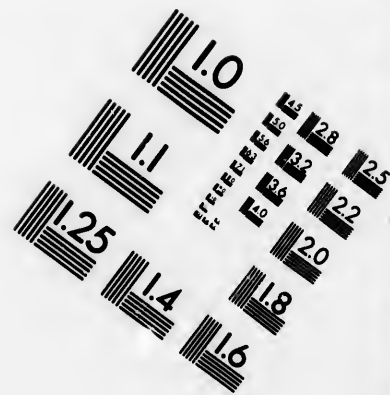
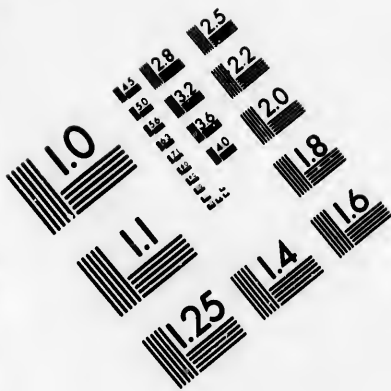
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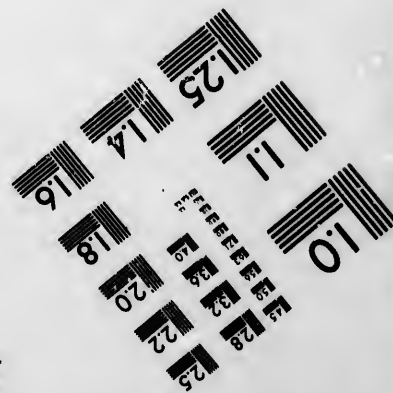
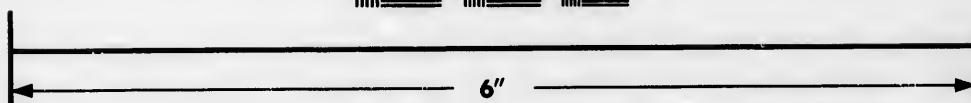
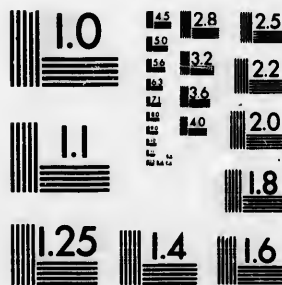
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Geni, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles N W of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Gauts, or *Indian Appennines*, a stupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindoostan, to the Tapty, or Surat river, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapty; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burlampour. In its course along the Tapty, it forms several passes or descents toward that river.

Gaza, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very small; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S W of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Cawon, or *Jaron*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Cefle, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

Gegenbach, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 miles S E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Geildare, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislingen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles N W of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Gelhausen, a small imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine; with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Gemappe, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Austrians and the French, Nov. 5 1792, in which the Austrians were defeated with great loss.

Gembours, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is seated on the Orneau, 22 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Geminiani, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of Vitriol, 25 miles S S W of Florence.

Gemmingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Gemund, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August 1796; and is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Gemund, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles S W of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Gemund, a town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works; seated to the N of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 miles S S W of Lintz.

Genap, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Genep or *Gennep*, a town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles S W of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Geneva, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France

G E N

and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of the lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gently ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as the era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they possessed over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republican form of government was established, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. During the greater part of the last century, to the year 1789, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties, the history of which would require a volume to relate. It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1789, were distinguished by great revolutions; and that, by the last, the constitution was wisely modelled into a mean between the too popular form established in 1768, and the too aristocratic form established in 1782. The houses of Geneva are lofty; and many, that stand in the trading part 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. Playing at cards, or drinking at public houses is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the utmost decorum. In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or insurrection was brought about, resembling in miniature that of France, by which much mischief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to fly, after leaving their property at the mercy of the insurgents.

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Geneva is 40 miles N E of Chamberry, and 135 N W of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Geneva, Lake of, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 34 miles in length; and its breadth in the widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town is a rapid descent. Near Vevey, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the colour of which is extremely beautiful and clear; and at a distance seems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found by sounding is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, inclosed with high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds that frequent this lake are the tippet grebes (see Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. II. No. 222.) which appear in December, and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nests. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its S W extremity.

Geneva, a town in Ontario county, New York; situated on the N W corner of lake Seneca: here is a post office 42 miles E. of Hartford, and 432 from Washington.

Genevois, a duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenbuck, a town of Suabia, 10 miles S E of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Gengoux de Royal, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgua.

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dy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles S W of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Geniez, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 miles N E of Rhodes. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Genis, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Genoa, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from eight to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

Genoa, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side, by a double wall, which in circumference is about six miles. Two of the streets consist entirely of a double straight row of magnificent palaces. The others, though clean and well paved, are crooked and narrow. The palaces of the nobility are almost all of marble, and many of them are painted on the outside. The city contains a vast number of palaces, churches, and convents, and several hospitals. The palace where the doge resides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the procuratori and governatori assemble, is a large stone building in the centre of the city; but it contains some fine paintings in fresco; two statues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arsenal, in which are said to be arms for thirty-four thousand men. All the inhabitants here except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowness or steepness of the streets. The fortifications of the city, towards the sea, are remarkably strong. There are two fine stone bridges over the rivers Bonzevera and Bisagno, the first whereof washes the W, and the other the E

side of the city, within which there is also a surprising stone-bridge joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being safe; but no care or expence have been spared to render it as safe and commodious as possible. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace, gloves, sweatmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, and medicinal drugs from the Levant; but the badness of the harbour, and the high price of commodities, greatly check its commerce. The nobility carry on velvet, silk, and cloth manufactures. Another very profitable article of trade carried on by them is banking, and dealing in bills of exchange. Before Genoa was taken by the French, the government was aristocratic, and none but the nobility had any share in it. It was taken by the Austrians from the French in 1800; but by the convention after the fatal battle of Marengo, it was ceded to the French. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 N W of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

George Fort, a strong and regular fortress in Inverness-shire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

George Fort, St. See *Madras*.

George Lake, a lake of North America, in the state of New-York. It lies S W of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys tolerably good.

George, St. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

George, St. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George del mina, St. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were

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greatly reduced by the small pox. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

George's, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George's, St. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

George's, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachikola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

George's Key, St. a small island of North America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Cassina. By a convention in 1786, the English Logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

George Town, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in South Carolina; stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which when united is named the Pedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

Georgetown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the Kennebec river, and 1534 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Georgetown, a post town, and the capital of Sussex county, Delaware, 12 miles W of Lewistown at Cape Henlopen.

Georgetown, a post town in Scott county, Kentucky, 17 miles W of Frankfort.

Georgetown, a post town in Warren county, Georgia; situated on the Great Ogeechee river, 25 miles N W of Louisville.

Georgetown, a post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, within the district of Columbia; situated on the N E bank of Potomac river, four miles from Washington, the seat of General Government. Lat. 38° 50' N, lon. 77° 3' W.

Georgia, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Dag-

hestan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Russian government of Caucasus.

Georgia is as fertile a country as can be seen; the bread is as good here as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquisite flavour, and of different sorts; no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Asia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venison, and wild fowl, of all sorts; the river Kur is well stocked with fish; and the wine is so rich, that the king of Persia has always some of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robust, valiant, and of a jovial temper; great lovers of wine, and esteemed very trusty and faithful; endowed with good natural parts, but for want of education very vicious. The women are so fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Persia and his court are for the most part Georgian women. This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its history, but from the ruins of many of them still visible, which show that they must have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. These were all destroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucasus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevo, and some others, so much noted in history for their strength, courage, and conquests. The latest division of this country is into nine provinces; five of which form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four compose the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The vallies afford the finest pasturage in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; so that nature appears to have lavished on this country every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the

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ing fed by mountain torrents, are at all seasons either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade of Georgia by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the swarms of predatory nations, by which those mountains are inhabited. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cosacks; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The descendants of the colonists, carried by Shach Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan, and in Masenderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Persia against the Afghans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossi, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman Catholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi; they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital. See *Imeritia*.

Georgia, the most southern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by East and West Florida, on the W by

the Mississippi, and on the N and NE by North and South Carolina. That part of Georgia which is laid out in counties is divided into the following; Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Appalachikola, the Catahoche which springs in this state, and runs the greatest part of its course through it, and the Flint River, which is a considerable part of the same. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco; the soil being suited to the culture of that plant. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Osahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta.

Georgia, Southern, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. 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, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

Gepping, an imperial town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtumburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Gera, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Geraw, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles N W of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Gerbery, a town of France, in the

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department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Gerbes, Gerbi, or Zorbi, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbevillers, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome castle. The Church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the A-gen, five miles from Luneville.

Gergenti, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Gerisau, a village of Swisserland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles S W of Schweitz.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Germain's, St. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, with a bishop's see, and a cathedral. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Germain Laval, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 miles, S E of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

German Flatts, a post town in Herke-

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mer county, New York; situated on the N side of Mohock river, 79 miles W N W of Albany, with about 1800 inhabitants.

Germania, a town in Culpeper county, Virginia; with a post-office, distant 82 miles S W from Washington.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, at the foot of Mount Cussano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

Germantown, an ancient town in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated 7 miles N by W of Philadelphia: most of the houses are built in one street which is near two miles long. It was originally settled by Germans, and contains about 3500 inhabitants.

Germantown, a post town of Stokes county, North Carolina, 10 miles N E of Bethany the Moravian settlement.

Germany, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 550, in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the west by France and the Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Swisserland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; three on the S, Austria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and last is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly consisted of the dutchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but these have been long since severed from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them independent in their respective territories: the emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is chosen by the nine electors, spiritual and temporal; the ecclesiastical princes, consisting of archbishops, bishops, abbots and abbesses; secular princes, consisting of dukes, marquises, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanse towns; both which are sovereign states, and send deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. Germany is for the most part level towards the N and E, being a barren sand or marshy soil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the mid-

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It has several fine cities, castles, pala-
ces, and seats, and is more populous
than France. Charlemagne, the son of
Pepin, and king of France, was the
founder of the German empire in the
year 800 of the Christian era, being
then sovereign of Italy, great part of
Spain, and the S of Germany. The
empire was divided among Charle-
magne's descendants, and the sovereign
of Italy and Germany only retained the
style of emperor, the princes of the em-
pire being then his feudaries or vassals.
The imperial crown continued heredi-
tary for 300 years after Charlemagne,
when the Pope of Rome, in order to
diminish the emperor's authority, and
increase his own, stirred up the Ger-
man princes to alter the constitution,
and make the imperial dignity elective.
So that during the mutual struggles be-
tween the head of the church and the
empire, for superiority, several sove-
reign states were erected in Italy and
Germany, independent of either. The
emperors, after the breaking of the he-
reditary line, were at first elected by
the body of the people; but the nobili-
ty, and great officers of state, observing
that this gave occasion to endless con-
fusion, excluded the people from their
share in the election and assumed the
right of choosing the emperor them-
selves; and at length the number of elec-
tors was reduced to seven, namely, the
archbishops of Mentz, Trier, Cologne,
the king of Bohemia, the duke of Sax-
ony, the prince palatine of the Rhine,
and the marquis of Brandenburg; but
upon the palgrave Frederick incurring
the ban of the empire, the duke of Ba-
varia was added as an eighth elector,
and the duke of Hanover since that
made the ninth. But though the im-
perial crown was elective, the house of
Austria found means by the count of
Hapsburg to continue it in their family
upwards of 300 years, till upon the
failure of the male issue of Austria, in
the emperor Charlea VI. the elector of
Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742,
who, contending with Maria Theresa
queen of Hungary, and daughter to the
said Charles, for the hereditary domi-
nions of Austria, he brought himself in-
to great distress, ruined his country,
and after a short reign, died in his ca-

pital, January 9, 1745. But Francis,
grand duke of Tuscany, who married
Maria Theresa, was afterwards elected
to the imperial dignity, through the in-
terest of Great Britain and its prince
the elector of Hanover; and his de-
scendants still sway the Germanic scep-
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tors now chuse an emperor, when the
imperial throne is vacant, unless a king
of the Romans hath been elected in the
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course. The emperor is the fountain
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places and dignities both civil and mi-
litary, except those that are hereditary,
as the great chancellor, treasurer,
sword-bearer, cup-bearer, which are
only honorary posts with little or no pro-
fit. Germany is a fruitful country, par-
ticularly in the valleys; and its moun-
tains abound with mines, from which
proceed some of the best medicinal
springs and baths in Europe, as those
at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle,
&c. The inhabitants are excellent me-
chanics and chemists, yet among the
latter have arisen several pretenders
to the grand elixir; as among the former,
several projectors have pretended to
have found out the perpetual motion.
The invention of printing and gunpow-
der is generally ascribed to the Ger-
mans, and they have also brought clocks,
watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms
to very great perfection. The manufac-
tures of tin-plates or white iron they
have entirely monopolized. They are
reputed good painters, engravers, en-
amellers, and engineers. Their fore-
ign trade they carry on with great suc-
cess, by means of the rivers Rhine,
Elbe, Oder, Weser, and the Baltic Sea;
more particularly from Hamburg, Lu-
beck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land
with Italy, Switzerland, France, and
Holland.

Germerheim, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, situate
near the Rhine, five miles W of Phil-
ipsburgh.

Gers, a department of France, in
which are comprehended the late pro-
vinces of Gascony and Armagnac.

Gertrudenburg, an ancient town of
Dutch Brabant, one of the principal
bulwarks of the Dutch, situated at the
E extremity of the Bies boch lakes
which are formed by the Maese, and
make a good harbour. It has been of-
ten taken, the last time by the French

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in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Gerumenhi, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajoz.

Gestrike, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helsingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It is diversified by forests, rocks, hills and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers; and the river Dam meanders thro' the whole extent of the province.

Gettiaburg, a post town in Adams' county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles S W of Yorktown, the capital of York county, and 115 westward of Philadelphia.

Geaudan, a territory of Languedoc, in France, bounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

Geer, or *Gower*. See *Goar*, *St.*

Gex, a town of France, in the department of Aine and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheese; and is 10 miles N W of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Gezira, a town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles N W of Mousul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Ghanah, or *Ghimah*, a town of the empire of Cashna, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles N E of the city of Cashna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

Ghent, the capital of Austrian Flanders, and a bishop's see. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run through the city. It is well situated for foreign trade, and the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures flourish; it also deals considerably in corn. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The cathedral is a noble ancient structure, dedicated to St. Duvoyn; beside this, there are only six parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of

St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in which, as well as in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. The emperor Charles V. was born here, and here, in 1376, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 miles N W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Ghergong, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles N E of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Gheriah, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, on the S W side of the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit trees; and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital.

Chilan, *St.* a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Chiani, a town of Hindoostan Proper, formerly the capital of an extensive empire of the same name. It is termed the *second Medina*, owing to the great number of illustrious persons interred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

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gnificant edifice; in the churches, are paintings by the best painter Charles V. was taken, in 1576, was concluded by a treaty, called the Peace of Westphalia, the first complete separation of seven provinces which were then in the Austrian Netherlands. It was often taken; the last time, in 1794. The canals, which divide the land over the canals are also two navigable rivers, the Sas van Gent, the Scheldt, and the Oostend, the last destroyed in 1798. It is 26 miles N W of London, lat. 51 3 N.

City of Asia, capital of Assam. It is seated on a river, in a short distance, 400 miles from London. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25

of the peninsula of the W side of the Coast. It was lately the principal port of Angria. Lon. 75 15 E, lat. 18 N.

of Persia, on the Caspian Sea; supposed to be the same as of the ancients. It is situated, having the high mountains on either side, so that there is no entering it but by narrow passes, which may be defended. The sides of the mountain are covered with many sorts of animals, in the highest parts bears, wolves, leopards. It is one of the most fertile of Persia, and produces silk, oil, wine, rice, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are extremely handsome.

of France, in the North and late province of Brittany, seated on the W of Mons. Lon. 3

of Hindoostan Province, capital of an extensive country. It is called *Medina*, owing to the illustrious persons in-
Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

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Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. It was besieged in the last war, from the 16th of July 1779 to the beginning of Feb. 1783, when the siege was finally raised. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of Sept. 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot from the garrison. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 S E of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 76 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Gienzo, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

Gierace, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriori, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 13 N.

Giesen, a town of Germany, in the

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landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken the same year by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 miles W S W of Marburg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Giga, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

Giglia, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1 N.

Gilolo, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line, in lon. 130 0 E.

Gilmantown, a town of Stafford county, New Hampshire, about 52 miles N by W of Portsmouth. The township contained 3750 inhabitants in 1800, and has a post-office, 584 miles from Washington.

Gingen, a free imperial town of Swabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 48 39 N.

Gingee, a large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years to no purpose. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

Giordah, or *Giddah*, a seaport on the E coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 21 30 N.

Giovanazza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles N W of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Gierat, a large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Gironde, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne.

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Girona, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Giron, St. a town of France, in the department of Ariège, and late province of Couserans, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Lisier. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Girvan, a village in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 N W of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Gisburn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Giore, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 miles S E of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Givet a fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 miles S W of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

Givri, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghierra.

Giula, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Keresblan, 30 miles S W of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles N N E of Zacca, and 30 S S W of Palermo.

Giustandel, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near lake Ochrida, 60 miles S E of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Glaciers, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first, occupying the deep vallies situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives the Valley of Ice, but

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which Mr. Coxe distinguishes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length, that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth.

The Lower Glaciers do not as is generally imagined, communicate with each other, they mostly stretch in a transverse direction, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extends into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the Glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are

intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform: the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents: it is not transparent, is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceeds the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice. For the theory of the formation of the Glaciers, the reader is referred to M. de Saussure. 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 of the Alps, 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.

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of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it; and because the liquefied snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. In a word, 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 S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The air, in the S part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants. The S part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant and populous, that it is generally styled the garden of Wales; but it has no manufacture. Its principal commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its chief rivers are the Romney, Tafée, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge. See *Gower*.

Glamis, a village in the S W part of Angussshire, near which is Glamis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ankam, which is famous for its fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

Glarus, a canton of Switzerland,

bounded on the E by the Grissons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schwetz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except towards the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schwetz.

Glarus, a large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles S E of Zurich. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Glasgow, a city in Lanerkshire, which in point of size and importance may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges; one of them an elegant modern structure of seven 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, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection have an air of magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. There are 11 churches in Glasgow, three of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. St. Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. It was begun in 1739 and finished in 1756. The Tron Church, with the session house at the W end of it, which had been for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was destroyed by fire in 1793. There are 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 building. The Tontine tavern, coffee-house, and hotel, for extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe. The American and West Indian trade laid the foundation of the opulence of Glasgow; but the former having declined, the merchants, possessed of

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great capitals and an adequate spirit of industry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many instances they have carried to the highest perfection. The cotton manufacture in particular is carried on in a most extensive scale, and rivals that of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. A pottery has likewise been established which emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 70,000. It has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles E S E of Dumbarton, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Glasgow, Port, a town in Renfrewshire on the S side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the West Indies, sail 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.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy; this hill, so called from the tower which stands on it, commands an extensive prospect, and is an excellent seaport. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles S W of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Glatz, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724,

it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

Glatz, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 miles S S E of Breslaw, and 82 E N E of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Glencoe, Vale of, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II. to accept a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his father having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

Glencroy, Vale of, a wild and romantic tract, near the N E extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

Glentuce, a town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

Glenshee, Spital of, a noted pass of the Grampian mountains in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 S. aiards, took possession of this pass: but at the approach of the

the king of Prussia, by Hungary.
 of Bohemia, and capital of the same name. It is foot of the mountains at kingdom from Silesia. On the top of the ancient castle; and the not only greatly improved it, but have built It has been frequently taken. It is 48 miles W, and 82 E N E of 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.
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 of, a noted pass of the mountains in Scotland, a point where the counties of Angus, and Aberdeen meet. all body of Highlanders, Spaniards, took possession of it at the approach of the

king's forces, they retired to the pass at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed; and the next day the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Glagau, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Besides the Papists, there is a great number of Protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles N W of Breslaw, and 115 N E of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Glomme, the longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in South Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fredericstadt. It receives the river Worme which issues from Lake Mioss. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadt.

Gloucester, a city in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral of St. Peter, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England. In which cathedral are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering palace like to that of St. Paul's at London. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county gaol; and was fortified with a wall which Charles II. after the restoration,

ordered to be demolished. Gloucester is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs and customhouse, but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Gloucester, a maritime and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated near Cape Ann, 14 miles N E of Beverly, and about 18 from Salem, and Marblehead, in the lat. of 42° 40' N. and lon. of 68° 45' W.

Gloucester, a most town and the capital of Gloucester county, Virginia, seated on the N side of York river, 12 miles N E of Williamsburg, and 45 E by S of Richmond.

Gloucester, a small town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the E bank of the river Delaware, four miles below Philadelphia.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is generally healthy; sharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Cotswold Hills; but, as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities of the county are its woollen cloth and cheese. Its principal rivers, are the Severn, which is joined to the Thames by a navigable canal the Warwickshire, Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See *Cotswold*; *Dean*; *Forest of*; *Eveningham*; *Vale of*; and *Severn*, *Vale of*.

Gluckstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth; 30 miles N W of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Gnesa, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an arch-

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bishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N by E of Breslaw, and 125 W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, a considerable city, of the Hither India with an harbour to the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Deccan, in Visiapor. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and the city built on the N side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital, the market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poor furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate; the churches are finely embellished, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Goar, St. or Gower, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately

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under the stupendous rock of Rheinfels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblenz.

Gobcein, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Gobin, St. See *Fere*.

Goch, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Goçiano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurso, 25 miles E of Algher.

Godalming, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, four miles SW of Guildford and 54 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Godavery, or Gonga Godowry, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, besides many smaller rivers separates into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narsapour, are among the places situated at the mouths of this river, which appear to be the most considerable one between the Ganger and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship-timber for the use of the ports above mentioned.

Godmanchester, a large village in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers. Here is a school called the Free Grammar School of queen Elizabeth.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Forcland, and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it they give additional security to the Downs.

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the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Gogmagog Hills, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

Gogra, or *Soorjew River*, a large river which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33 17 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a S E direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gohud, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

Goochland Court House, the principal seat of justice in Goochland county, Virginia. It is situated on the N side of James River, 30 miles W by N of Richmond, and has a post office, court house, gaol, &c.

Guito, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N W of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingama, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

Golconda, a celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, six miles W N W of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a conical form and is deemed impregnable. When Aurengzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the

duthey of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W of Assine, and ends at the village of Poni, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Golden Island, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

Goldingen, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsborough, a post town of Hancock county, Maine; situated on the E side of Frenchman's bay, about 50 miles of Eastime, in the lat. of 44° 22' N, and lon. of 67° 52' W.

Guleita, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Golnaw, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 18 miles N E of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N.

Gombroon, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air; upon these roofs they sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves.

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The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles S S E of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel, with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The habit of the better sorts is made of silk and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S E of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

Gondegama, or *Gondlacomma*, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the

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department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Gonesse, a town of France in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus; and is seated on the Crould, 10 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Gonga, an ancient town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N E of Galipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N, supposed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M. d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

Good Hope, *Cape of*, the southern extremity of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 29 S lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. The Dutch have here built a neat town and fort, which rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. From the shipping, the town appears pleasantly situated, but at the same time small. On landing, however, you are surprised, and agreeably disappointed, to find it not only extensive, but well built, and in a good style; the streets spacious, and intersecting each other at right angles with great precision. The only landing place is at the E end of the town, where there is a wooden quay running some paces into the sea. To this place excellent water is conveyed by pipes, which makes the watering of ships both easy and expeditious. Close to the quay, on the left hand, stands the castle and principal fortress: a strong extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the company. Within the gates, the company have their principal stores; which are spacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends the E part of the town and harbour, as Amsterdam fort does the west part. There are two churches in the town and one plain and unadorned for the Calvinists, and a smaller one for the Lutherans. The religion

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Meurthe and late prom, with a castle and a hospital. It stands on a point of Moselle, eight miles from Metz, Lon. 69 E, lat. 48 40 N. A town of France in the department of Moselle, and late capital of France, remarkable for its bread, which is sent twice a week to Paris. Birthplace of king Philip the First, seated on the throne of France. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 40 N.

A town of Romania, in the department of Marmora, 37 miles from Rome. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 41 30 N.

A kingdom of Africa, between the equator and the S. coast, on the N. supposed by some to be the Conche of M. Senegal, the capital, is 870 miles from Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 12 30 N.

A cape of the southern coast of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 30 S lat. It is covered by the Portuguese. The Dutch have here a fort, which rises above a desert, surrounded by mountains. From the top appears pleasantly the same time small. However, you are surprisingly disappointed, to find it extensive, but well-built, and of a fine style; the streets intersecting each other at right angles with great precision. The fort is at the E end of the cape, there is a wooden pier which paces into the sea. The water is excellent, which makes the watering both easy and expedient. On the left of the quay, on the left of the castle and principal fort, an extensive work, having accommodations for the many of the civil office of the company. With the company have their barracks; which are spacious and convenient. This fort covers the E part of the town. Amsterdam fort does not. There are two churches, one plain and unadorned, and a smaller one, the herans. The religion

of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states: in other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East India ships which touch here. It is situated close to the Company's gardens, and is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odoriferous shrubs, plants, and flowers. The inhabitants of the Cape, though in their persons large, stout, and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of Dutchmen in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught work about the Cape, is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. It is not uncommon to see 16 and sometimes 18 in one of their teams, which the slaves have in the most perfect subjection. One of them places himself on the top of the load, and with a tremendous long whip, which he is obliged to hold with both his hands, manages those creatures with inexpressible address. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and some of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The mountains behind Cape Town are, 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. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extensive; and all along the valleys and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of plantations, this fine colony surrendered to General Clarke and admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, September 16, 1795. See *Hottentot's, Country of the*.

Goompty, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing S E by Lucknow and Jiwopour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Gooty, or *Gutti*, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Goreum, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles S S W of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gores Island, a barren and uninhabited island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the S E extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

Gorham, a post town of Cumberland county, Maine, 11 miles W of Portland and contained 2500 inhabitants in the year 1800.

Goritz, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, 16 miles N E of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Goze, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province

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of Lorrain. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, eight miles S W of Metz.

Goshen, a town in Orange county, New York, famous for excellent cheese, distant 60 miles N W from the city of New York. It has a post office and about 500 inhabitants.

Goslar, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Gose. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron-mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; is a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 78 miles S W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Gostynen, or *Gostavin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N E of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains of Swisserland, being 9075 feet, above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

Gothland, the most southern province of Sweden, being a peninsula encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea. It contains the provinces of Ostrogothia or East Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or West Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wermland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

Gothland, an island of the Baltic, on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

Gotheborg, or *Gottenburg*, a flourishing town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour: the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the

Sound. The inhabitants have increased considerably within these 30 years, and are now computed to be about 30,000. This flourishing state is attributed to the extension of its commerce, particularly its East India Company, and the success of the herring fishery. It was besieged by the Danes in 1788, who must have taken it, but for the interference of the British minister. Gotheborg is 188 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II. founded a university. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles N E of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Gottorp, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, four miles W S W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Gottsberg, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

Gouda, or *Turgow*, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Issel, eight miles N E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Goudhurst, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S W of Maidstone, and 44 S E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Governolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincib, 12 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posnania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Gordon, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, 18 miles N W of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

Gournay, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

Gowrack, a town in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighbourhood, lately shut up.

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Gower, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

Gover, or *Gever*. See *Goar*, *St.*

Gowran, a borough and port town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Gowrie, *Curse of*, a fertile tract of country in Perthshire, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

Gozzie, or *Gozes*, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

Gozzo, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, five miles N W of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutely of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Graciosa, a rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lancerota. It is three miles long, and two broad.

Gradiska, a town of Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Save, 20 miles S W of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Gradiska, a strong town of Germany in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lisonzo, 15 miles S E of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Grado, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Grafton, a village in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

Grafton, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 20 miles S E of Dartmouth college, and 29 N W of Salisbury, with 700 inhabitants.

Grammont, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Dender, 18 miles

NE of Tournay. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

Grammont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Viene and late province of Limosin. It is 15 miles N E of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

Grampian Hills, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, whence Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Valles, 40 miles S W of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Gran, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Austrians, in 1683. It is seated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Granada, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall nuts, palm trees, and oaks.

Granada, a large and handsome city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the

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Xenil, 125 miles S W of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Granada, an island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situate in 61 40 W lon. and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues N W of Tobago. The chief port called Lewis, is on the west side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The island abounds with wild game and fish, and produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It has been often taken and retaken. In 1795, the French landed some troops and raised an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

Granada, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccancers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles S E of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, an extensive inland country in South America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Orinoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa-Fe-de-Bagota.

Grande-Pre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Granic, or *Granicus*, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampfaco. On its banks was fought

the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, obtained his first victory over the Persians.

Granson, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Gransere Water, a small lake of Westmoreland, to the W of Amhle-side. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and half vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

Granville, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Grasse, a town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 miles S E of Carcassonne.

Grateley, a village in Hampshire, on the S E side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

Graz, a town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and communicates with the river by means of a deep well. It is seated on the Muehr, 85 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

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Grudentz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 47 N.

Gravelines, a strong seaport of France, now in the department of the North, lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the A. 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenac, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Graven Macheren, a town of Luxembourg, on the Moselle, taken in 1552, by the Marquis of Brandenburg, who burnt it.

Gravesande, a town of Holland, the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. It is seven miles W of Delft.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It has a blockhouse well mounted with cannon opposite Tilbury fort. A great part of the town was burnt down in 1727; and 50000. was granted by parliament for rebuilding its church. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II. had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats at twopence a head. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now ninepence a head. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; which is preferred to that of Battersea; and the chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is 22 miles S E of London. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles S W of Bari.

Graultet, a town of France in the department of Tarn, 12 miles N W of Castres.

Gray, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is seated on the Saone, 25 miles N E of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Grayson Court House, the principal seat of the courts, in Grayson county, Virginia, 20 miles from Austinville, and 140 from Washington. Here is a post office.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Great Barrington, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 23 miles W of Springfield on the river Connecticut.

Greece, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Moera, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Green, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated on the E side of the river Androscoggin, about 25 miles above its junction with the Kennebec.

Greenbrier Court House, the principal seat of the courts in Greenbrier county, Virginia; it has a post office, and distant from the city of Washington 300 miles.

Greenfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, about 55 miles N W of Worcester.

Greenfield, a post town of Saratoga county, New York, 8 miles W by N of Saratoga springs.

Green Castle, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles S of Chambersburg, and the same distance N of Hagerstown, Maryland, with about 1000 inhabitants.

Greensboro', a post town in Caroline county, Maryland, situated on the E branch of Choptank river, 8 miles N of Denton, and 10 miles E of Centreville.

Greensboro', a town in Green county, Georgia, 28 miles W. by S of Washington, and 67 N W of Louisville. Here is a post office.

Greenland, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe,

lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland is now determined by our latest maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W by Baffin's Bay, on the S by Davis's Straits, and on the E by the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a very mountainous country, and some parts of it so high that they may be discerned 30 leagues off at sea. The inland mountains, hills, and rocks, are covered with perpetual snow; but the low lands on the sea-side are clothed with verdure in the summer season. The coast abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is surrounded with a vast number of islands of different dimensions. In a great many places, however, on the eastern coast especially, the shore is inaccessible by reason of the floating mountains of ice. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the sea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the first Danish lodge was built in 1721; and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country. East Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between $76^{\circ} 46'$ and $80^{\circ} 30'$ of north latitude, and between 9° and 20° of east longitude. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Groenland; supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See *Spitzbergen*.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. $2 10$ W, lat. $55 43$ N.

Greenock, a considerable seaport in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a ba-

son four miles wide. It is a place of great resort for shipping, but its trade chiefly depends on Glasgow. It has a great share in the herring fishery. Here is a sugar-house, a rope and sail manufacture, and a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. $4 29$ W, lat. $55 54$ N.

Greensburg, a post town and the capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 31 miles E by S of Pittsburg, and 264 W of Philadelphia; it has a court house, gaol, and about 800 inhabitants.

Greensburg, a post town in Green county, Kentucky; situated on the N side of Green river, about 56 miles S W of Springfield.

Greensted, a village in Essex, one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church, the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire tho' built before the conquest.

Greenville, a post town of Mecklenburg county, Kentucky, on the W side of Green river, 14 miles S W of Harford.

Greenville, a post town in Pitt county, North Carolina, on the S bank of Pamptico river, 23 miles above Washington, on the same stream.

Greenville, a post town in Green county, Tennessee, 82 miles N W of Knoxville.

Greenville, a post town in Greenville county, South Carolina, situated on the W side of the Great Pedee river, 20 miles N E of Camden.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. Under one of these is the hall, which is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, and contains many royal portraits; and under the other the chapel, which by accident was destroyed by fire. This fire broke out in the hospital on the second of January 1779, and totally consumed the dome at the S E quarter of the building, with the chapel, which was the most elegant in the world, the

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great dining-hall, and eight wards con-
taining the lodgings of near 600 pen-
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built. The dome was rebuilt about
the year 1785; but the reparation of
the whole damage is not yet completed.
The observatory was built by Charles
II. on the summit of a hill, called Flam-
stead Hill, from the great astronomer
of that name, who was here the first
astronomer royal. The English com-
pute the longitude from the meridian
of this place. Here was once a royal
palace, in which Edward VI. died, and
queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were
born. It has been long pulled down,
and on part of the site of it now stands
the house belonging to the ranger of
the park. Here is a college, called the
Duke of Norfolk's College (though
founded by Henry earl of Northampton,
father of the celebrated earl of Surry)
for the maintenance of 20 decayed
housekeepers; and an hospital, called
Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by
Mr. Lambard, the first erected by an
English protestant subject. Green-
wich is seated on the Thames, 5 miles
E of London.

Greenwich, a post town in Fairfield
county, Connecticut; situated on Long
Island sound, about half way between
New York and New Haven; the town-
ship contains 3147 inhabitants.

Greenwich, a village in Cumberland
county, New Jersey, on Cohansy creek,
about 20 miles S E of Salem, and 10
S W of Bridgetown.

Grenoble, an ancient town of France,
in the department of Isere and late pro-
vince of Dauphiny. It contained a
great number of handsome structures
particularly churches, and convents,
which were destroyed by the French
revolutionists. The cathedral was a
fine ancient building in the Gothic
taste; and St. Andrew's church is
adorned with a curious spire. The
leather and gloves that are made here
are highly esteemed. It is seated on
the Isere, over which are two bridges
to pass into that part called Perreire,
a large street on the side of the river.
It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105
W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat.
45 12 N.

Gretna, a village in Dumfriesshire,
near the mouth of the Esk, and on the
borders of Cumberland, nine miles N
W of Carlisle. It has been long noted
as the resort of the young persons in

England, who are here united without
incurring the penalties of the marriage
act, notwithstanding the prohibitions
of their parents and guardians. The
ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

Griffenhagen, a town of Prussian Pome-
merania, in the dutchy of Stetin, seated
on the Oder opposite Gartz. Lon. 14
42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Grimbergen, a town of Austrian Bra-
bant, with an abbey and a castle, six
miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E,
lat. 50 57 N.

Grimm, a town in the electorate of
Saxony, with a citadel, seated on the
Muldaw, 10 miles S E of Leipsick.
Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Grimmen, a town of Swedish Pome-
rania, five miles S of Stralsund. Lon.
13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

Grimberg, a town in the electorate of
Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles
S E of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 49 35
N.

Grimshy, Great, a seaport and bo-
rough in Lincolnshire, with a market
on Wednesday and Saturday. It has
now only one church, a large structure,
like a cathedral. It sends two mem-
bers to parliament, and is governed by
a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of
the Humber, is almost choaked up. It
is 35 miles N E of Lincoln, and 170 N
of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Grindon-Rig, a river in Northumber-
land, near Berwick, famous for the
victory gained over the Scots, in 1558,
by the earl of Northumberland, and
his brother, when many of the Scots
were drowned in this river. On a ri-
sing ground near Grindon, are four up-
right stone pillars, funeral monuments
of the chieftains slain in that action.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Sussex,
with a market on Thursday. The as-
sises are sometimes held here, and it
sends two members to parliament. It
is 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of
London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Gripwald, a strong town of Swedish
Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a
good harbour, and a university. It is
seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles S
E of Stralsund, and 55 N W of Stetin.
Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, a people inhabiting the Alps,
and in alliance with Swisserland. They
are divided into three parts called the
Leagues, which form one republic;
namely, the Grey League; the League
of the House of God; and that of the

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Ten jurisdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal customs. The courts of justice in each community are composed of the chief magistrate, who presides, and a certain number of jurymen, chosen by the people: they have no regular salaries, but receive for their attendance a small sum, arising in some communities from the expenses of the process, which are defrayed by the criminals; in others from a share of the fines. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous; bounded on the S by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by the Swiss cantons on the W. They are partly Papists and partly Protestants. They possess the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna.

Grodno, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, and next to Wilna, the best in that dutchy. It is situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, exclusive of the persons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built by Augustus III. are the apartments, where the last diet was held in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Stanislaus III formally resigned his crown. *Grodno* is 125 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Groll, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 miles S E of Zutphen.

Groningen, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hures and Aa; at 10 miles distance from the sea, with which it has a com-

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munication by a canal. It is 85 miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Groningen, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by East Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overysseel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Ommelanden the other. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

Groscia, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

Grossetto, a town of Tuscany, with a castle and a bishop's see; situate near the sea, 30 miles S W of Sienna. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Grotokaw, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles N E of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Grotokaw, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Groton, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, which contained 1800 inhabitants at the last census in 1800.

Grayne, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gruckfeldt, a town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grunde, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony,

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in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Gruningen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Gruyeres, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the buillifresides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S W of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Guacokingo, a town of New Spain, 30 miles S E of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

Guadalajara, or *New Galicia*, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the North Pacific Ocean. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametian, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

Guadalajara, or *Guadalaxara*, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situated on the Bareinja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Guadalajara, or *Guadalaxara*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Herares, 30 miles N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Aragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

Guadaloupe, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues long, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable,

but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The island toward the centre, is full of craggy rocks, where the cold is so intense, that nothing will grow upon them but fern, and some useless shrubs covered with moss. On the top of these rocks, a mountain rises to an immense height. It exhales through various openings, a thick black smoke, intermixed with sparks that are visible by night. The French settled in this island, in 1632. It has been often taken and retaken the last time by the French in 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Basseterre is the capital.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town of Spain in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadarama, 25 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

Gaudix, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 37 4 N.

Gualdo, a town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles N W of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Guam, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Guamanga, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, loadstone, and quicksilver. It is 200 miles S E of Lima. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 13 20 S.

Guanahani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, discovered by Columbus, in 1491,

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and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

Guanago, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 9 55 S.

Guanzaveca, a rich town of Peru, whose neighbourhood abounds with mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Pisco. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

Guardafui, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

Guardia, or *Guarda*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 23 N.

Guardia-Alferez, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, seven miles NW of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Guarma, a seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10 10 S.

Guastalla, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. It is noted for a battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Guatemala, an audience of New Spain about 750 miles long, and 450 broad, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is subdivided into the provinces of Guatemala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Guatemala, New, the capital of the audience and province of Guatemala, in New Spain, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situate not far from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed, June 7th, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neigh-

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bouring volcano. New Guatemala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

Guatimala, a burning mountain in New Spain, which throws out fire and smoke. It has twice destroyed St. Ja-go de Guatimala.

Guaxaca, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guaxaca, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate; and has several rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 25 N.

Guben, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Gubio, or *Eugubio*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Guelderland, or *Gueldres*, a territory of the Netherlands, which was overrun by the French in 1794.

Gueldres, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Velno. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W of Paris. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Gueret, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Guernsey, an island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

Gueta, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guiqna, a large country of South

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Guano. New Guatimala is
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which throws out fire and
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sugar and chocolate; and has
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town of Germany, in Low-
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Guibio, a town of Italy,
of Urbino, with a bishop's
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Gueldres, a territory
in the Netherlands, which was over-
run by the French in 1794.

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of the same name, which
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taken by the king of Prussia by the
Treaty of Utrecht, and was taken by the
French in 1794. It is 10 miles N E of
Paris. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

town of France, in the
of Lower Loire and late
Brittany. It carries on a
trade in white salt, and is
situated on the Atlantic, and 250
miles S. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 47 10 N.

town of France, in the de-
partement of the Creuse and late province
of Limoges, and 170 S of
Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

island on the coast of
Spain, subject to Great Britain,
ruled by its own laws. It is
small, being surrounded by
land of a round form, 30
miles circumference. The natives
of it, it having been a part of
Spain. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

town of Spain, in New Cas-
tile. E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56
E, lat. 42 N.

large country of South

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America, is bounded on the E and N by
the Atlantic Ocean and the river Oroo-
noko; on the S by the river of the Ama-
zons; and on the W by the provinces
of Grenada and New Andalusia, in
Terra Firma, from which it is separat-
ed both on the W and N by the river
Oroonoko. It extends above 1200 miles
from NE to SW, that is, from the
mouth of the river Oroonoko to the
mouth of the river Amazons, and near
600 in the contrary direction. The
Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have
all settlements along the coast. What
lies S of Cape North belongs to the first
of these nations; the coast between
Cape North and Cape Orange is pos-
sessed by the natives; French Guiana,
Old Cayenne, or Equinoctial France,
extends from Cape Orange, about 240
miles along the coast, to the river Ma-
rioni; where the Dutch territory be-
gins, and extends to the mouth of the
Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes
place in October, and continues to
March; this is succeeded by violent
uninterrupted rain till June, when
parching heat again takes place till Ju-
ly, which is again followed by incessant
rain till October. The land of Dutch
Guiana, for 50 miles up the country
from the sea-coast is flat; and during
the rainy seasons covered two feet high
with water. This renders it incon-
ceivably fertile, the earth, for 12 inches
deep, being a stratum of such perfect
manure; that an attempt was once
made to carry some of it to Barbadoes.
On the banks of the Issequibo, 30 crops
of ratan canes have been raised suc-
cessively; whereas in the West India
Islands, not more than two are ever
expected from the richest land. The
interior parts of the country are inha-
bited by savages, who have different
languages and customs; and some of
them build their houses on trees, to be
secure from the inundations of the rivers.

Guiaquil, one of the nine jurisdic-
tions of the province of Ouito, in Peru.
Chocolate is one of its principal pro-
ducts.

Guiaquil, a commercial city of Peru,
capital of a jurisdiction of the same
name. It stands partly on the side and
partly at the foot of a hill, which de-
scends gently toward the river Guia-
quil, on which the town stands. It is
large and populous, and is 140 miles N
by E of Paita. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2
11 S.

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Guira, a seaport of Terra Firma, on
the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W,
lat. 10 35 N.

Guienne, a late province of France,
which now makes the department of
Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

Guilford, a borough in Surry, with a
market on Saturday. It is seated on
the Wey, on the declivity of a hill,
near which are the ruins of an old cas-
tle. The summer assizes are alternately
held here and at Croydon; but
the election of members for the county
is always held here, and it sends two
for the borough. The Wey is naviga-
ble to the Thames, and much timber
and corn are carried upon it. It is a
well built town, with two churches,
and governed by a mayor. It is 23
miles WS W of Croydon, and 30 S W
of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Guildford, a post town in New Haven
county, Connecticut, 18 miles E by S
of New Haven, on Long Island Sound.

Guildford, the capital of Guildford
county, North Carolina, 48 miles N W
of Hillsborough; the scene of a hard
fought battle, the Americans under
Gen. Greene, and the British under
Lord Cornwallis, March 1781—Here
is a post-office.

Guillain, St. a town of Austrian Hai-
nault, seated in marshy land, on the
river Haisne, six miles W of Mons.
Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Guillestree, a town and castle in the
Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in
France. It was taken by prince Eu-
gene in 1692, and is nine miles N E of
Embrum. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Guimaraens, an ancient and consider-
able town of Portugal, in the province
of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has for-
merly been the residence of their kings
and is divided into the Old and New.
The public buildings are magnificent.
It is 165 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8
21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Guinea, a country of Africa, of which
little is known except the coast. It lies
within the tropic of Cancer, between
12° W, and 80° E lon. and is divided
into the Lower and Upper. This last
comprehends the Grain Coast, the
Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave
Coast, (which includes Whidah and
Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part
is commonly called Congo. It is very
unhealthy for Europeans, though the
negroes live a considerable time. The
natives in general go almost naked, and

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there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all in general, furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves and other commodities. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deserve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other.

Guinea, New, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland. This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131 to 155° E lon. It was supposed to be connected with New Holland, till Captain Cook discovered the strait which separates them. The land in general is low, but is covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, flourish in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

Guinecamp, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

Guiscoa, the NE division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

Guise, a small town of France, now in the department of Picardy, lately in the province of Picardy, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 miles E of St. Quintin, and 95 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Guntoor, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending along the sea-coast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles. The maritime parts of this circar are

flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It was subject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the English.

Gunzberg, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Franconia, five miles from Weissenberg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

Gurk, a town of Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Gustrow, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside. It is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N.

Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 miles E by S of Presburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Gutskow, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Guzerat, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest as well as the finest part is subject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, an ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so it has been scarp'd away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance to it is by steps running up the side of the rock, which are defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions, and further

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ain below, is from e rampart conforms recipice all around; ce to it is by steps of the rock, which side next the coun- astions, and further

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guarded by even strong gateways, at certain distances from each other. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the N W foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houses all of stone. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

Gjhorn, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, seated on the rivers Aller and Iser, 25 miles N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52 49 N.

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H A A G, or *Hag*, a town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Hacha. See *Rio-de-la-Hacha*.

Hacketstown, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 12 miles E of the river Delaware, and 22 W of Morris-town.

Hackinsack, a town in Bergen county, New Jersey, and the principal seat of justice; it has a post office, and is distant from the city of New York about 15 miles N W.

Hackney, a populous village to the NE of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

Hadamar, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated near the Elss, 22 miles N W of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Haddam, a post town of Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 17 miles NE of New Haven. In 1800 it contained 2307 inhabitants.

Haddington, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the same name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciscan monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is seated on

H A G

the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. It produces corn of all sorts, and has plenty of grass, coals, limestone, and some considerable woods. It feeds great flocks of sheep, especially near the hills of Lammermoor and W Lammerlow; and abounds with rabbits. A great deal of salt is made here, and the herring fishery is carried on with success at Dunbar, both for home consumption and exportation. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant as any in Scotland; or indeed as most in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams.

Haddonfield, a town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, 8 miles E of Philadelphia, and six from Gloucester, where there is a post office.

Hadersleben, a maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

Hadley, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hadley, a village in Essex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are to be seen the ruinous remains of a castle, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

Hadley, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 43 miles W of Worcester and 97 of Boston.

Hagarstown, a flourishing inland town of Maryland, in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

Hague, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare

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with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-shore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court though not the capital of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. It surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles N W of Rotterdam, and 30 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was several times taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1796. It was an imperial city till it fell into the hands of the French, in 1673. It is seated on the Motier, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasburg, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Hailbron, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which signifies the fountain of health. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles N E of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Haimburg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 miles W of Presburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Hain, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles N W of Dresden.

Hai-nan, a considerable island of the Chinese Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants

are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour; they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Hiun-tcheou-fou is the capital.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the N W by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is comprehended in the department of the North.

Hainault, a forest in Essex, S E of Epping Forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands.

Hainburg, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Halberstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Hothiem, 32 miles S E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Haldenstein, a free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth.

Halen, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Hales-Owen, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcestershire, six miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shenstone, and near it is the celebrated seat of Leasowes.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles N E of Ipswich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

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ad, an island in the North

Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain
Cook on account of the number of fish
of that name they caught here. It is
seven leagues in circumference, and
except the head very low and barren.
Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, a town of Nova Scotia. be-
gun to be built by the English planters
in 1749. It is delightfully seated in
Chebucto harbour, which is large e-
nough to shelter a squadron of men of
war through the winter. It is 789
miles N E of New York. Lon. 63 30
W, lat. 44 45 N.

Halifax, a town in the W riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday,
seated in a hilly country near a branch
of the Calder. It is a very large pa-
rish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and
upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who
are principally employed in the wool-
len manufacture. It is the great mart
for shalloons, calamancoes, everlast-
ings, and has a large market house,
called the New Piece Hall, and vari-
ous others for particular goods. It
is 40 miles W S W of York, and 197
N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W,
lat. 53 45 N.

Halifax, a post town in Dauphin
county, Pennsylvania; standing on the
E side of the river Susquehannah, 19
miles N of Harrisburg.

Halifax, a post town in Halifax coun-
ty, North Carolina, 67 miles W N W
of Edenton, and on the S bank of the
river Roanoke.

Halifax, a post town and the capital
of Halifax county, Virginia; situated
on the W side of Staunton river, 20
miles above its junction with the river
Dan.

Halitz, a town of Poland, capital of
a territory of the same name, in Red
Russia, with a castle. It is seated on
the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemberg.
Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Haland, a province of Sweden, on
the W coast of Gothland. It is 60
miles along the coast, but not above 12
in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire,
with a market on Thursday, 12 miles
S E of Leicester, and 90 N by E of
London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Halle, a dismantled town of Austrian
Hainault. The church contains an im-
age of the Virgin, held in great veneration.
It is seated on the Senne,
eight miles S S W of Brussels. Lon. 4
20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Halle, a considerable city of Upper
Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg,
seated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Mag-
deburg. It is famous for its university,
and salt works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36
N.

Halle, a free imperial city of Suabia,
famous for its salt pits. It is seated on
the Kocher, among rocks and moun-
tains, 37 miles N E of Stutgard. Lon.
9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tirol,
six miles N E of Inspruck. Lon. 11 33
E, lat. 47 12 N.

Hallein, a town of Germany, in the
archbishopric of Saltzburg; seated on
the Saltza, among mountains that a-
bound in mines of salt, which are the
chief riches of the town and country.
It is seven miles S E of Saltzburg.
Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Hallowell, a post town in Kennebec
county, Maine; situated on the W
side of the river Kennebec, about 25
miles above the junction of this river
with the Androscoggin.

Halmstadt, a strong seaport of Swe-
den, capital of Halland, situate on a
bay of the North Sea, 80 miles S S E
of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56
39 N.

Halstead, a town in Essex, with a
market on Friday, and a manufacture
of bays, says, and callamancoes. It is
seated on the declivity of a hill, at the
foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles
N of Chelmsford and 47 N E of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 59 N.

Halteren, a town of Germany, in the
bishopric of Munster, seated on the
Lippe, 25 miles S W of Munster. Lon.
7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Halon, a town in Cheshire, with a
market on Saturday, seated near the
Mersey, 13 miles N E of Chester, and
184 N N W of London. Lon. 2 47
W, lat. 53 23 N.

Havaa, a town of the kingdom of
Fez, seated on the Cebu, eight miles
S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia,
capital of the county of Marck, seated
on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster.
Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Ham, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Somme and late province
of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is
seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of
Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Ham, a village in Surry, one mile
from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks,

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celebrated by Thomson and other poets.

Ham, West, a village in Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London.

Ham, East, a village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

Hamah, a large town of Syria, seated among the hills. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles S W of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 33 N.

Hannar, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N E of Christiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 33 N.

Hameledon Hill, near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

Hamburg, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal size. It stands on the N side of the river Elbe, which is not less than four miles broad opposite the city. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is very populous in proportion to its size and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks. The bachelors mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The senate of this town is composed of four burgomasters, of whom one only is a tradesman; four syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; four secretaries one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate con-

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sists of 36 persons. The town is divided into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world. There are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handsome exchange. The inhabitants have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews who have no synagogue. Besides the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. Hamburg is 55 miles S E of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 N E of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Hamburg, a thriving inland town in Berks county, Pennsylvania; about 15 miles N of Reading on the post road to Northumberland; has a post office and about 400 inhabitants.

Hamelburgh, a town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 miles S E of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Hamelin, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Hamerstein, a castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

Ha-mi, a country situate to the NE of China. The country of Hami, though surrounded by deserts, is accounted one of the most delightful in the world. The soil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous plants, and pasture of every kind. The

The town is divided into parishes; and out of each parish are several colleges, or companies, for the education of public affairs, and then it is judged to be one of the most magnificent in the world. There are 200 ships at a time, and there is a great number of merchants, and there is a great number of inhabitants. The inhabitants are very industrious, and are famous for performing divine services of their own. Other churches are situated at Altena, a town in the harbour of Hameln, where the Jews who have no other synagogues than the five principal ones are 11 smaller ones. The cathedral of Hameln is a very fine structure, and is situated 5 miles S E of the mouth of the German Ocean, and 9 miles N. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Hameln is an inland town in the province of Pennsylvania; about 15 miles from the post road to Lancaster; it has a post office and 1000 inhabitants.

Hameln is a town of Franconia, in the province of Saxony, near the abbey of Fulde, 28 miles S E of Erfurt, Lon. 12 E, lat. 50 16 N. It is a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, near Calenberg, at the extremity of Berwick, of the county of Hameln. It is situated at the mouth of the Hameln and Weser, and 9 miles from Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Hameln is a castle and village of the county of Hameln, and is situated on the E side of the Hameln, N by W of Ander-

bury, and is situated to the N E of the country of Hameln, and is the most delightful in the soil produces abundance of fruits, leguminous, and of every kind. The

rice which grows here is particularly esteemed in China; and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raisins and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

Hamilton, a town in Lanarkshire, seated in a very agreeable plain. Here are the remains of a collegiate church founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is situated on the Clyde, 10 miles S E of Glasgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Hamilton, a post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N W of Salem, with 800 inhabitants.

Hamilton, a post town in Albany county, New York, at the distance of 10 miles from the city of Albany, famous for its glass works.

Hamilton, a post town in Chenango county, New York; 27 miles N W of Cooper's-town. In 1800 the township contained 2673 inhabitants.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg House, the magnificent seat of the margrave of Anspach.

Hannot, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N.

Hampshire, Hantsire, or Hants, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Sussex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E W. The air is very pure and pleasant, especially upon the downs, on which vast flocks of sheep are kept and bred. In the champaign part of the county, where it is free of wood, the soil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain. The country is extremely well wooded and watered; for besides many woods on private estates, in which there are vast quantities of well grown timber, there is the new forest of great extent, belonging to the crown, well stored with venerable oaks. In these woods and forests, great numbers of hogs run at large, and feed on the acorns; and hence it is that the Hampshire bacon so far exceeds that of most other countries. The rivers are the Avon, Anton, Arle, Test, Stowre, and Itchin; besides several smaller streams, all

abounding in fish, especially trout. As its sea-coast is of a considerable extent, it possesses many good ports and harbours, and is well supplied with salt-water fish. Much honey is produced in the country. Here is also plenty of game, and on the downs is most delightful hunting.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the N E by the district of Main, on the S E by the Atlantic, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W and N W by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, 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 the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country, is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

Hampstead, a village in Middlesex, four miles N N W of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.

Hampstead, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles W by S of Portsmouth, with 790 inhabitants.

Hampton, or Minching Hampton, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Hampton, a seaport town in Elizabeth-city county, Virginia; situated on Hampton road, about 20 miles N W of Cape Henry, and 10 miles E of York, on York river, in the lat. of 37° N and lon. of 76° 28' W.

Hampton, a small maritime town, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 6 miles E of Exeter, between Rye and Newtown.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VII. It is seated on the N side of the Thames, 14 miles S W of London.

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Hanau, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is small; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissemburg and Solms and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz, and Francfort. Its soil is very fruitful, in corn, wine and fruits; yielding salt springs, with some copper, silver, and cobalt; its trade and manufactures are also in a flourishing condition.

Hanau, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles N E of Darmstadt. Here is an university with several manufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Hang-Tcheou-Fou, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction, seven cities of the second and third class; and is 225 miles S E of Nan-king. Lon. 130 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

Hancock, a post town in Washington county, Maryland, standing on the N side of the River Potomac, 35 miles W of Hagerstown.

Hanover, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehended at first only the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the dutchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubengen, and Overwald. The soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, and some wine. There are several large salt works. A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horses. The forests furnish timber, and quantities of pitch and tar. Most metals and minerals are also found here.

Hanover, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I. ascended the British throne; and the regency is now administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran;

but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It is noted for a particular kind of beer, reckoned excellent in these parts. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, on York River.

Hanover, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, distinguished as the seat of Dartmouth college, in the lat. of 43 43 N, and lon. of 72 14 W.

Hanover, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 28 miles S E of Boston, containing 958 inhabitants.

Hanover, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania, sometimes called M'Callister's-town, at the distance of 18 miles SW from York.

Hanover, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, opposite the N W extremity of New Ireland. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Hansbach, a town of Bohemia, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cotton.

Han-tchong-fou, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It has 16 cities of the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 845 miles S W of Peking. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Hants. See *Hampshire*.

Hantye, a town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Han-yang-fou, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

Hapae, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 miles.

Hapsal, a seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, five miles S W of Revel opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

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Hapsburg, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant. There is another castle of the same name, on the lake of Lucern, which some authors have erroneously asserted to be that from which the counts derived their title. See *Germany*.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London. It is observed of this town, that there are no lands belonging to it. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Harburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, equally well situated for trade as that city, and is 37 miles N W of Lunenburg.

Harcourt, a town of France, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 miles S of Caen.

Hardeberg, a town of Germany, 52 miles S of Vienna; it is situated in the dutchy of Stiria. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Hardegsen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles NW of Gottingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, it is 13 miles E N E of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Hardenburg, a town of Overysael, situated on the Vecht, 10 miles S W of Covoerden.

Harderwick, a town of Dutch Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; the French did it a great deal of damage in 1672, since which time it has been upon the decline. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Harfeur, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at

the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles N W of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, a city in Connecticut, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the river Connecticut, 37 miles N by E of New Haven, in the lat. of 41° 44' N. and lon. 72° 50' W.—This is interchangeably with New Haven, the seat of state government; it has a bank, and post office, and in the year 1800 contained 5347 inhabitants.

Harford, a post town in Harford county, Maryland, at the head of Bush river, on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and at the distance of 25 miles NE from the latter.

Harlebeck, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles N E of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Harlech, a town in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county town, and governed by a mayor. It had formerly a strong castle, which was a garrison for Charles I. in the civil wars, for which it was demolished by the parliament. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 N N W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Harlem, a populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vilest animals and even leather and grass. The church, which is the largest in Holland, is adorned with the finest organ in Europe. It consists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. This place claims the invention of printing; the first attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situate 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Harlem, Mere, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam; though it is navigable, it is subject to dangerous storms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, which are a safer passage.

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Harleston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Harling, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles S W of Norwich, and 88 N E of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Harlingen, a seaport of the United Provinces, in West Friesland. It is now very well fortified, and is naturally strong. The admiralty college of Friesland has its seat here. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles, and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

Harlow, a town in Essex, seven miles N W of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Rush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmondsworth, a village in Middlesex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

Harra, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 42 32 N.

Harper's ferry, is on the river Potomac, in Berkeley county, Virginia; 30 miles E by N of Winchester, 21 W by S of Fredericktown, Maryland, and 65 from Washington. Here is a post office and a public armoury.

Harpersfield, a post town in Delaware county, New York, 65 miles W of the city of Hudson, with 1008 inhabitants.

Harponelly, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 miles N N W of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harria, or *Havelinland*, a province of Livonia, lying on the N W part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

Harris. See *Lewis*.

Harrisburg, the capital of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of the Susquehanna river, 25 miles W of Lebanon, 18 E of Carlisle

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and 107 W by N of Philadelphia, in the lat. of 40° 10' N. and lon. of 76° 40' W. It contains 1500 inhabitants, has a post office, and is conveniently situated for the reception of grain and lumber brought down the river; in both which articles it supports a considerable trade.

Harrodsburg, a post town in Mercer county, Kentucky, lying on the E side of Salt River, 30 miles S of Frankfort, the capital of the state.

Harrogate, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough; noted for medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns, each house having a long room and an ordinary. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

Harrow, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county: on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 10 miles W N W of London.

Harlestein, a town of Upper Saxony, situated in the lordship of Schonberg, six miles S E of Zwickau.

Hartford, or *Herford*, the county town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea. It sends two members to parliament: and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are, wheat, malt and wool; and it sends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Hartland, a post town in Windsor county, Vermont, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, about nine miles N of Windsor. The township has 1960 inhabitants.

Hartlepool, a seaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiously seated on the German Ocean, and has a good harbour where the Newcastle colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It is 16 miles S E of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

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Hartley, a town in Northumberland, N W of Tinnmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

Hartzgerole, a town of Upper Saxony, situate near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Harvey's Island, an island in the S Sea. Lon. 158 48 W, lat. 19 17 S.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. Here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and the bay is so spacious that 100 sail of men of war with their tenders, besides 300 or 400 sail of colliers have been seen here at one time, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, 72 E N E of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Harwich, a town with a post office, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on Barnstable Bay, nine miles from Chatham, and eight from Yarmouth, containing 2857 inhabitants.

Hartington, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, eight miles E of Litchfield, and 24 W of Hartford, containing at last census 1430 inhabitants.

Hasbat, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

Haselfelde, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Haslem, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 56 21 N.

Haslemere, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles S W of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Haulingden, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 N N W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Hasselt, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, seated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

Hasselt, a town of Germany, in the

territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 20 miles N W of Maastricht.

Hasli, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

Hastenbeck, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles S E of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marshal D'Estrea.

Hastings, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and sends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II. was slain in battle. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 S E of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatfield, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles N N W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or *Hatfield Regis*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles N N E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Hatherly, a town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles N W of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Hattum, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, five miles S W of Zwoll.

Hattungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles E N E of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Hatvan, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles N E of Buda. In 1596 the imperialists took it and dismantled it. Lon. 19 43 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Havannah, a seaport on the N W part of Cuba, opposite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour, that will hold 1000 vessels, and yet has a mouth so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time, which entrance is well defended by forts. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous to their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about

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2000 inhabitants. The buildings are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly furnished; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the island, where the governor and captain-general resides, and also an assessor for the assistance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies. It was taken by the English in 1762, with an immense quantity of plunder and a fleet of ships of war and merchantmen, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, with a market on Saturday, seven miles N E of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Havel, a river of Germany, in Brandenburg, which empties itself into the Elbe.

Havelberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is seated on the Havel, 37 miles N W of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Havenstein, a small village in Suabia, where are the ruins of a castle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is situated on the Rhine, 13 miles N W of Baden.

Haverfordwest, a borough in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Milford Haven, over which is a stone bridge. It is a large, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three parish churches. It has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, a considerable town in Essex county, Massachusetts, lying on the N W side of the river Merrimack, at the distance of 15 miles W from Newburyport, and 32 N from Boston; it has a post office, and carries on a brisk trade, foreign and domestic.

Haverhill, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 35 miles N W by N of Dartmouth college.

Haverill, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons and fustians. It

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appears by the ruins of a church and castle, to have been of more consequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles S W of Bury, and 39 N E of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Havering Bower, a village in Essex, three miles N E of Rufford. It was once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan, queen of Henry IV.

Havre-de-Grace, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the English Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded with a wall, and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Havre-de-Grace, a considerable seaport town, in Harford county, Maryland; situated at the head of Chesapeake bay, in the lat. of 39° 35' N, and long. of 76° 8' W. It is a principal entre pot of the lumber and grain brought down the river Susquehanna, it has a post office, and is 37 miles N E from Baltimore.

Haute-rive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Hautvilliers, a town of France in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the best champagne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

Haw: pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles S W of Kelso.

Hawkin's Court House, the principal seat of justice in Hawkin's county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, 67 miles N E of Knoxville, and 477 from Washington.

Hawkhurst, a village in Kent, noted for smugglers.

Hawkshead, a town in Lancashire, situated in Fourness, 24 miles N N W of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 24 N.

Hawe-water, a lake in Westmoreland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a

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Hawthornden, an ancient building, a
few miles to the S E of Edinburgh, fa-
mous for some artificial caves cut out
of the solid rock; it was the seat of
Drummond the poet and historian.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, with
a market on Saturday, seated between
the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles N E of
Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London.
Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 39 N.

Haye, a town of France, now in the
department of Indre and Loire, lately
in the province of Touraine. It is me-
morable for being the birthplace of Des
Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25
miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Pa-
ris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Haysham, a town in the county of
Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12
miles E of Lewis, and 58 S E of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Haymarket, a post town in Prince
William county, Virginia; at the dis-
tance of 38 miles W from Washington.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Galway, and province of Con-
naught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon.
0 3 W, lat. 22 12 N.

Head of Elk, a town of the United
States, in Maryland, situate near the
head of the bay of Chesapeake, on a
small river of its own name. It enjoys
great advantages from the carrying
trade between Baltimore and Phila-
delphia, being about 50 miles from
each.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, numer-
ous islands on the W coast of Scotland,
the principal of which are Skye, St.
Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Can-
nary, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The
situation of these islands in the great
Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold
and moist in the most of them. In the
most northerly isles the sun, at the
summer solstice, is not above an hour
under the horizon at midnight, and not
longer above it at mid-day in the depth
of winter. The soil of the Hebrides
varies also in different isles, and in dif-
ferent parts of the same island; some
are mountainous and barren, producing
little else than heath, wild myrtle,
fern, and a little grass; while others,
being cultivated and manured with sea
weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and
barley.

Hebrides, New, a cluster of islands,
lying in the South Pacific Ocean, dis-

covered by Quiros in 1606, and con-
sidered as part of a great southern con-
tinent, under the name of Tierra Aus-
tralia del Espiritu Santo. They were
next visited by Bougainville in 1768,
who did no more than discover that
the land was not connected, but com-
posed of islands, which he called the
Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in
1774, ascertained the extent and situ-
ation of the whole group, and gave
them the name they now bear. They
lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S lat. and
166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending
125 leagues. The principal islands are
Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicol-
lo, besides several of less note, some of
which are from 18 to 25 leagues in
circuit. In general, they are high and
mountainous, abounding with wood,
water, and the usual productions of
the tropical islands. The bread fruit,
cocoa nuts, and plantains are neither
so good nor so plentiful as at Otaheite;
on the other hand, 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 of
very different appearances at different
islands, but are chiefly of a slender
make, and dark colour, and most of
them have frizzled hair. Their canoes
and houses are small, and poorly con-
structed; and except their arms, they
have scarcely any manufacture, not ev-
en for clothing. They are, however,
hospitable and good natured, when not
prompted to a contrary conduct by the
jealousy, which the unusual appear-
ance of European visitors, may natu-
rally be supposed to excite.

Hebron, a town of Palestine, seated
at the foot of an eminence on which
are the remains of an ancient castle.
The sepulchre of Abraham is shown
here which is visited by Christians and
Mahometans. It is 25 miles S W of
Jerusalem.

Hebron, a post town in Tolland coun-
ty, Connecticut, 18 miles S E of Hart-
ford, with 2266 inhabitants.

Hebron, a post town in Washington
county, New-York situated about half
way between Fort Miller, and Fort
Edward, and containing 2528 inhabi-
tants.

Hecla, Mount. See *Iceland*.

Hedamora, a town of Dalecarlia in
Sweden, seated on the lake Hafran, fa-
mous for the gunpowder made here.

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it is 55 miles N W of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 60 15 N.

Heilennheim, a town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a ban some palace belonging to the house of Wurtemberg. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tin, which holds 800 hogsheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. Heidelberg is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 miles N E of Spire. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Heilsa, a town of Western Prussia in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Heiligen-Have, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femenen. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligeland, an island of the German Ocean, belonging to the King of Denmark; it is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchset. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 miles N W of Eisaach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Helena, St. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English East India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr. Forster tells us, that "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small but

fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were lung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beefs juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rick-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." It lies between the continents of Africa and South America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

Heien's, St. a town in East Medina on the isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

HEL

cattle, and with English every valley was watered; that the mountains of the island were hung with vines; that the soil, which covers the hills and mountains, was in the best mould, from six to ten inches deep, and clothed with a variety of flowers, among which was the myrtle, which the inhabitants call a cabbage, though only used for fuel, and red wood; that in the garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants from Africa, and America, and a profusion of roses and flowers interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees loaded with fruit, which had a rich flavour, different from our peaches; but that the apple-trees thrived but poorly, and never bore fruit; that several had been planted several years, but had not succeeded, on account of the cold climate; that cabbages and greens thrive extremely well, and are not devoured by caterpillars; and other kinds of corn, such as wheat, are not devoured by rats, which are very numerous; that the reason, was laid out in pastures, the verdure of which was very surprising; that the whole island supported 3000 head of their cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicate, and very fat; that the island is very fertile, abounds with goats, and a small breed of horses, ring-necked partridges, pheasants, &c. of some of which is indigenous, but others were brought from Africa, Europe, and the East Indies; that the inhabitants on the island numbered 2000, including near 600 slaves, who are employed in all sorts of manufactures necessary by the company, and return for refreshments; many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very numerous. It lies between the continent of Africa and South America, 100 miles W of the former, and 100 miles E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 14 30 N.

Helmsley, a town in East Medina in the county of Northamptonshire. It has a large bay, and is situated with France, is often the rendezvous of the royal navy.

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Helier, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place, is the statue of George II. in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of Major Picerson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See *Jersey*.

Helier, St. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans at their coming here. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elizabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification, it is the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

Hell-Gate, a celebrated strait of North America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

Helmsdale, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithness-shire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

Hellespont, a strait, dividing Asia from Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles S E of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley-Blackmore*, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidale vale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scotch invaders, and is seated on the Rye, 20

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miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 54 19 N.

Helmstadt, a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a university, 20 miles S E of Brunswick. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Helmstadt, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

Helsingburg, or *Elsingburg*, a seaport of Sweden in the province of Gothland and territory of Schonon, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore, and 37 S of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Helsingfors, a town of Swedish Finland, with a harbour reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Helsingia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Jemterland and Madelpadia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the S and W by Dalecarlia and Austricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

Helston, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountsbay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W division of the shire. It is governed by a mayor sends two members to parliament and has the largest market-house in the county. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 miles S W of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Helvoetsluys, a seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay, and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; it was taken by the French in January 1795: and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles S W of Hertford, and 23 N W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N.

Hempstead, a post town on Long Island, in Queen Ann's county, New-York, 23 miles E of the city. It is situated on the edge of an extensive

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plain, sixteen miles long, by eight broad.

Henbury, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

Hendersonville, a post town in Nottoway county, Virginia, 204 miles from Washington.

Hendersonville, a post town in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the N side of Cumberland, 20 miles N of Nashville, the capital.

Henley, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with markets on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S E of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Henley, a town in Warwickshire, where was once a castle, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Alne, 10 miles N W of Warwick, and 202 N N W of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Henneberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and fertile. It is divided among seven different sovereigns. Mainungen is the capital.

Henneberg, a town of Franconia, in a county of the same name, with a castle, 34 miles N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hennebon, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 miles N W of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Henrichemont, a town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV. gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Saudre, 15 miles N N E of Bourges.

Henrico, a county of Virginia in North America.

Henry Cape, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Heppenheim, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Heraclea, an ancient seaport of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendour. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Herat, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 160 miles S E of Mesched. Lon. 61 0 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc, and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbemont, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles N W of Chiney.

Herbern, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, eight miles S W of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hereford, the capital of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is almost encompassed by the river Wye and two other rivers. The city is about a mile and a half in compass, but not very populous. The houses are old, and by reason of its low situation the streets are dirty. It had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral, fell down, and destroyed part of the church. But it has been since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W S W of Worcester, and 130 W N W of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E by Worcester and Gloucester, on the S by Monmouthshire, on the W by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the N by Shropshire. Its length from N to S is 46 miles, its breadth from E to W 46, and its circumference 220. The air of this county is allowed to be as pleasant, sweet, and wholesome, as that of any other in

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England, there being nothing either in the soil or situation to render it otherwise. The soil throughout is excellent, and inferior to none, either for grain, fruit, or pasture, supplying the inhabitants plentifully with all the necessaries of life: but that by which it is distinguished from most others, is its fruit, especially apples, of which it produces such quantities, that the cyder made of them is not only sufficient for their own consumption, though it is their ordinary drink, but also in a great measure for that of London and other parts. The county is well supplied with wood and water; for, besides lesser streams, there are the rivers Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadell, Arrow, Dare, and Marow; the last of which is large, and all of them are well stored with fish, particularly the Wye, which breeds salmon.

Herenthals, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 29 miles N E of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Herford, or *Hervoorden*, a free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 miles S W of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Hergrunde, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, an island in the Indian Ocean, two miles N N W of Ternate. It is pretty high and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herisau, a considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles S W of St. Gall.

Herk, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maastricht. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hermanstadt, a large and strong town of Hungary the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weissenburg, and 205 S E of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Herne, a town of Kent, six miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

Hernhut, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Lobau. Here in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren, settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village.

Hernsund, a seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Herstal, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Maese, three miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hertfordshire, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the W by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Though the soil is in general, especially in the Chiltern and southern parts, is but very indifferent, and much inferior to that of the neighbouring counties; yet the air is so much superior that lands in this shire generally sell at three or four years purchase more than in many others on that account. There are few or no manufactures in the county; but its markets are much frequented, in consequence of its being near London, for malt and all sorts of grain, which, with the many thorough-fares through it, make ample amends.

Hertford, a post town in Perquimmons county, North Carolina, situated on the river Perquimmons, about 15 miles N E of Edenton, in the lat. of 36° 12' N, and lon. of 76° 40' W.

Herkimer, the capital of Herkimer county, New-York, lying on the S side of Mohock river. Here is a post office 75 miles N W of Albany, and 475 from Washington.

Hertzberg, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles N W of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Herzegovina, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a district of the same name.

Hesdin, a strong town of France, now in the department of the straits of Ca-

H I A

Iais and lately in the county of Artois; it is a regular hexagon and surrounded with morasses seated on the Canche, 25 miles S S W of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunswick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Weteravia, and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches; namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburgh, Darnstadt, and Rhenfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. They likewise cultivate a great quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer, and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

Heutelum, or Hoekelum, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, five miles N E of Gorcnm. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Heusden, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle. It surrendered to the French in 1795; and is eight miles N W of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey. A battle was fought in 1463, near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 N N W of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Heydon, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Heyleseem, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Heytesbury, a borough in Wilts, that sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles N W of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Hiamen. See Enow.

H I L

Hieres, a town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birth-place of Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Hieres, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porquerollos, Porterous, Bagucan, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero. See Ferro.

Hiesmes, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Secz, and 90 W of Paris.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles E S E of Coventry, and 66 N N W of London. Lon. 0 40 W lat. 52 19 N.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, and four miles N by W of London. On the side next London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free school in 1562.

Highworth, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Hildesheim, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and Papists. It is seated on the Erneste, 17 miles S S E of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Hilburghausen, a town of Franconia, in a dutchy of the same name, and

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, a town of Franconia,
the same name, and

principality of Colbourg. It is subject
to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen,
who has a palace here. It is seated on
the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by
W of Colbourg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 50
53 N.

Hillsboro', a post town in Loudon
county, Virginia, 33 miles N W of
Washington.

Hillsboro', a post town in Orange
county, North Carolina, lying on the
N side of the River Eno, about 30
miles N W of Raleigh, the capital of
the state.

Hillsboro', a post town in Hillsboro'
county, New Hampshire, about 24
miles W of Concord, and about the
same distance S E of Charleston on
the river Connecticut.

Hillsdale, a post town in Columbia
county, New York; 18 miles S E of
the city of Hudson. In 1800 the town-
ship contained 4702 inhabitants.

Himmaleh, Mount, a vast chain of
mountains in Asia; which extends
from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan,
and is the general boundary of Thibet,
through the whole extent from the
Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing
between it and Hindoostan, a tract of
country, from 100 to 180 miles in
breadth, divided into a number of small
states, none of which are understood
to be either tributaries or feudatories
of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul,
&c. This ridge is precisely that de-
signed by the ancients, under the
names of Imaus and the Indian Cruea-
sus. The natives now call it Hindoo-
ko (the Indian mountains) as well as
Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit
word, signifying *snowy*; its summit be-
ing covered with snow.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New
Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean.
Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire,
with a market on Monday. It has a
large church with a lofty spire, and a
considerable stocking manufacture. It
is 12 miles S W of Leicester, and 91
N N W of London. Lon. 1 20 W,
lat. 52 34 N.

Hindeloopen, a seaport of the United
Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the
Zuider-Zee, 20 miles S W of Lewar-
den. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Hinesburg, a post town in Chittenden
county, Vermont, about 12 miles S E
of Burlington on lake Champlaine.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of N America,

on the S side of the mouth of the De-
laware, Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Hindon, a borough in Wilts, with a
market on Thursday. It sends two
members to parliament; and is 20
miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S
of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Hindoo-ko. See *Himmaleh, Mount*.

Hindoostan, or *India*, a celebrated
country of Asia, which in its most ex-
tensive signification, comprehends the
tract situated between the Thibetian
and Tartarian mountains on the N, the
Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampoor
and the bay of Bengal on the E,
and the Indian ocean and Persia on the
W. But this country must be consid-
ered under the three grand divisions
of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan,
and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Pro-
per includes all the countries on the N
of the River Nerbuddah, which bounds
it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal
and Bahar compose the remainder of
its southern boundary. It is divided
into eleven soubahs, the names of
which are Lahore, Aroutan (including
Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude,
Allakabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and
Guzerat. A 12th soubah, named Cu-
bul, was formed out of the countries
contiguous to the W sources of the In-
dus, and three new ones out of the
conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Can-
duste, and Amednagur. The Deccan
in its most extensive signification is
applied to the whole region of Hindoo-
stan Proper; in its more limited sense
it means only the countries situated be-
tween Hindoostan Proper, the Carra-
tic, the W sea, and Orissa; that is the
provinces of Candesh, Dowlatabad,
Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part
of Berar. The tract S of these, or the
river Kistna, is generally called the
Peninsula; although its form does by
no means warrant it. There is no
known history of Hindoostan extant be-
fore the Mahometan conquests. The
first irruption of the Mahometans was
in the year 1000. From this period the
provinces of Hindoostan were held ra-
ther tributary kingdoms, than as pro-
vinces of the same empire; and they
seldom failed to revolt when a favour-
able opportunity offered. In 1398, the
Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of
Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hin-
doostan; but the conquest of the coun-
try was not effected till 1525, by Sul-
tan Babar, one of his descendants, who

was the first of the line of Tamerlane who mounted the throne of Hindoostan; but their government was not established till the reign of Achar his son. Babar was however the real founder of the Mogul dynasty; and from this event Hindoostan came to be called the Mogul empire. The illustrious Achar, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. Achar was succeeded by Jhangubuc his son, who reigned 22 years. In his reign, in 1613, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first English ambassador to the emperor of Hindoostan; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In 1660 Aurungzebe peaceably ascended the throne after he had deposed his father and murdered or expelled his brethren. During his reign Hindoostan enjoyed the most profound peace it had ever known. The conquest of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for nearly 30 years occasioned great disorders there, and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see Major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan, p. lxiii. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine were the result; 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder were said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs;

an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Koili. The Mahrattas, besides their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal: and the emperors from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons, were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion. Another instance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and was succeeded by Allumguire, who was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars on condition of paying him 360,000l. per annum by way of tribute. It was his misfortune however, that he could not accommodate his mind to his circumstances, and put himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, who promised to seat

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him on the throne of Delhi. He thus
 lost all he had acquired with the Bri-
 tish, and has ever since continued a
 kind of state prisoner; living on the
 produce of a trifling domain, allowed
 him out of veneration for his ancestors,
 and for the use of his name. In the se-
 quel, he was dethroned and murdered
 by the Rohillas. These being defeated
 by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief,
 his son, Jewan Bucht, was permitted
 to succeed him, and to live in the same
 deplorable state of degradation. The
 whole of Hindoostan in 1792, consisted
 of six principal states, which hold as
 tributaries, or feudatories, some inferi-
 or states. These six principal states,
 were, the British, the Poonah Mahrat-
 tas, the Berar Mahrattas, Nizam Ally,
 soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the
 dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the
 Seiks. The British possessions are
 Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern
 Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic,
 Bombay, Salsette, the district of Mid-
 napour in Orissa, and some considera-
 ble cession from Tippoo Sultan, in 1792.
 Since 1792, war broke out with Tip-
 poo, who was defeated, and his capital
 taken by assault, together with an im-
 mense quantity of plunder, Tippoo lost
 his life in the attack. By his fall, a
 great extent of territory will accrue to
 the British, and their power will be se-
 cured on a stable and permanent foun-
 dation. The allies of the British, who
 may be considered as dependent upon
 them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the
 Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore
 and Tanjore. For the five other prin-
 cipal states, see their respective names,
 and for an account of some inferior in-
 dependent states, see Bundela, Ballo-
 gistan, the Jats, Rohilcund, &c. Ac-
 cording to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of
 Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000
 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos.
 The Hindoos or Gentoos, are of a black
 complexion; their hair is long, their
 person straight and elegant. Their
 limbs are finely proportioned; their fin-
 gers long and tapering; their counte-
 nances open and pleasant. They differ
 materially from all other nations, by be-
 ing divided into tribes or casts. The
 four principal tribes are, the Bramins,
 Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics.
 These are subdivided into a multiplicity
 of inferior distinctions. There are
 Bramins of various degrees of excel-
 lence, who have the care of religion al-

lotted to them. These are held sacred
 by the rest. It is difficult to draw a
 general character of the Bramins, as
 they vary much in their pursuits, and
 in their degrees of knowledge. "Some
 that I have conversed with, (says Mr.
 Scrafton) acknowledge the errors that
 have crept into their religion, own one
 Supreme Being, and laugh at the idol-
 atry of the multitude, but insist upon
 the necessity of working upon the weak-
 nesses of the vulgar."—The generality
 of the Bramins are as ignorant as the
 laity. Such as are not engaged in
 worldly pursuits, are a very supersti-
 tious, innocent people, who promote
 clarity as much as they can, both to
 man and beast; but those who engage
 in the world are generally the worst of
 all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that
 the waters of the Ganges will purify
 them from their sins, and being exempt
 from the utmost rigour of the courts of
 justice (under the Gento government)
 they run into much greater excesses.
 The Soldiers are commonly called Ra-
 jah-Poots; that is, descended from
 Rajahs. They are much more robust
 than the rest, have a great share of
 courage, and a nice sense of military
 honour, which consists, among them,
 in fidelity to those they serve. Fight-
 ing is their profession; they readily
 enter into the service of any that will
 pay them, and will follow wherever he
 leads; but, should their leader fall in
 the battle, their cause is at an end, and
 they run off the field, without any stain
 to their reputation. The English East
 India Company have many battalions of
 them in their service; they are called
 Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined
 in the European manner. The Labour-
 ers include farmers, and all who culti-
 vate the land. The Mechanics include
 merchants, bankers, and all who follow
 any trade: these again are subdivided
 into each profession. Besides these,
 are the Hallachores, who cannot be
 called a tribe, being rather the refuse
 of all the tribes. They are a set of un-
 happy wretches, destined to misery
 from their birth. They perform all the
 vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and
 carry away everything that is polluted.
 All the different tribes are kept dis-
 tinct from each other by insurmountable
 barriers; they are forbidden to inter-
 marry, to cohabit, to eat with each
 other, or even to drink out of the same
 vessel with one of another tribe. Eve-

ry deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast," (says Dr. Robertson) "adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers; from generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circumstance also Dr. Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanency of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are 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 complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. 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 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 casts may eat poultry and fish, but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries 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 indispensable 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 some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible 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 Mr. Halhead, is the following 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 crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N

and oriental spices, may eat of the flesh and poultry. Other eat poultry and fish, casts are prohibited or fish of any kind. Luxury consists in the most spiceries and perhaps the great people are highly esteem milk because they think it of the properties of gods, and because it is almost as a manners are gentle. It consists in the solaces and they are taught that matrimony is an duty in every man, who separate himself from principle of devotion. It permits them to have and their wives are a decency of demeanour in their families, and dowry, which might do nature in the most. The custom of themselves on the death is still practised in some parts of India, it is asserted, that they is deposited a large combustible matter, which and the body being let throws herself into. In other places, a remedy high, and the life, is placed upon it, and is set on fire. In the Laws, translated by the following passage practice? "It is proffer after her husband's self in the fire with woman, who thus will remain in paradise three crores and fifty destiny. If she cannot, in that case, preserve chastity: if she refuse, she goes to paradise, do not preserve her to hell." This code of sacred books, the *Manu*, were written in Sanscrit, which is very ancient, although the style is wonderfully elegant, toward the N

is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See *India*.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S W of Norwich, and 97 N E of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

Hingham, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, where is a post office, 19 miles S E of Boston, and 500 from Washington. The township contained 2112 inhabitants at the last census.

Hinzuon, *Joanna St.* one of the Comora islands in the Indian Ocean. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the East India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the east side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle, in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerable structures, very neat and clean in the inside. 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, yet it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here, as it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. 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 better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipped in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries, and answers to the fashion of 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 your friend when you 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 harem; and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and earrings; they wear half a dozen or more of each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear. The men seem not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair country women, notwithstanding they are of so different a complexion. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. These people profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that Joanna-man and Englishman all brothers; and never fail to ask, How king George do? 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, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing. Lofty mountains, clothed to their very summits; deep and rugged vallies, adorn-

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ed by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the palm and cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their titled and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills covered with lofty trees, and the solitude of the place seem more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Uto, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles S W of Stockholm, and 25 E of Falcping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hircania, under this name the ancients comprised the Provinces of Persia in Asia, lying on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, which was also called the Hircanian sea.

Hirch-Horn, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

Hirchfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles N E of the town of Fulde, and 32 S E of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Hirsberg, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 miles S W of Breslaw.

Hispaniola. See *Domingo, St.*

Hitchin, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 15 miles N N W of Hertford, and 34 N W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

H O K

Hithe, or *Hythe*, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 S E of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Hoai-ngan-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

Hoang-Ho. See *Yellow River*.

Hoang-tcheou-fou, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hon-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

Hochberg, a marquise of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

Hochstet, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles S W of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles N E of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Hockerland, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

Hockledon, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Hoei-tcheou, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its teas, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

Hoei-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

Hoekelum. See *Heukelum*.

Hoenzallern, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Hoest, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Francfort.

Hogue, Cupe la, the N W point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Ho-ken-fou, a city of China, and one of the principal in the province of Petcheli. It has two cities of the second

a borough in Kent, Saturday. It is one town, and had formerly by the choking up of now reduced to one. of Dover, and 68 S. N. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N. a city of China, in the Kiang-nan, seated in a valley, and is bounded by a triple wall. It is very populous, and every year has a brisk and active

Yellow River.

a populous and commercial town in the province of Shantung, in the district contains one hundred and eight of the third

rank of Suabia, in the territory of the prince of Baden.

a town of Suabia, remarkable for a battle gained near it in 1704, the English call the battle of Blenheim, a village three miles from the town.

It is seated on the N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 48 30 N.

territory of Germany, in the province of Prussia, seated near the town of Herts, with a bay, seated near the town of Warc, and 17 miles S. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 30 N.

most southern city of Kiang-nan, in China, is very fertile, and is one of the richest cities of the province, and has six cities of the first rank dependent on it.

A commercial city of the province of Quang-tong, in China, contains 11 cities of the first rank.

Leukelum.

A town of Suabia, capital of the same name, 25 miles S. E. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 49 30 N.

A town of Germany, in the province of Hesse, seated on the Rhine, 12 miles from Francfort. It is the N. W. point of the province. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

A city of China, and one of the most populous of the province of Peking, is one of the second

H O L

and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 125 miles S of Peking.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S by E of Boston, and 108 N by E of London. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Holdsworth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles E N E of Exeter, and 215 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Holland, the largest of the seven United Provinces, is bounded on the W by the German Ocean, or North sea; to the E by the Zuyder-sea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland; to the S by Dutch Brabant and Zeeland; and to the N by the Zuyder-sea. Its greatest extent from N to S, including the island of Texel, is about 90 English miles; but from E to W its extent varies from 40 to 25. To defend it against the sea, dykes have been erected at an immense expence, and innumerable canals cut to drain it, as being naturally very low and marshy. Some parts of the province are very fruitful in corn; but the greater parts consist of rich pastures, wherein are kept large herds of kine, which supply them with incredible quantities of butter and cheese. Of the latter, that of Edam, in North Holland, is highly esteemed. The many rivers and canals that intersect the provinces are of great advantage to its commerce, but contribute to render the air foggy and unwholesome. There is a communication by water betwixt almost every town and village. Towards the middle also of the province are great numbers of turf-pits. It is so populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at 1,200,000. In point of cleanliness no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in January 1795; and till the era of a general pacification, no account of any permanent government can be given. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, one of the divisions of Lincolnshire in England. It so much resembles the province of that name upon the continent, in most respects, being low and marshy, with the sea on one side, and canals running through it, that it must either have had its name from thence, or on the same account. On the E it has what the ancient geographers call *Estuarium Metaria*, now the Washes, which are overflowed at high water, and part of Cambridgeshire on the S. The lower part of it is full of bogs and marshes, and has huge banks to defend it against the sea and land floods. The ground is so soft, that horses are worked unshod; and it produces plenty of grass, but little corn. The whole tract seems to have been gained from the sea; and is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great profit. Though there are no stones to be found in or upon the ground, yet most of the churches are of stone. They have no fresh water but from the clouds, which is preserved in pits, but if these are deep, it soon turns brackish; and if they are shallow, they soon become dry.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered, is uncertain. In the beginning of last century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and N E from 38° S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain 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 Diemen'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 vallies. See *Wales, New South*.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called *Abbey-Holm*, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is a small place seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310

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N N W of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

Hovindale, a rough and woolly tract in *Surrey*, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

Holstein, a dutchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the W; the Baltic or the gulf of Lubeck, on the E; the dutchy of Mecklenburg on the S E; that of Bremen, with the river Elbe, on the S W; and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marshland, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expence to guard and defend them. The pastures in the marshes are so rich, that cattle are bred in vast numbers and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheese made of their milk. They are also very fruitful in wheat, barley, pease, beans, and rape-seed. In the more barren, sandy, and heathy parts of the country, large flocks of sheep are bred and fed: nor are orchards wanting, or woods; especially of oak and beech; nor turf, poultry, game and wild-fowl. Notwithstanding this country's advantageous situation for commerce, there are few manufactures and little trade in it. Hamburg and Lubeck supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, groats, starch, buck-wheat, pease, beans, rape-seed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses, and fish. The manufactures of the dutchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses, the whole dutchy; the imperial cities excepted.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N N W of Norwich, and 122 N E of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles S E of Berwick. It is two miles long, and one broad: the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ru-

ins of a stately monastery; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light-house. Holyhead is 93 miles W N W of Chester, and 276 N W of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

Holywell, a town in Flintshire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides 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 N E of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Holmesburg, a thriving village with a post-office, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the post and stage road to New York, 10 miles N E of Philadelphia.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 150 miles N of Franckfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 miles S E of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si, and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside -Cai-fongfou, its capital, it con-

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tains seven cities of the first class, and
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Konan-fou, a city of China, in the
province of Honan. It has under its
jurisdiction one city of the second
class, and 13 of the third. It is 500
miles S W of Peking.

Honduras, a large province of New
Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of
Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito
Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on
the W by Chiapa and Guatemala. This
province, and the peninsula of Jucu-
tan, on the other side of the bay of
Honduras, do not, like the other terri-
tories of Spain, in the New World, de-
rive their value either from the ferti-
lity of their soil, or the richness of
their mines; but they produce in great-
er abundance than any part of Ameri-
ca, the logwood-tree, which, in dying
some colours, is so far preferable to
any other material, that the consump-
tion 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 at-
tempted to obtain any share in this
branch of trade. But, after the con-
quest 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 S E pro-
montory of Yucatan. When most of
the trees near this cape were felled,
they removed to the island of Trist, 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, endeav-
oured 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 disasters of an unfortu-
nate 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 defini-
tive treaty of 1763, by which, however,
it was stipulated, that they should con-
fine themselves within a certain dis-
trict, lying between the rivers Wallis,
or Belize, and Rio Honda, taking the
course of the said two rivers for unal-

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terable boundaries, so as that the naviga-
tion of them be common to both na-
tions. But by a convention signed in
1786 the English were not only permit-
ted to cut logwood, but mahogany or
any other kind of wood, and to carry
away any other produce of the country;
and also to occupy the small island cal-
led Casina. The capital of Honduras
is Valladolid.

Houffleur, a considerable seaport of
France, in the department of Calvados
and late province of Normandy, with a
good harbour and a trade in lace. It is
eight miles N of Pont l'Evêque, and 110
NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a town in Devonshire, with
a market on Saturday. Honiton sends
two members to parliament, and has a
large manufacture of white thread and
bone-lace. It is seated on the Otter, 16
miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of
London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Honolstein, a town of Germany, in the
electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E, lat.
49 48 N.

Hood Island, one of the Marquesas
in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and
named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon.
138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, a small but ancient city of
Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now near-
ly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges
of former greatness. In the beginning
of this century, it was the great mart
of the export trade of Bengal to Eu-
rope. It is seated on an arm of the
Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of
Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Hoogly River, an arm of the Ganges,
formed by the union of its two western-
most branches, named the Cossimbuzar
and Yellingby rivers. It is the port of
Calcutta, and the only branch of the
Ganges that is commonly navigated by
ships.

Hoogstraten, a town of Dutch Bra-
bant, capital of a county of the same
name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 N
E of Antwerp.

Hope, a village in the high peak of
Derbyshire.

Hope, a post town in Sussex county,
New Jersey; a small Moravian settle-
ment 22 miles NE of Easton in Penn-
sylvania.

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea,
in Asia.

Horn, a considerable town of the U-
nited Provinces, in N Holland, with
a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13

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miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Horn, a town of the late Austrian Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liège. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Hornbach, a town in Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Hornberg, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 miles N E of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Hornby, a town of Lancashire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Lune, with a handsome church. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 54 6 N.

Horn Cape, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in South America, round which all snips now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

Horncastle, a large well built town, in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

Hornchurch, a village in Essex, two miles E by S of Rumbord, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

Hornodon, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Hornsey, a town in Yorkshire, 188 miles from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. E lon. 0 6, N, lat. 54 0.

Hornsey, a town of Middlesex, five miles N of London. It is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the new river winding through it.

Horsens, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Categate near the Island of Hiarnne, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horntown, a post town in Accomack county, Virginia, situated near the line that divides this state from the eastern

shore of Maryland, at the distance of 16 miles S from Snow Hill.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county-gaol, and the assizes are sometimes held here. It sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an E N E direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the west, south and east by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours, the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. 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. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little soot is mixed: and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfumed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest

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to that of the poppy mixed with spices. The women who are ambitious to please, not only grease all the naked parts of their body, to make them shine but braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. A Hottentot lady thus bedizened, has exhausted all the arts of her toilette; and however unfavourable nature may have been, with regard to shape and stature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the splendour of her appearance gives her the highest degree of satisfaction. But with all this vanity, they are not devoid of modesty, for the females of this nation 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 well-greased skins, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of our ladies. The outermost is the largest, finest, and most showy, 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 pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages; but the nose is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, 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 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, resembling a round bee-hive or a vault, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low, as scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door

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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, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. 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 the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; and rolled up, like a hedge hog snug in his skin, he lies in the midst of this cloud, till 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 turn the steak he is broiling over the fire. 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. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterson visited a Hottentot village in the small Nimiqua Land, in the N W part of the country; it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch East India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing; their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which shot from a small bow, will hit a mark with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks, serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as

it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, 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 caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by lieutenant Paterson, in his journey to the N W in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass. 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 jackalls the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist 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 putrified by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being, but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monstrously ignorant are they, that the Boians will abuse the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. Even the most intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance, were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead with leaving them so soon, admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly; by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wizards, to bring any mischief on those

that survive them. The Hottentots sleep promiscuously in the same hut, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invincible horror which separates beings connected by blood. The country possessed by the Dutch is of a pretty considerable extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons, the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; cameleopardises; the gems-boch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and when attacked by dogs will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep 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; these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Paterson saw, upward of 800 birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood

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as in the East Indies, but by raising
a number of hills, they impede the
progress of vegetation. The Hotten-
tots eat them; and lieutenant Paterson,
who tasted this food, found it far
from disagreeable. The locusts are
esteemed excellent food by the Bosh-
mans, 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.

Howat, an island of France, near the
coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in
circumference.

Howdan, a town of France, now in
the department of Euro and Loire and
lately in the province of Beauce, with
a manufacture of woollen stockings. It
is seated on the Vegre, 10 miles from
Dreux, and 32 miles S W of Paris.
Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, with
a market on Thursday. It is situate on
a heath of the same name, on which
are some powder-mills, on a branch of
the river Coln. Here is a charity
school and a chapel. The heath is
noted for robberies and horse races.
Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of Lon-
don.

Hou-quang, a province of China,
which occupies nearly the centre of
the empire. Yang-tse-kiang traverses
it from E to W, and divides it into two
parts. This province (the greater part
of which is level, and watered by can-
als, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated
for its fertility; the Chinese call it the
storehouse of the empire. It contains
15 cities of the first class, and 114 of
the second and third. Vout-chang-fou
is the capital.

Hou-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the
province of Tche-kiang. It takes its
name from a lake of the same name, on
which it is seated. The quantity of
silk manufactured here is almost incre-
dible. Its district contains one city of
the second and six of the third class.
It is 160 miles N E of Nan-king. Lon.
119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Howden, a town in the E riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday.
It give name to a small district called
Howdenshire, and has a large church,
like a cathedral. It is seated on the
north side of the Ouse 15 miles S E
of York, and 179 N by W of London.
Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, seat-

ed on the Weser, 8 miles N W of Cor-
wey, 27 miles N E of Paderborn. Lon.
9 39 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, si-
tuate between the Island of Pomona
and the N coast of Caithness-shire. It
is 10 miles long. On this island, be-
sides the great conic hill of Holyhead,
which is a sea mark, there is a stupen-
dous rock, called the Beary, where a
bird, named the layer, supposed to be
a species of penguin, is found. In a
gloomy valley in this island, is a large
stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, cal-
led the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow
within, having the form of a bed and
pillow cut in the stone; and is suppo-
sed to have been the habitation of a
hermit. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Hoye, a town of Westphalia, capital
of a county of the same name, subject
to the elector of Hanover, seated on
the Weser, 43 miles N W of Zell.
Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 57 N.

Haradisch, a town of Moravia, on an
island in the river Morava, 30 miles S
E of Olmutz, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon.
17 53 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Hua, or *Kahau*, a large town of Asia,
capital of Cochinchina, with a royal
palace. It is seated in a beautiful
plain, and divided into two parts by a
large river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40
N.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands
in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from
Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compass,
and has a commodious harbour. Lon.
151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

Hubert, St. a town of Austrian Lux-
emburg, with an abbey, 20 miles S E
of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Huddersfield, a town in the W riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Tues-
day. It is the mart for narrow cloths,
called plains. It is 42 miles S W of
York, and 189 N N W of London.
Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Hudson, one of the most flourishing
cities in the state of New York; situ-
ated on the E bank of Hudson river,
in Columbia county, 132 miles N of
the city of New York, and 40 S of
Albany, in the lat. of 42 15 N and Lon.
of 74 9 W. The foundation of the
first house was laid in 1783, and in
1800 it contained 3664 inhabitants.
Here is a post office, and a bank whose
capital is limited by act of Assem-
bly, to 160,000 Dollars.

Hudson's Bay, a bay of North Ameri-

H U D

ra, lying between 51 and 69° N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80° 30' N lat. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and then prepared to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized 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 heard of more; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts towards a discovery of that passage have been since made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay: on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the S W by New South Wales, and on the W by New North Wales. These countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and Northern Indians; and are materially different from all the Southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S coast of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudson's Bay is distinguished. These factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, and they lie, from 51 to 52° N lat. and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flam-borough; and beyond this is York Fort, on Nehon River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25: but the most northern settlement is Prince of Wales' Fort,

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at the mouth of Church-hill River, in lon. 94 7, and lat. 58 48. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore a river, that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon. 119° W. In 1782, the settlement, &c. of the company, valued at 500,000*l.* were destroyed by a French squadron; but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flourishing situation.

Hudson's River, one of the finest rivers of the United States of America. It rises in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a course of 250 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

Huena, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is six miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elsinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Huesca, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 miles N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles N E of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

Huessen, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

Huetta, an old and small town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a borough and seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday

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64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Huninguen, a fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Hunmanby, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles N E of York, and 209 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Huntingdon, the county-town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester; and was once a large place, having no less than 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Huntingdon, the capital town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Juniata river, 90 miles W of Harrisburg, and 35 S W of Lewistown. It has a post-office, courthouse, jail, and 1250 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, a town in Chittenden county, Vermont, on the S side of Onion river, 10 miles northward of Bristol, and 16 S E of Burlington, with about 450 inhabitants.

Huntingdon, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the S side of Housatonic river, about 16 miles N of Fairfield.

Huntingdon, a town in Suffolk county, New-York; situated on Long Island, 14 miles S E of Smithtown, and 36 N E of the city of New York.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N and N W by Northamptonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, and on the S W by Bedfordshire. It contains four hundreds, six market-towns, and 79 parishes. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The S E part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was, anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hupping. The N E part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. The air of this county

is, in most parts pleasant and wholesome, except among the fens and meres there are great numbers of cattle and plenty of water-fowl, fish, and turf for firing; which last is of great service to the inhabitants, there being but little wood, though the whole county was a forest in the time of Henry II. This county sends four members to parliament; and the sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridgeshire, the isle of Ely, and Huntingdonshire, is sheriff of both counties.

Huntspil, a small town in Somersetshire at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Huntsville, a small post town in Surry county, North Carolina, 15 miles S W of Bethania the Moravian town.

Huntsburg, a town in Franklin county, Vermont; situated near the line that divides this State from Lower Canada, at the distance of about 12 miles E of Lake Champlain. Here is a post-office.

Hurdwar, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Huron, a lake of North America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat. from whence the country around is called the country of the Hurons.

Hurst Castle, a castle in Hampshire, near Lyminster. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the isle of Wight from which it is distant two miles.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles N W of Nagpou. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege; the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles

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J A E

W S W of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50
32 N.

Hydrabad, the capital of Golconda,
in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated
on a river that falls into the Kistna,
352 miles N by E of Madrass. Lon. 78
51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Hydrabad, a fort of Hindoostan Pro-
per, in the province of Sindy. It is the
residence of a Mahometan prince, who
is tributary to the king of Candahar. It
is situate on the Indus, not far above
the head of the Delta, and in the
neighbourhood of Nusserpour. Lon.
69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, now
in the department of Gard lately in the
province of Languedoc. A canal crosses
the town, which turns several mills,
and supplies many fountains with wa-
ter. An insult offered by the inhabi-
tants to a priest, who was carrying the
viaticum, occasioned the revocation of
the edict of Nantes. This town has a
good fort, and is seated on the Vi-
dourle, near its source, 12 miles S W
of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Hythe. See *Hithe*.

I J

J AAR, a river rising near Tongres
in the bishopric of Liege, and la-
ter a N E course falls into the Maese
at Maestricht.

Jablunka, a town of Silesia, in the
territory of Teschen, 35 miles S E of
Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

Jacca, an ancient town of Spain, in
Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a
fort. It is seated on a river of the same
name, among the mountains of Jacca,
in a very pleasant and fruitful plain,
which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22
miles N of Huesca. Lon. 0 19 W, lat.
42 36 N.

Jaci-v-Aguila, a seaport town on the
eastern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by
E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27
N.

Jacksonburg, a post town in Colleton
county, South Carolina; situated on
the W side of Edisto river, 30 miles
W of Charleston.

Jacksonburg, a post town in Scriven
county, Georgia, 59 miles S W of Sa-
vannah.

Jam, a strong and handsome town

J A G

of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's
see, and a castle. It is seated in a
country producing excellent fruits, and
very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain,
15 miles S W of Baeza. Lon. 3 22 W,
lat. 37 38 N.

Jassa, a town of Palestine, formerly
called Joppa, and entirely fallen from
its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles N
W of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32
16 N.

Jaffray, a post town in Cheshire
county, New Hampshire, lying near
the boundary line between this State
and Massachusetts, about 70 miles S
W of Portsmouth, and 25 eastward of
Connecticut river.

Jaffrapatan, a seaport of Ceylon, in
the East Indies at the N end of that
island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The
Dutch took it from the Portuguese in
1638; and it was taken by the English
in October 1795. They export great
quantities of tobacco from hence, and
some elephants, which are accounted
the most docile of any in the world.
Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

Jagernaut, a famous pagoda, in the
peninsula of Hindoostan, and province
of Orissa. It is one of the first objects
of Hindoo veneration, and visited by
vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts
of India, and is an excellent seamark.
It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few
miles E of lake Chilka, and 311 S W of
Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Si-
lesia, capital of a province of the same
name, seated on the Oppa, 65 miles S
by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50
4 N.

Jagersburg, a town of Germany, in
the principality of Hesse Darmstadt.

Jaghire, a tract of land, in the Car-
natic, subject to the English East India
Company. It extends along the bay of
Bengal, from Madrass to Lake Pulli-
cate on the N, to Alcomparve on the S,
and to Conjevaram on the W; being
108 miles along the shore, and 47 in-
land in the widest part. It contains
2440 square miles, and its annual reve-
nue is about 150,000*l*.

Jago, St. the largest, most populous,
and most fertile of the Cape de Verd
Islands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W
of the island of Mayo, and abounds
with high barren mountains; but the
air, in the rainy season is unwholesome
to strangers. The animals are beesves,
horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs,

J A G

civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls, and birds of almost all sorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago or Ribeira-Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Praya.

Jago, St. a handsome and considerable town of South America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americana and Spaniards. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

Jago-de-Cuba, St. the capital of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

Jago-de-los-Cavalleros, St. a town of Hispaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

Jago-del-Entero, St. a town of South America, in Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river called the Dulce in a flat country, 475 miles S E of Potosi. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

Jago de Guatimala, St. See *Guatimala, New*.

Jago de las Valles, St. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 23 0 N.

Jago de la Vega, St. or *Spanish Town*, a town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church and a chapel. It is seated near the S E part of the island in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre, seven miles N W of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 6 N.

Jago de Leon, St. the capital of the district of Caraccas, in South America. Lon. 64 48 W, lat. 9 32 N.

J A M

Jagolina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles S E of Belgrade. Lon. 21 18 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Jajick, a large river of Tartary, which falls into the Caspian Sea.

Jajizza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 30 miles N E of Bosna-Serago.

Jakutskoi. See *Yakutsk*.

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate on the Kameh, 60 miles E S E of Cabul.

Jallendar, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Lahore, capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Jalowitz, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. It is seated on the river Jalonitz, and is 95 miles S W of Ismael.

Jalour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Agimere. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Jamagorod, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles N E of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25 N.

Jamaica, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of South America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run lengthwise from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, yet none of them are navigable, even for bargeas; but some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, and particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Peara. The mountains, and great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year; for here is an eternal spring. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vita, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees as to make the country look like a pa-

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town in the Russian
Empire, near Petersburg, with a
population of 12 miles
Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25

land of the West In-
dies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494.
It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues
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America, and 145 leagues N of
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miles broad in the middle.
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and is a ridge of hills which
run from E to W. Here
the mountains take their rise
and yet none of them are
very high; but some
of the sugars are car-
ried to the seaside; some
ground for a consid-
erable quantity, particularly the Rio-
de-Pedra. The moun-
tains of the island, are
very high, and look green
all the year; for here it is
very hot, and there are many differ-
ent flowers adorning the brow,
forming groves and
among these are the
cedar, and the mahoe-
ny. The vallies are sugar-
cane, and a variety of fruit-trees
the country look like a pa-

radise. But to balance this, there are
alligators in the rivers; guianoes and
galliwags in the fens and marshes;
and snakes and noxious animals in the
mountains. The longest day is about
13 hours, and about nine in the morn-
ing it is so intolerably hot, that it would
be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes
did not arise to cool the air. Some-
times the nights are pretty cool, and
there are great dews, which are deem-
ed unwholesome, especially to new-
comers. The year is distinguished into
two seasons, the wet and dry; but the
rains are not so frequent as formerly,
which is supposed to be owing to the
cutting down of the woods. The months
of July, August, and September, are
called the hurricane months, because
then they are the most frequent; and
there is lightning almost every night.
There is not above a third part of the
island inhabited, for the plantations are
all by the seaside. Here and there are
savannas, or large plains, where the
original natives used to plant their In-
dian corn, and which the Spaniards
made use of for breeding their cattle.
The best houses are generally built
low, being only one story, on account
of the hurricanes and earthquakes;
and the negroes huts are made of reeds,
and will hold only two or three per-
sons. The common drink is Madeira
wine or rum punch. The common
bread, or that which serves for it, is
plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but
in 1793, a great number of the bread-
fruit trees were brought here from O-
taheite, and introduced into the differ-
ent plantations. Hogs and sheep are
plentiful, but the servants generally
feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the ne-
groes have herrings and salt-fish. The
general produce of this island is sugar,
rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta,
chocolate, several kinds of woods, and
medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco,
but not good, and used only by the ne-
groes, who can scarce live without it;
also Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas
of various kinds, with variety of roots.
Fruits are in great plenty, such as
oranges, lemons, shaddockes, citrons,
pomegranates, mammees, sweet-sops,
papaws, pine-apples, star-apples, prick-
ly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and
many other sorts. There are four ne-
groes to a white man; and of the form-
er there are about 100,000, besides a
mixed breed, between the blacks,

whites, and mulattoes. This island
was taken by the English in 1655, and
is now the most valuable of their West
India colonies. In June 1795, the Ma-
roons, or original natives, who inhabit
the mountains, rose against the En-
glish, and were not quelled till March
1796. The principal town is Kingston;
but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish
Town, is the seat of government.

Jamaica, a town on Long Island, in
Queen's county, New York; 12 miles
E of the metropolis. It has a post of-
fice, and contains about 600 inhabi-
tants.

Jamara, the capital of a principality
in Arabia Felix, seated on the river
Astan, 150 miles W of Elcatif.

Jamba, a city of the Hither India,
and the capital of a province of the
same name. Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 31
21 N.

Jamboli, a territory of Turkey, in
Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

Jambi, or *Jambis*, a seaport and
small kingdom, on the E coast of the
island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a
fort here, and export pepper hence,
with the best sort of canes. It is 160
miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E,
lat. 0 59 N.

James, St. an hospital and burying-
ground, near Basil in Switzerland, cele-
brated for a battle, fought by 3000
Swiss against an army of 30,000 French
in which only 32 of the former remain-
ed alive desperately wounded, on the
field of battle. Sixteen that escaped
from the field, were branded with in-
famy, for not having sacrificed their
lives in defence of their country; and
the conquerors themselves were com-
pelled to retire into Alsace.

James Bay. See *Hudson's Bay*.

James Island, an island of Africa,
30 miles up the river Gambia, and three
miles from its nearest shore. Here
the English have a fort and factory.
Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

James Island, an island of South Ca-
rolina, opposite Charleston.

James Island, an island of North A-
merica, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis
Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 35
W, lat. 70 0 N.

James River, a fine river of Virgi-
nia, which enters the bay of Ches-
apeake, near Hampton.

James Town, an ancient town in
Prince Edward county, Virginia, plant-
ed as early as 1607, and made the seat

J A P

of colonial government; it is situated on the N bank of James River, in the lat. of $37^{\circ} 9'$ N, and lon. of $74^{\circ} 16'$ W, at the distance of 8 miles S from Williamsburg, and 32 S E from Richmond.

James Town, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. $8^{\circ} 29'$ W, lat. $53^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Jamets, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Barrois, 12 miles S of Stenay.

Janeiro, a province of Brasil, in S America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22° of S lat. It is bounded on the N by the province of Spirito Sancto, on the E and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by the mountains which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. This is the most valuable province which the Portuguese are masters of; for they import yearly from thence great quantities of gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value.

Janna, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Thessaly, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 miles W of Larissa. Lon. $21^{\circ} 36'$ E, lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$ N.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushin, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645 when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. Lon. $15^{\circ} 33'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Jao-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

Japan Islands, lying in the East Indies, in Asia, between 30° and 40° N lat. and between 130° and 144° E long. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nippon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Sacoek, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Bougg.—The third in magnitude is called

J A P

Tonsa, and these are surrounded by a great number of smaller. All these are subject to one sovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal kings under his dominion, whom he can depose or punish at his pleasure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a house within the verge of the emperor's palace at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the nobility are also brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to some post. This prince, when he appears abroad is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, though there seems to be no necessity for so large a body of men, unless he suspects the fidelity of his vassals. His revenues, according to the accounts given of this country, exceed those of all the monarchs upon earth added together: and the riches of the country are answerable, it being said by the Portuguese, and some of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates instead of tiles. But Christians of no denomination have been suffered to settle in Japan for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese and their proselytes against the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon declaring, it is said, they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross, to confirm the Japanese in this opinion; and they are so jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ships, they take away their guns, sails, and rudders, carrying them on shore till they are ready to sail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares, for which they have in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered ware. The Japanese make no use of tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets, in the same manner as the Turks and Persians.

Japara, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java in Asia, 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 253 miles E by S

J A T

of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Jargeau, a town of France, now in the department of Loiret and lately in the province of Orleansois. It is 10 miles S E of Orleans, and 70 S W of Paris.

Jarislau. See *Jaroslaf*.

Jarislau, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

Jarnac, a town of France, now in the department of Charente and lately in the province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III. (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angouleme, and 235 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 45 43 N.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles S W of Glatz, and 62 N E of Prague. Lon. 15 57 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Jaroslau, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 53 miles W of Lemburg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Jasenitz, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stetin.

Jasque, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Jasmer, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey; and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vassal of the grand signior. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire; it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is a large strong town seated on the river Pruth 125 miles W of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Jats, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindoostan Proper, to whom all that now remains, is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra.

J A V

Java, an island of the East Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java, and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118° E lon. and 6 to 8° S lat. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only: one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javanese are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, short coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robust and strong limbed, but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees, but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, bees, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. The serene season is from May till November, and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country; these

I C E

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afterwards reunite and pass thro' Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynese, Topassese, Bugassese, Timoreans, and many other people brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarously massacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

Java, (the less) or Bally lies on the E of Java the great, the two islands being separated by a narrow channel.

Jawer, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S of Lignitz, and 88 E of Prague. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Jaypour. See *Jypour*.

Iberg, or *Iberg*, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles S W of Osnaburg, and 30 N E of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Iceland, a large island to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66° N lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow,

trainoil, whalebone, and seahorse teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

Ickwell, a village in Bedfordshire, with a fair on April 5.

Ickleton, a village in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on August 2d.

Ickworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N W of Ipswich, and 74 N N E of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Icolmhill, formerly *Iona*, a famous little island, one of the Hebrides, near the S W point of the isle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, or rather cemeteries in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch college at Douay in France. This once celebrated seat of royalty and learning is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Ida, *Mount*, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landscape, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half starved goats.

Ida, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, a town of Portugal,

J E A

in Beira, five miles S W of Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponal, 25 miles N E of Castel-Brancu, and 25 N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, and county of Goritz, with a castle. Here are rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. It is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria, 17 miles N E of Goritz, and 25 N of Trieste. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Jean, St. a town of France, now in the department of Moselle, formerly in the province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Jean-d'Angely, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente lately in the province Saintonge, and formerly had a fine benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles N E of Saintes, and 32 S E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

Jean-de-Laune, St. a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or, lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 miles S E of Dijon, and 155 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Jean-de-Luz, St. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees lately in the province of Basques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles N E of Fontarabia, and 12 S W of Bayonne. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Jean-de-Maurienne, a town of Italy in Savoy, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 N E of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean-Pied-de-Port, St. a town of France, now in the department of the

J E D

Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which in this country are called Ports, and defended by a citadel upon an eminence. It is 29 miles S E of Bayonne, and 30 N E of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Jean-d'Ulula, St. an island of North America, in New Spain, lying in the North Sea. Lon. 101 15 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Jed, a river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has a seat, called Mount Teviot, and near this on the W side of the river are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile still serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river, are also several large caverns, which were the hiding places of the ancient border warriors.

Jedburgh, a borough in Roxburghshire, situate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles S E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Jeddo, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandises in. It is a large place being nine miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town; and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, there are three towers nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is said to be supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has

J E N

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 handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay, and the river which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 140 0 E, lat. 33 32 N.

Jeffersonton, a post town in Culpeper county, Virginia, 20 miles N of Culpeper town, and 61 S W of Washington.

Jeffersontown, a town in Jackson county, Georgia, with a post-office, 714 miles from Washington.

Jehad, or *Juh*, mountains in the N W part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attek, eastward to Benber. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambisares, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

Jekyll, a small island of North America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon's.

Jemterland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermönia, on the E by Medelpadia, on the S by Helzingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles S E of Weimar, and 23 S E of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Jenab. See *Churanb*.

Jenla, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

Jenisa. See *Yenisei*.

Jeniskoi. See *Yeniseisk*.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Müldau, two miles N E of Dessau.

Jenkinton, a village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N of Philadelphia, on the post road to Bethlehem.

Jeno, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of great Waradin, and 48 N E of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N.

J E R

Jericho, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Heribh by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

Jericho, a town of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles N N E of Magdeburg.

Jericho, a post town in Chenango county, New-York; situated on the E branch of Susquehannah river, 45 miles N E of Union, and about 100 W of the city of Hudson.

Jerkin. See *Irekin*.

Jermah, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds, of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields, and by numerous and majestic ruins, Jermah is 60 miles S E of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Jeroslaw, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, on the river Volga. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 57 24 N.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the island. It is well watered with rivulets, well stocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The soil is fertile though there is a great deficiency of arable land for corn on account of the vast quantity of apple trees planted here for cider, 24000 hogsheads having been made here in one year. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory.

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Jersey New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by Pennsylvania, and on the N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. It is 261 miles long and 52 broad; and is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

Jervonland, a small canton of Russia in Livonia the castle of Wittenstein is the principal place.

Jerusalem, an ancient and famous city of Palestine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as had been foretold in the scriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *Heleods*, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by vallies encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly

under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet high and two broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was said to have been laid at first is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and on the outside there are ten fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making six arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and acted here. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes &c. to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorns, and besmeared with blood. They visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison; afterwards the altar of the division of Christ's garments: then they advance to the chapel of derision, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected; here they set up the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet, which finishes the ceremony. Jerusalem is 112 miles S W of Damascus, and 175 N E of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

Jerusalem, a post town in Ontario county, New York, on the W side of Seneca lake, and 38 miles N E of Beth. This is the seat of Jenuina S

Wilkinson, the foundress of a religious sect, and some of her followers.

Jerusalem, a post town of Southampton county, Virginia, situated on the N side of the river Nottoway, 63 miles S W of Norfolk.

Jesselmere, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles S W of Ancona, and 112 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Jeso, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N of Nippon. It is governed, by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the N E of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the N E, called the three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamachatka. See *Kuriles*.

Jever, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles N E of Aurick, and 30 N E of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Jeverland, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Jf, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marscilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Igis, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoea with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles S W of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Iglaw, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 S E of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Iglesias, a town in the S part of the Island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see;

37 miles W S W of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

Ihor. See *Fohore*.

Jionpour, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpour is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over thb Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jahan, vizier to sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirki, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great mussud, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches: and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, 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, inasmuch that in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles N W of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Ila. See *Ialay*.

Ilat or Jalak, a town of Nubia, on the Nile supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilants, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S W of Coire.

Icheester, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had sixteen churches, but now only two. It sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Idefonso St. a village of Spain, in New Castile, five miles N of Uzeda,

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on the river Cogulludo. Here is a mag-
nificent palace, built by Philip V. It
is a superb structure, with fine water-
works and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapatas, St. a town
of New Spain, seated on a mountain,
50 miles N E of Antequiera. Lon. 27
30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilkerton, a village in Northumber-
land, four miles S of Wooler. On a
hill near it, is a semicircular encamp-
ment, defended by two high rampiers
of earth, and a deep fosse, with an in-
ner circle of stones, which appear un-
cemented. The area is about 100 yards
diameter, and contains many remains
of buildings.

Illeug-iguen, a strong town of Africa
in the kingdom of Morocco.

Ilfacombe, a seaport and corporate
town in Devonshire, with a market on
Saturday. It is governed by a mayor,
has a spacious basin, formed by a good
pier projecting into the Bristol Chan-
nel. And employs a number of brigs
and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from
Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn
from Bristol. It is seated almost oppo-
site Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49
miles N N W of Exeter, and 181 W by
S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14
N.

Ilheos, a seaport of Brasil, in South
America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheos, it
is seated in a fertile country, and is 150
miles S S W of St. Salvador. Lon. 41
25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

Ilheos, or *Rio los Ilheos*, a province of
South America, subject to Portugal.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, in the pa-
latinate of Cracow, remarkable for its
silver mines, mixed with lead. It is
seated in a barren country, at the foot
of several mountains, 15 miles N W of
Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Ill, a river of Germany, which rises
near Basle and falls into the Rhine.

Ille, a town of France, now in the
department of the Eastern Pyrenees
and lately in the province of Rousillon,
10 miles S E of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5
E, lat. 42 35 N.

Iller, a river of Germany, which rises
in Tirol, runs N through Suabia,
passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and
Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube,
at Ulm.

Illinois, a river of North America,
which rises in the Western Territory,
near the S end of Lake Michigan, and
taking a S W course, falls into the

I M E

Mississippi. Between the Illinois and
the Ohio, is the country of a noted In-
dian nation, called the Illinois.

Ilock, a strong town of Sclavonia,
seated on the Danube, 15 miles from
Peterwaradin, and 55 N W of Belgrade.
Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ilm, or *Stadt Ilm*, a town of Upper
Saxony, in the county of Schwartz-
burg-Rudolstadt, 14 miles S of Er-
furt.

Imene, a lake of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Novogorod, which has a
communication with the lake Ladoga,
by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E,
lat. 58 0 N.

Iminater a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Saturday. It is seat-
ed in a dirty bottom, among the hills,
137 miles W by S of London. Lon. 2
54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Ilse, a river of Germany, rising in
the mountains of Bohemia, and running
S falls into the Danube at Illstadt.

Ilsey, East, a town in Berkshire,
with a market on Wednesday. It is
seated on a pleasant valley, between
two hills, and excellent downs for
feeding sheep. It is 53 miles W of
London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ilat, a town of the United Provinces,
in Friesland, seated on the Weymer,
12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24
E, lat. 53 1 N.

Ilatadt, a town of Germany, in Ba-
varia, seated at the confluence of the
Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon.
13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Iltrop, a town of Sweden, in West
Gothland. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23
N.

Iiten, a town of Lower Saxony, in
the principality of Lunenburg.

Ilzhofer, a town of Suabia, in the
territory of Halte.

Imbro, a woody and mountainous is-
land in the Grecian archipelago. It
abounds with game and is about 20
miles in circumference.

Imenstadt, a town of Suabia, 20
miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat.
47 35 N.

Imeritia, a country of Asia, between
the Black Sea and the Caspian, bound-
ed on the S by Turkey, on the W by
Mingrelia, on the N by Ossetia, and
on the E by Georgia, of which it is,
properly speaking, a part. The reve-
nues of the sovereign, who is styled
czar, arise from a contribution of the
peasants in wine, grain and cattle, and

from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. But as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing eatable. The court of Imeritia is, therefore, not remarkable for splendour, nor the prince's table sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of grom, (a species of millet, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviare. These he eats with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6,000 men, nor has he any artillery. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses. But they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

Immenhausen, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Immenstadt, a town of the county of

Konegsegg in Suabia. It is situate on a small river 14 miles SE of Isny.

Imola, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Imperial, a pleasant town of South America, in Chili, seated on a craggy rock in a charming country. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38 40 S.

Inchcolm, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Colomba.

Inchkeith, a desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long, and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

India, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and 7 and 33° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. See *Hindoostan*.

Indapour, a seaport of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans, to a great number of islands

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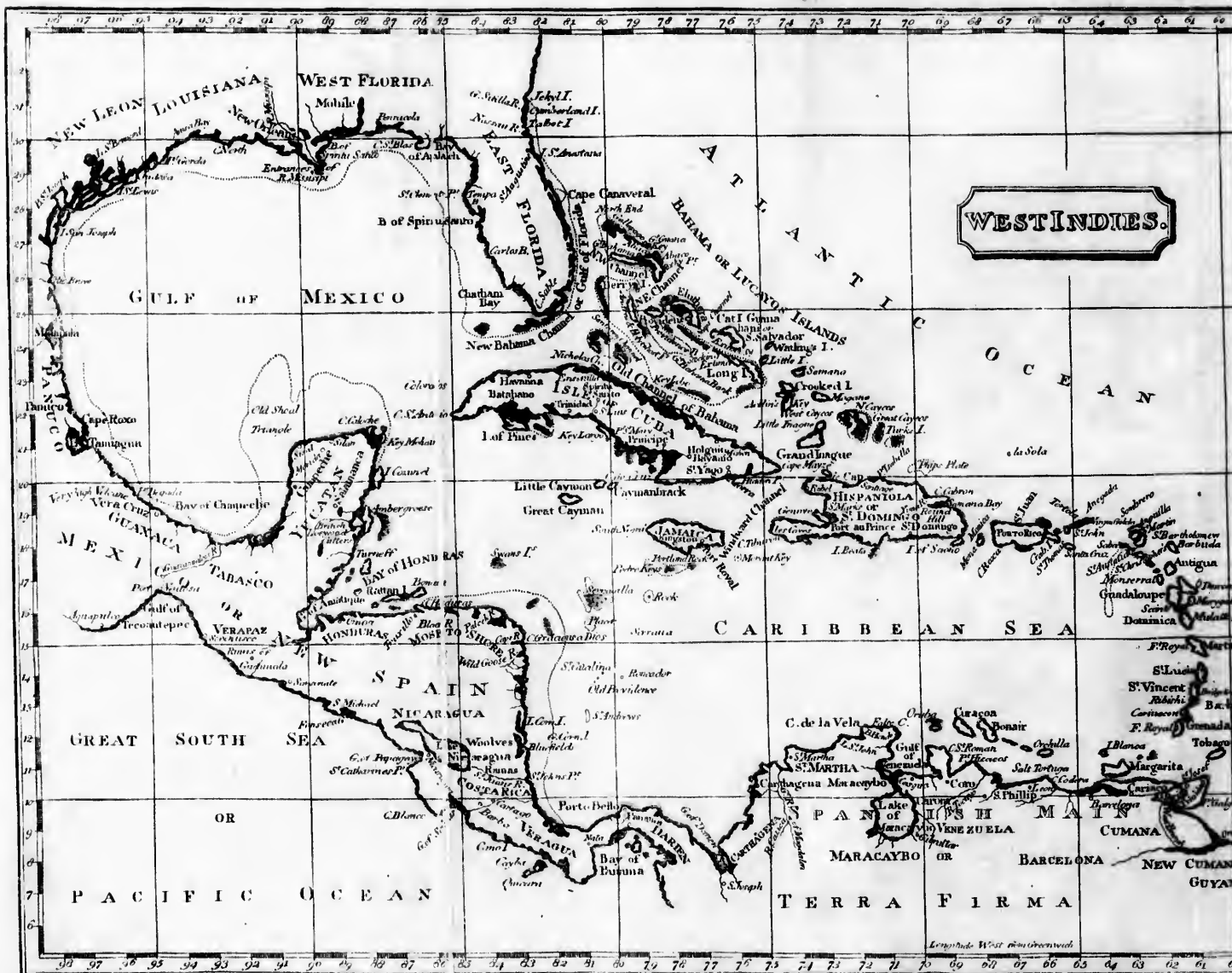
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From various Authorities.



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In the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Molluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are described under their several heads.

Indies, West, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the N W extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida. in lat. 27 45 N, in a SE direction, to the island of Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When 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 W course 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 an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them 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 given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country, and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a

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witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British Islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Aneguda, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands; and part of the Virgin islands with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the first in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eastern part of Hispaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desadea, and the possession of Hispaniola is disputed between the French and Mulattoes. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

Indians of North and South America, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the North Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands, and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect, the natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The North Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded,

still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous, in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and, if several tribes there, still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already saturated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the North American Indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the six Nations, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. These Indians 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, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gun-powder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, 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. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, heads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breast plate, and

bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence from all the parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping knives, and tomahawks; this is one of their most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a 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 implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by 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 excess in eating and drinking, when it is 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, or 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. Their public conferences show them to be men of

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genius; and they have, in a high de-
 gree, the talent of natural eloquence.
 They live dispersed in villages, either
 in the woods, or on the banks of riv-
 ers, where they have little plantations
 of Indian corn, and roots, not enough
 to supply them in famines half the year;
 and they subsist, 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 having a
 chimney, and a door, on which they
 place a padlock. One of their towns
 called Old Chelicothe, is built in the
 form of a parallelogram; and some of
 their houses are shingled. A long
 council-house extends the whole length
 of the town, where the king and chiefs
 of the nation frequently meet, and con-
 sult on all matters of importance,
 whether of a civil or military nature.
 Some huts are built by setting up a
 frame on forks, and placing bark a-
 gainst it; others of reeds and sur-
 rounded 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 brass 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;
 and although it cannot be absolutely af-
 firmed that they have none, yet it must
 be confessed very difficult to define
 what it is. All agree that they ac-
 knowledge one Supreme God, but do
 not adore him. They have not seen
 him, they do not know him, believing
 him to be too far exalted above them,
 and too happy in himself to be concern-
 ed about the trifling affairs of poor mor-
 tals. They seem also to believe in a
 future state, and that after death they
 shall be removed to their friends, who
 have gone before them, to an elysium,
 or paradise. The Wyandotts, near De-
 troit, and some others, have the Ro-
 man catholic religion introduced among
 them by missionaries. These have a
 church, a minister, and a regular bur-
 ying ground. Many of them appear
 zealous, and say prayers in their fami-
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 with white people, are a little civiliz-

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ed, which must of necessity precede
 Christianity. The Shawanese, Chero-
 kees, Chickasaws, and some others,
 are little concerned about religion. O-
 thers continue their former supersti-
 tious worship of the objects of their
 love and fear, and especially those be-
 ings whom they most dread; though,
 at the same time, it is allowed they
 pray to the sun, and other inferior be-
 nevolent deities, for success in their
 undertakings, for plenty of food, and
 other necessaries of life. They have
 their festivals and other rejoicing days,
 on which they sing and dance in a ring,
 taking hands, having so painted and
 disguised themselves, that it is diffi-
 cult 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 fish, flesh,
 fowl and fruit; 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 neigh-
 bours of the patient invited, and hav-
 ing 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; 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 harmo-
 nious, melancholy song; in which
 strain their music is particularly excel-
 lent. As they approach their towns,
 when some of their people are lost in
 war, they make great lamentations for
 their dead, and bear them long after in
 remembrance. 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 Chicka-
 saws, 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 an adulteress; afterward
 her husband gives her a discharge;
 and from this time she is not permitted
 to refuse any one who presents himself.
 Fornication is unnoticed; for they al-
 low persons in a single state unbound-
 ed freedom. Their form of marriage
 is short; the man, before witnesses,

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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 to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being revengeful, but this revenge is only doing themselves justice on those who injure them and is seldom executed but in cases of murder or adultery. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. 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 load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages 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 kindness. 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 appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; they talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; and 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

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the heart with horror, wherever men have been accustomed, by mild institutions, to respect their species, and to melt into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. 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, rush upon them like furies; some burn their hands with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twist their sinews; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this 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 swear 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 avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays symptoms of timidity, his tormentors dispatch him at once with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they endure without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary at length, of contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of South 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 reception as among the North Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are appointed to attend and solace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the

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victorious tribe assembles, the prison-
er is brought forth with great solemn-
ity, he meets his fate with undaunted
firmness, and is dispatched by a single
blow. The moment he falls, the wom-
en seize the body, and dress it for
the feast. They besmear their child-
ren with the blood, in order to kindle
in their bosoms a hatred of their ene-
mies, and all join in feeding upon the
flesh with amazing greediness and ex-
ultation. Wherever this practice pre-
vails, 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 South Ameri-
ca, immediately under the Spanish
government, although the most de-
pressed order of men in the country
which belonged to their ancestors, are
now far from being treated with that
rigour and cruelty which was laid to
the charge of the first conquerors of
that continent. They are no longer
considered as slaves; on the contrary,
they are reputed as freemen, and en-
titled to the privileges of subjects. A
certain tribute is, indeed, imposed up-
on them, and certain services required;
but these are all under due regulations
of policy and humanity. The Indians
who live in the principal towns are en-
tirely subject to the Spanish laws and
magistrates; but, in their own villages,
they are governed by caziques, some
of whom are the descendants of their
ancient lords; others are named by
the Spanish viceroys. These regulate
the petty affairs of the people under
them, according to maxims of justice,
transmitted to them by tradition. To
the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged
in such friendly hands, affords some
consolation; and so little formidable is
this dignity to their new masters, that
they often allow it to descend by her-
editary right. For their further relief,
the Spanish court has appointed an of-
ficer in every district, with the title of
Protector of the Indians, whose duty is
to assert the rights of the Indians; to
appear as their defender in the courts
of justice; and to set bounds to the
exactions of his countrymen. A por-
tion of the annual tribute is destined
for the salaries of the caziques and
protectors; another part is appropri-
ated to the payment of their tribute in
years of famine, or when a particular
district is afflicted by any extraordinary

local calamity. Provision too is made,
by various laws, that hospitals
should be founded in every new settle-
ment, for the reception of Indians.
Such hospitals have accordingly been
erected, both for the indigent and in-
firm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico,
where the Indians are treated with
tenderness and humanity. See *Esqui-
maux; Indies, West; Patagonia; and
Vincent, St.*

Indrapore, a Dutch Settlement on the
W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies,
160 miles N W of Bencoolen.

Indre, a department of France, in-
cluding the late province of Berry. It
has its name from a river, which rises
in this department, and passing into
that of Indre and Loire, falls into the
Loire, between Chinon and Saumur.
Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of
France, which includes the late pro-
vince of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indore, or *Endore*, a modern city of
Hindoostan Proper, capital of a terri-
tory in the province of Malwa, subject
to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs;
30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 3 E, lat.
24 31 N.

Indus, a great river of Hindoostan
Proper, called by the natives Sinde or
Sindeh; formed of about ten principal
streams, which descend from the
Persian and Tartarian mountains.
From the city of Attock to Moultan,
or to the conflux of the Chunab, it is
commonly named the river of Attock.
Below the city of Moultan, proceeding
in a S W direction, through the pro-
vince of that name, and that of Sindy,
it enters the Arabian Sea, by several
months, N W of the gulf of Cutch.

Ingatstone, a town in Essex 23 miles
N E of London.

Inglesheim, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, re-
markable for having been the residence
of the emperors, seated on the river
Salva, on an eminence from whence
there is a charming prospect, five miles
S W of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49
48 N.

Ing'eton, a town in the W riding of
Yorkshire.

Ingling, a town of France, now in the
department of Moselle, lately in the
province of Lorraine.

Ingolstadt, a handsome town of Ger-
many and the strongest in Bavaria,
with a famous university, and a fine

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church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742; and was bombarded by the French; but relieved by the Austrians, Sep. 11, 1796. It is seated on the Danube, five miles N N E of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingria, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721. The Ischortzi have for a long time followed agriculture, as well as the other Finns. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean betwixt that of the Russians and that of the Finns. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their household furniture indicates the greatest penury; and their manner of living is squalid and disgusting. Notwithstanding that the land each family occupies is of tolerable extent, their agriculture and their cattle are equally poor. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the very corn they have saved for sowing the fields; the money which that produces they squander away in a very short time, and are thus reduced to the most deplorable indigence. In this state they behold their cattle die of hunger and cold with the most perfect indifference. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. With their poverty and disorderly life, the Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. Those who live along the road to Riga greatly resemble the people we call gypsies; are vagabonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such, as come to Petersburg for those fraudulent purposes would scarcely be known from the gypsies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole village of these wretches were banished to a desert island in the gulf of Fin-

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land, for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from several villages together frequently elope at once; and there is every reason in the world to believe that this is for very bad purposes. The dress of the men is exactly like that of the Finn boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who sing as they go compositions, if one may call them so, totally destitute of common sense. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline; though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the domestics. The dead are buried by the priests of the profession to which they belong; but these superstitious people return to the grave under covert of the night, and, having taken up the sod, deposit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks.

Ingushi. See *Kisti*.

Inhambana, a kingdom of Africa, lying under the equator. Tonqua is the capital.

Inn, a river of Germany which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N E through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N E through Bavaria passes by Kufstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

Innaconda, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles N W of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing. See *Inverkeithing*.

Innich, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, situate on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Innislochran, or the *Stony Island*, an island in the river Shannon, where there was a monastery.

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Inisfail, one of the ancient names
of Ireland.

Inisfallen, an island in the lake of
Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and
province of Munster.

Inishannon, a town in the county of
Cork, and province of Munster, situate
on the river Bandon, 134 miles from
Dublin, and six miles from Kinsale.

Inishirkian, an island between Cape
Clear island and Baltimore bay, in the
county of Cork.

Iniskilling, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Fermanagh, with a strong
fort, it being a pass of the greatest
importance from the N to the S of Ire-
land. It is seated in the middle of
Lough Erne, where that great lake
is contracted, for about six miles, to
the breadth of an ordinary river. It is
20 miles E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50
W, lat. 54 25 N.

Inthal, a district of Germany, in the
Tirol, watered by the river Inn. In-
spruc is the capital.

Inowladislaw, a strong and consider-
able town of Poland, and capital of
Cujavia, with a fort and a palace where
the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37
miles N E of Gnesna, and 70 W of
Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Inspruc, a populous town of Germa-
ny, in the Tirol, capital of the district
of Inthal, with a strong castle, for-
merly the residence of the archdukes
of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant
valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N W
of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon.
11 27 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Instadt. See *Passau*.
Insterburg, a city of Lithuania in
Prussia, where the inhabitants, who
are in number about 3000, trade prin-
cipally in beer and grain. Lon. 21 40
E, lat. 54 40 N.

Interlachen, a town of Switzerland
32 miles S E of Bern.

Inverary, a royal borough in Argyle-
shire, seated on the N W side of Loch
Eyne. In the neighbourhood of this
place is a considerable iron work. It
is 75 miles N W of Edinburgh and 25
of Glasgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Inverbervic. See *Bervic*.

Inveresk, a village in Edinburgh-
shire, situate on the E side of the
mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of
Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous
remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot
bath, were discovered here.

Invercithing, a royal borough in Fife-

shire, situate in the frith of Forth. It
has a beautiful bay with a good har-
bour and considerable trade in coal and
other articles; and is 18 miles N W
of Edinburg. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Inverlochry, an ancient castle in the
neighbourhood of Fort William, in In-
vernessshire.

Inverness, a royal borough of Scot-
land, capital of a county of the same
name, situate on the S bank of the
river Ness, and overlooking the frith of
Murray. 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 manufacture of
ropes and canvass is carried on. On
an eminence above the town are the
ruins of the old castle, demolished by
the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness
is a bridge of seven arches. The sal-
mon fishery in this river is very con-
siderable. Near this town, on the
wide heath, called Colleton Muir, the
duke of Cumberland gained a decisive
victory over the rebels in 1746. To
the W of this town is the remarkable
vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick;
the stones, composing its walls, appear
to have been partly melted by fire.
Inverness is 50 miles N E of Fort Wil-
liam, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon.
4 10 W, lat. 57 34 N.

Inverness-shire, includes the subdivi-
sions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inver-
ness-shire, Skie, and Harris, with a
small part of Ross-shire and Murray-
shire. It is bounded on the N by Ross-
shire; on the E by Nairnshire, Murray-
shire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S by
Perthshire and Argyleshire; and on the
W by the western Sea. It is, exclu-
sive of the isles, about 30 miles long
from E to W, and 50 broad from N to
S. It abounds with iron ore, and pro-
duces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds
with pastures, but little corn, and is
reckoned one of the most barren coun-
ties in Scotland. Its only manufac-
ture is coarse linen. The great military
road is carried through the south-
west part of this county. It has sever-
al mountains, and one near Fort Wil-
liam exceeds any other in Scotland
or Wales. It has a surprising cata-
ract near Lochness. Its principal riv-
ers are the Ness and Spey, but it
abounds with lochs, which produce an
infinite number of fish. The western
islands adjoining, which belong to this

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county are, the S part of Lewis called Harris, Skie, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Rasa, Rum, and several smaller ones. The chief towns are Inverness, Inverlochry or Fort William, Fort Augustus, Beaulieu, and Bernera. In Skie the chief town is Portry, where vast numbers of cattle are sold annually. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

Inverury, a small borough in Aberdeenshire, situate on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles N W of Aberdeen.

Joanna. See *Hinzuum*.

Johannesburg, a town of Poland in Sualavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles S E of Koningsberg. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

John-o'-Groat's House, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on Dungsby Head, which forms the N E point of Great Britain.

John's, St. one of the Philippine Islands, in the East Indies, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

John's, St. an island of North America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

John's, St. a river of North America, in New Brunswick, which enters the bay of Funday, at the city of St. John's.

John's, St. a city of North America, in New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John's. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

John's, St. a town on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 32 N.

John's, St. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward Islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

Johnquera, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

Johnore, a town of Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Joigny, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 miles S S E of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Joinville, an ancient and considerable town of France, now in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne, with a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles S W of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Jonesborough, a town in Washington county, Tennessee, where there is a post office, 107 miles N E of Knoxville, and 16 miles S of Blountsville, on the river Holstein.

Jonestown, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N of Lebanon, and about 30 N E of Harrisburg, with about 300 inhabitants.

Johnsonburg, a town in Morris county, New Jersey, with a post office, at the distance of 29 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania.

Johnston, the principal town of Montgomery county, New York, 31 miles N W of Sheneectudy, and 6 miles from the N bank of Mohock river. This was formerly the seat of Sir William Johnston, whose bravery rescued the country from devastation, by a decisive victory over the French and their savage allies, in 1755; on his demise it became the property of his son Sir John Johnston; and was confiscated by the state of New York in the revolution war, for his adherence to the royal party.

Iona. See *Icolmkill*.

Jonkioping, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles N W of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Jouquieres, a town of France, now in the department of Var, and lately in the province of Provence, 12 miles S W of Aix, and 10 N W of Marsill. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

J O N

Napoli, a very ancient town of Calabria, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

Nagasaki, a town of Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 135° 25' E, lat. 1° 15' N.

Nantes, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wine is not of the first quality, but in great demand. It is handsomely situated on the Yonne, 17 miles S S E of Paris. Lon. 3° 36' E, lat. 48° 0' N.

Nancy, an ancient and considerable city, now in the department of Meurthe, and lately in the province of Lorraine, with a large magazine. It is seated on the Moselle, 5 miles S W of Bar-le-duc, and 10 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5° 20' E, lat. 48° 30' N.

Nashua, a town in Washington county, New Hampshire, where there is a post office, 12 miles NE of Knoxville, and 10 miles S of Blountsville, on the river Merrimack.

Nantes, a post town in Dauphiné, in the department of Morbihan, 7 miles N of Le Mans, and about 30 N E of Harrisburg, with 300 inhabitants.

Natchez, a town in Morris county, New Jersey, with a post office, at the distance of 29 miles N E of Easton, and 10 miles S of Van Hook.

Napoli, the principal town of Montserrat, New York, 31 miles N of Albany, and 6 miles from the mouth of Mohock river. This was the seat of Sir William Johnson, who bravely rescued the country from the French, by a decisive victory over the French and their savage allies, on his demise it became the property of his son Sir John Johnson, and was confiscated by the British in the revolution for his adherence to the royal party.

See *Icolmkill*.

Narvik, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the supreme court of the Gothland. It is seated on the coast of lake Wetter, with a strong fortification, 10 miles N W of Calmar. Lon. 18° 57' 12" N, lat. 57° 12' N.

Narbonne, a town of France, now in the department of Var, and lately in the province of Provence, 12 miles S of Toulon, and 10 N W of Marsill. Lon. 7° 45' E, lat. 43° 20' N.

I P S

Jordan, a river of Turkey in Asia and Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

Josaphath, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. Some people believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of Judgment.

Josselin, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 miles N E of Vannes. Lon. 2° 23' W, lat. 48° 0' N.

Jouare, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles S E of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

Joud. See *Jehud*.

Joux, Valley and Lake of. See *Jura*, *Mount*.

Joyeus, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baime.

Ipkala, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Larissa, 20 miles S W of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Constantinople. Lon. 26° 10' E, lat. 40° 57' N.

Ipsera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles N W of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

Ipswich, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, two hospitals, a free-school, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is populous and well inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen and linen cloth. It has still a considerable foreign trade. The tide rises pretty high, and brings great ships within a small distance of the town. They export a great deal of corn to London, and sometimes to Holland. Formerly, they had a great trade in ship-building; but that having de-

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clined, they now send great quantities of timber to the King's yard at Chatham. It has several great fairs for cattle, cheese, and butter; and is admirably situated for the trade to Greenland, because the same wind that carries them out of the river will carry them to Greenland. It is worth remarking, that it is one of the best places in England for persons in narrow circumstances, house-rent being easy, provisions cheap and plentiful, the passage by land or water to London, &c. convenient, and the company of the place good. It gives title of viscount, as well as Thetford, to the duke of Grafton; and sends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 miles S E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 69 N E of London. Lon. 1° 16' E, lat. 52° 8' N.

Ipswich, a sea port and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the river Ipswich, 12 miles S of Newburyport, and 10 N W of Beverly; in the lat. of 42° 43' N. and lon. of 71° 15' W.

Irac, in Asia, divided into *Irac Arabia*, and *Irac Agemi*. *Irac Arabia*, or *Babylonian Irac*, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac Agemi, or *Persian Irac*, a province of Persia; bounded on the W by Irac Arabia and Kusistan, on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Couhestan, and on the S by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, at the source of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles N E of Cocker-mouth, and 299 N W of London. Lon. 3° 18' W, lat. 54° 50' N.

Irekin, *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lon. 73° 25' E, lat. 41° 40' N.

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 and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on

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the N E by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean, being about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into four large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W, and these again are subdivided into counties. The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, except that it is more moist; the air in general is mild and temperate; the summers cooler, and the winters warmer, than those of England. The country in general, is level and well watered with lakes and rivers: and the soil though rocky, is in most parts very good and extremely fertile in those places where it has been properly cultivated. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other ships frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities of Ireland are, wool, hides, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. Their principal manufacture is fine linen, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it has greatly increased. Mines have lately been discovered in Ireland; several of them contain silver and lead. There are also copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coals, and slates. The many secure and commodious harbours in this country, render its situation very favourable for foreign trade. The inhabitants of this kingdom have been rated at 3,000,000; but this it is probable is considerably under the real number, which cannot be less than 4,000,000, perhaps something more. The lower classes in this country are rude, ignorant, and uncultivated, and the greater part of them Roman catholics. The established religion is the same as that of England, and their laws are not essentially different. This kingdom was formerly subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament might make laws to bind the people of Ireland, and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the House of Peers of Great Britain; but in 1782 the principles of the American rebellion, making way into Ireland, they first demanded a repeal of the laws restricting their commerce, that being granted, they next required a renuncia-

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tion on the part of Great Britain, of all right to interfere in the judgments of their courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The perilous situation of Great Britain at that period left her no choice, all the demands of Ireland were therefore agreed to in a bill passed by the British legislature soon after. These concessions, great and important as they were, did not prove satisfactory; the total repeal of all the disqualifications under which the Roman catholics laboured was demanded, and various schemes of parliamentary reform, were devised; the agitation of these topics served greatly to enflame the minds of the people, the breaking forth of the French revolution, and the introduction of its pernicious principles into Ireland, completed their discontent. A traitorous society was soon after formed, under the name of United Irishmen, which soon spread itself over the country; their pretended purpose was to obtain parliamentary reform, but their real views were to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and erect it into an independent republic, similar to and under the protection of France. The vigorous and active measures of government forced them into open rebellion before their schemes were fully ripe: the consequence was, that after great numbers of the insurgents were killed in various battles, the conspiracy was defeated, and tranquillity began gradually to be restored to the country. The consolidation of the empire by the union of both countries seemed now to be the only thing wanting to impart prosperity and mutual security both to Great Britain and Ireland. This measure was accordingly proposed in the parliaments of both countries, and after a good deal of opposition in Ireland especially, was at last finally agreed to, and will take place on the 1st of January, 1801, when the Imperial Parliament will assemble. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbishoprics, and 18 bishoprics. Its principal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

Ireland, New. See *Britain, New.*

Ikutzk, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the East-

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See *Britain, New*.
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tern Ocean: This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertschinsk, Yakutsk, and Okatsk.

Iron-acion, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Stanre and Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 miles N E. of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

Iromango, a considerable island, and one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

Ironam, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

Irongate Mountains, in Transylvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

Iroquois, a people of North America, inhabiting near the Lake Ontario, commonly called the Five Indian Nations.

Irtysk, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kalmucs, and running from the S to N E, falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The N W shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray squirrels. This river abounds with fish; particularly sturgeons and delicate salmons.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E, passes by Derval, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

Irvine or *Irwin*, a royal borough and seaport in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

Isabella, Fort, a fort of Austrian Flanders, seated on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Antwerp. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 50 N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles S W of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

Isabella, St. an island of the South

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Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

Isadagas, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Esegura, seated in a country abounding in cattle.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra di Lavora. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge. The rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Isselstein, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Issel, four miles S W of Utrecht.

Isenarts, or *Eisenarts*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N W of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Isebach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of duke. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Iseburg, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on a river, 8 miles N by E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Iseghem, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Mandera. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Iseré, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserohn, or *Lohn*, a town of Germa-

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by in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles from Cologn where they manufacture ribands, &c.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines; 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Isigni, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt-works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

Isis. See *Thames*.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

Islay, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S W of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is lilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the N W side of the island is the cave of Sancmore, which is a grotto, 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 obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Losset, near the sound of Islay.

Isle-Adam, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle seated on the Oise, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Isle of Becces, an island of N Ame-

rica, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle-Dieu, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Isle-de-France. See *France*, *Isle of*.

Isle-Jourdain, a town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle-Rousse, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles S W of Bastia.

Isle and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben. See *Eisleben*.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a village in the county of Middlesex, on the N side of London, to which it is almost contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and in the conqueror's time, was written Isledon, or Isendon. Its houses are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Holloways, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit House, in this place, so called from a white stone conduit that stands before the entrance, has handsome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S W part of this village is that noble reservoir, improperly called New River Head; though they are only two basons, which receive that river from Hertfordshire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the supply of London.—Near this place is a house of entertainment called Saddler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

Islip, a town in Oxfordshire, four miles N of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs.

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By the late inland navigation it has
communication with the rivers Thames,
Humber, and a great many others, and
its navigation extends about 500 miles
through different counties.

Islip, a post town on Long Island
in Suffolk county, New York, with
1000 inhabitants.

Ismail, a strong town of Turkey in
Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken
by storm by the Russians in 1790;
and it is said, that the long siege,
and the capture, did not cost them
less than 20,000 men. The garrison
whose bravery merited, and from a
generous foe would have received the
highest honours, were massacred in
cold blood by the merciless Russians,
to the amount of 30,000 men; and the
place was abandoned to the fury of the
brutal soldiery. *Ismail* is seated on
the N side of the Danube, 140 miles S
by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat.
45 11 N.

Ismid, a town of Turkey in Asia, capi-
tal of Bythinia, situate on the sea of
Marmora. Lon. 29 47 E, lat. 40 37 N.

Isny, an imperial town of Suabia,
seated on the Isny, 14 miles N E of
Lindau, and 62 S W of Augsburg.
Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Isnic, a town of Turkey in Asia in
Natalia, with a Greek archbishop's
see. It is the ancient Nice, famous
for the first general council here in
325. Nothing remains of its ancient
splendour, but an aqueduct. The Jews
inhabit the greater part of it; and it
is seated in a country fertile in corn
and excellent wine, 75 miles S E of
Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40
13 N.

Isola, a seaport town of Italy in Nap-
les, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bi-
shop's see, 18 miles S E of St. Severi-
no. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Isona, a town of Spain in Catalonia,
seated near a mountain at the foot of a
rivulet.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of
Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi,
and thought by some to be the finest
city in the East. It stands in the mid-
dle of a plain, surrounded on all sides
by mountains at eight miles distance,
and on a small river, called Sanderut,
which supplies almost all the houses
with water. It is 20 miles in circum-
ference, with well built houses and
flat roofs, on which they walk, eat,
and lie, in summer, for the sake of the

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cool air. Here are a great number of
magnificent palaces; and that of the
king is two miles and a half in cir-
cumference. There are 160 mosques,
1800 large caravansaries, above 260
public baths, a prodigious number of
coffee-houses, and very fine streets,
in which are canals, planted on each
side with trees. The streets are not
paved; but always clean on account
of the dryness of the air, for it seldom
rains or snows here. The inhabitants
were computed at above 1,000,000;
but this kingdom having been long dis-
tracted by civil wars, the principal
towns are greatly depopulated. *Is-
pahan* has three large suburbs, called
Juisa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath.
Though at a distance from the sea,
it carries on a great trade, people of
several nations resorting there for the
sake of traffic. It is 265 miles N E of
Bussarah, and 1400 S E of Constanti-
nople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Issel, or *Yssel*, a river of the United
Provinces, which branches off from the
Rhine, below Huessen; and running
by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and
Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

Issel, or *Yssel, Little*, a river of the
United Provinces, which waters Yssel-
stein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls
into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Issel, or *Yssel, Old*, a river which
rises in the dutchy of Cleves, and enters
the Issel, at Doesburg.

Issiquibo, a flourishing settlement of
the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the
same name, and contiguous to that of
Demerary. It was taken by the Eng-
lish in 1796.

Issoire, an ancient town of France,
now in the department of Puy de
Dome and lately in the province of
Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town,
are found amethysts, of colour as beau-
tiful as those of the East, but not
so hard. *Issoire* is seated on the
Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of
Clermont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Issoudun, a town of France, now in
the department of Indre and lately in
the province of Berry, with a castle.
Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats,
and stockings, and is seated partly on
an eminence and partly on a plain, 17
miles S W of Bourges, and 135 S of
Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Is-sur-Tille, a town of France, now
in the department of Cote d'Or and
lately in the province of Burgundy,

seated on the Igon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

Istria, a kind of peninsula of Italy, lying on the N E part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N E, and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and N E it is bounded by Swisserland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and France. Its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length from Aousta, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that astonishing, universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montferat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the N E are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. S of these, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and S of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. To the S of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and S E of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand dutchy of Tuscany. The ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies N E and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this, is the Kingdom of Naples, with its dependant islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different,

according to the different situations of the several countries contained in it. In those on the N of the Appennines it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unhealthy; 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 was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. 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 some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. This country also yields good pasture; and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, bullocks, wild boars, mules and horses. The forests are well stored with game, and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs. The Italians are generally well proportioned, though their complexions are not of the best. With respect to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving and music, they are thought to excel greatly, and to leave the other nations of Europe far behind them; but their music seems too soft and effeminate to deserve all the praise bestowed on it; and their houses are far inferior to those of England in respect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors, we mean since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten not only by the common people but by the better sort. Wine is drank here both in summer

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and winter, cooled by ice or snow. The women affect yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtesans formerly did. They also use paint and washes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from sun-set, as the Athenians did of old. See *Lombardy*.

Itchen, a river in Hants, which rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Itzehoa, an ancient and handsome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles N E of Gluckstadt, and 30 N W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili, in South America, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanachco. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles N E of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 S.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. an island of the West Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elisabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

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Juan Fernandez, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. This island is not quite 15 miles long and about six broad; its only safe harbour is on the N side. It is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of esculent vegetables highly antiscorbutic; besides which, commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden-seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now, doubtless furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Juan de Uluva, St. an island of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was discovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

Joanagorod. See *Narva*.

Jubo, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Yucatan, or *Yucatan*, a large peninsula of New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are few, having been ill-treated by the Spaniards. It is a flat level country, and unhealthy. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from pits, wherever they dig them. In all Yucatan, there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some say Campeachy. See *Honduras*.

Judda, a seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles S W of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Judenburg, a considerable town of

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Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armistice was settled between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte. It is seated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 S W of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Judoigne, a town of Austrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Geete, 13 miles S E of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Ives, *St.* a seaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles N E of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ives, *St.* a town in Huntingdonshire, with a considerable market on Monday for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. In the ninth century it had a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, six miles N E of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Juzon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

Jugora, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

Jvica, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S W of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, a village in Buckinghamshire, has a market on Friday, six miles S W of Dunstable, and 32 N W of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Julian, Port, St. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean usually touch for re-

freshments. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

Julien, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, 13 miles W of Limoges. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Julien du Sault, St. a town of France in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

Juliers, a dutchy of Westphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

Juliers, a town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Julpha, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. Before the civil wars, which in this century have desolated Persia, the colony of New Julpha was very flourishing.

Jumella, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia, 22 miles S W of Murcia.

Jumiege, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Seine, 12 miles S W of Rouen, and 77 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Jumnoo, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Lahore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Rawee. This city though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the country; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Junnak, a large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the N W of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

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epical town of an island on the S W
coast of Siam, it is situated on the N
part of the island, and has a harbour
capable of receiving ships of a mode-
rate size ; the island is fertile, 63
miles long and from 10 to 20 broad.
Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Jura, one of the Western Isles of
Scotland, N E of Islay, supposed to be
34 miles long and 10 broad. It is com-
posed principally of vast mountains
quite naked, and without a possibility
of cultivation ; three of them called
the paps of Jura are most remarkable ;
they are of a conic form and stupen-
dous height. The rest of the island is
flat, and generally covered with
heath.

Jura, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of
Franché Comté. It contains mines of
iron of a superior quality, mines of
copper and lead, and many quarries of
black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It
takes its name from Mount Jura.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains,
which begins in the canton of Zurich, in
Switzerland, extends along the Rhine
into the canton of Soleure and the prin-
cipality of Neuchatel, branches out to-
ward the Pays de Vaud, separates
that country from France, and contin-
ues beyond the frontiers of the Gene-
vois as far as the Rhone. In various
parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain
forms many elevated vallies ; of thes
the most delightful is the valley of
the lake of Joux, upon the top of that
part called Mount Joux ; it is beauti-
fully chequered with wood, arable, and
pasture ; and is watered by two pictur-
esque lakes ; the largest of which is
called the lake of Joux, and the other,
lake Brenet. This little vale is very
populous, containing 3000 inhabitants ;
some employed in making watches,
but the greater part in polishing crys-
tals, granites, and marcasites. These
parts are much infested with bears and
wolves. The descent from this deli-
ghtful vale, through a variety of hill,
valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very
extensive prospect of great part of the
Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva,
with its mountains, and the lake of
Neuchatel.

Ivrea, an ancient town of Piedmont,
capital of Canavez, with a strong fort,
a bishop's see, and an ancient castle.
It is seated on the Doria, between two
hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E

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by N of of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45
22 N.

Ivry, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Eure and late province of
Normandy. It had a benedictine ab-
bey, and is seated on the Eure, 10
miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28
E, lat. 48 54 N.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal
part of Denmark, 180 miles in length,
and 50 in breadth ; bounded on the
S E by the dutchy of Holstein, and on
the other sides by the German Ocean
and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but
wholesome. The soil is fertile in
corn and pastures, and feeds a great
number of horses and beeves, which
are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It
was anciently called Cimbrica Cher-
soneaus, and is supposed to be the
country whence the Saxons came, that
conquered England. It is divided into
two parts, called N and S Jutland ;
the latter being the dutchy of Sles-
wick, and lies between N Jutland and
Holstein.

Ivy Bridge, a village in Devonshire,
11 miles N E of Plymouth, remarkable
for its rural and picturesque scenery ;
the river Arme runs through the vil-
lage.

Ixworth, a village in Suffolk, with a
market on Friday. It is seven miles
N E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 N
N E of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 53
20 N.

Jyepour, a city of Hindoostan Pro-
per, capital of a territory of the same
name, and subject to one of the Raj-
poot princes. It was built by rajah
Jessing. It is about a league from
Ambeer the ancient capital, now a
place of great wealth and consequence,
being the staple for goods that are
brought from every quarter of India.
It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon.
76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Izquitenango, a town of New Spain,
in the province of Chiapa. The coun-
try about it produces cotton and a
great number of pineapples. Lon. 93
45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

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☞ Words that sometimes begin with K,
and are not found under that letter, may
be sought for under the letter C.

K A L

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Kahua. See *Hua*.

Kairuan, a city of Africa, in Tunisia, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population, is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Susa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kalaar, a town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

Kalimburg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalir, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Kalisch, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Posnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

Kalisch, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Proana, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kalmucs, a nation of Tartary in Russia; the deserts which they inhabit, with their herds, lie between the Don, and the Volga, and on the river Ural from Irgis to the Caspian sea. They consist of a strong loam, are quite arid, destitute of wood, abound in salt, contain many fresh-water lakes and brooks, and numbers of lakes that are perfectly salt. They produce wholesome plants and good herbage, for which reason the cattle are in general vigorous, and speedily become

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fat. The Kalmucs are of a middling stature, seldom large: for the most part, raw-boned and stout. Their visage is so flat, that the skull of a Kalmuc may easily be known from that of any other man. The eyes too are smaller, and the corners of them flatter, than among the Europeans. They have thick lips, a small nose, a short chin; and their beard is scanty, and appears late. Their teeth are even and white. Their complexion is a reddish brown; generally indeed from the wind and sun, and their neglect of cleanliness, it is of a yellowish brown. Their ears are very large and prominent; their hair is black. Their knees always stand outwards, like a bow; this proceeds from their customary manner of sitting on their ankles, and their being almost constantly on horseback. Their senses of feeling and taste are dull: but those of smell, sight, and hearing, are wonderfully quick. The women are of the same shape and make with the men, only the skin of their face is very clear, and of a wholesome white and red. Their standing character is rough, but less dissolute and base than they are commonly supposed to be. Their prevailing temperament is a mixture of the sanguine and the choleric; the melancholy is seldom uppermost. They have a good understanding, and a quick comprehension; eager after novelties; of a tractable and teachable disposition; sprightly, hospitable, ready to do kind offices, active, and voluptuous; very much attached to their masters, though of other nations, and not dispirited or dejected by their fickleness and ill-nature, but contented with their lot. Their women are lively, frank, agreeable and very industrious. The clothing of the men is entirely Oriental, and their heads are exactly Chinese. They wind linen about their feet, and draw their buskins over it, which are of black or yellow, or some other coloured leather. Their breeches are large and ample: their under garment is of light stuff with narrow sleeves, and a girdle, to which is suspended the sabre, a knife, and the implements for smoking tobacco. The upper garment is of cloth, with wide sleeves. They let the beard grow; but shave the head to one lock, which they plait into three strings. The covering for the head is a flat yel-

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low bonnet, with a small round brim, set off with a tassel.

Kalmunz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from Ratisbon, and situate at the confluence of the Vilz and Nad.

Kahnick, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Kaluga, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

Kamakura, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

Kamatschinze, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbourhood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostroms, situate one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

Kambala, Mount, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

Kaminieck, a very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 S E of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamtschatka, is a peninsula, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the S S W from that part of the continent inhabited by the Koraiks. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penschinkoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isle which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51 and 62° degrees N lat. The soil is

stony, full of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs. The women have black eyes and eye-brows; their skin is rather delicate, of a lively red complexion, a pretty hand, and small foot, and they are in general very well made.

The Kamtschadales have a lively imagination, a strong memory, and such a genius for imitation that they can copy with ease whatever they see. Poverty gives them no concern; and nothing but the calls of hunger can drive them to the chase; and then they seldom go so far but they can return to pass the night in the arms of their women. They care not how their meat is prepared, so it does but fill their stomach; nor of what quality their liquor is, so it does but intoxicate them. Pleasure and inaction are their only objects; they therefore steal nothing but women and dogs, which formerly were the continual causes of national war. They are cowardly and base to an excessive degree, gratifying their revenge only by the darkest and most secret means.

Every family has its summer and winter house. The Kousoutch or winter house is in form of a square; a hole five feet deep is dug, which is surrounded with palisades, and covered with rafters laid across, branches of trees, hay and earth. To get into the house they descend through a hole at the top, this hole serves as a door, a window and a chimney, for the smoke has no other passage, and the light and air no other entrance. The Pelins or summer-houses are built like pigeon houses of barks, about two fathoms from the ground; some are built in a circular, others in an angular, form. They are very small, and built close to one another, so that boards are laid across as bridges of communication. The Kamtschadales, as well as the Tungusians and other Siberians, eat all kinds of quadrupeds, birds, and fish, excepting lizards, &c. Dogs and mice they eat only in times of scarcity. The bodies of whales, sea-dogs, and other sea animals, which

are of a middling size: for the most part stout. Their visages are like the skull of a Kalindian, known from that of the eyes too are different from the Europeans. They have a small nose, a short ear, and their teeth are even. Their complexion is a reddish indeed from the neglect of their dress, and a yellowish brown. Their hair is large and prominent. Their knees are black. Their knees are like a bow; in their customary dress their ankles, and constantly on horseback, a sense of feeling and a sense of smell, sight, and hearing, wonderfully quick. The shape of the men, only the skin is very clear, and of a red. Their hair is rough, but less than they are compared. Their prevailing complexion is a mixture of the choleric; the melan- cholic; the phlegmatic; the sanguine; and the bilious. They are understanding, and a son; eager after notable and teachable; hospitable, ready, active, and very much attached to their other nations, and dejected by their nature, but contented their women are lively and very industrious of the men is and their heads are They wind linen and draw their buskins of black or yellow, lined with leather. Their dress is ample: their shoes of light stuff with a girdle, to which a sabre, a knife, and a pipe for smoking tobacco are attached. Their dress is of cloth, with a beard which they let the head to one lock, and three strings. The head is a flat yel-

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they find on the shore, are exceedingly agreeable to them. They use wild roots and fruit, and dry fish, roots, and different kinds of flesh, for winter provision. The way of preparing their victuals is as extraordinary as disgusting.

Kanagheri, or *Chantegere*, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, the site of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga. In 1599, it was the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominion extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of this prince reigned there; and permitted the English to settle there. It is 70 miles distant from Madrass. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N

Kanem, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. The inhabitants raise great quantities of horses for the service of the king. It is 130 miles N W of Bornou.

Kanhawa court-house, the principal seat of justice in Kanhawa, one of the frontier counties of Virginia; situated on the S bank of Elk river, at its junction with the Kanhawa. Here is a post office 406 miles from *Washington*.

Kaniow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 miles N E of Bracklaw.

Kanisa, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Austrians in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

Kan-tcheou-fou, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, it has an excellent port and is celebrated for its rivers. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

Kao-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. The inhabitants of this city cut slabs and tables out of a kind of marble that is found in its vicinity, which represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. Kao-tcheou-fou has one city of the second class, and five of the third, under its jurisdiction.

Kaposwar, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Karakassians, a people of Tartary,

subject to Russia, who make a part of those small remnants of the different people comprehended under the name of the nations of Krasnoyarsk, related to the Samoyedes. They are so extremely poor, that, excepting a small number of rein-deer, they are in possession of no one thing in the world of any value. In winter they live entirely by the chase, in the summer wild roots and fish are all their food. For procuring these they commonly quit their station every three days during summer, to look out for the lakes most abundant in fish, and whose banks are the most productive of roots.

Kareck, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about seven leagues from each side, and 30 from Bassorah River, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphausen, about the middle of this century, formed a flourishing Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject to its former master, the sheick of Bundaric.

Karlsruhe, a city of Germany, in the circle of Susbia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city 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.

Kasan, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmauc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch II. conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

Kasan, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Kaskaskia, a post town in Randolph county, Indiana Territory; situated on the W side of the River Kaskaskia, near its junction with the Mississippi, at the distance of eight miles from the latter river, and about 180 S W of Vincennes in the same territory. It is the principal seat of justice, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

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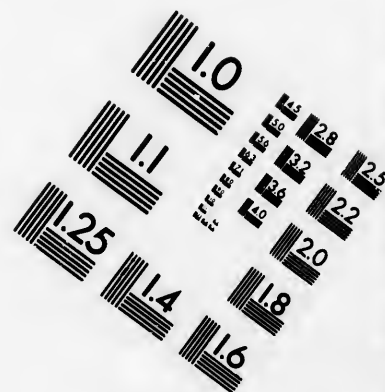
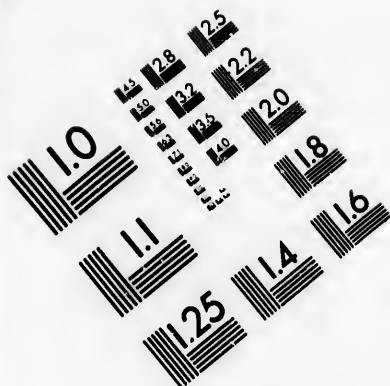
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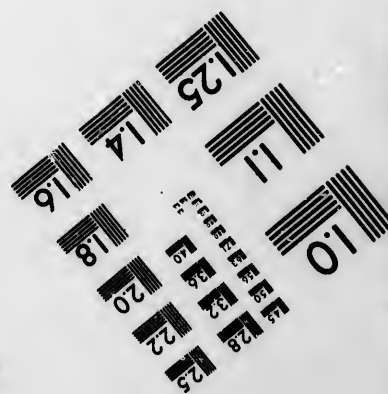
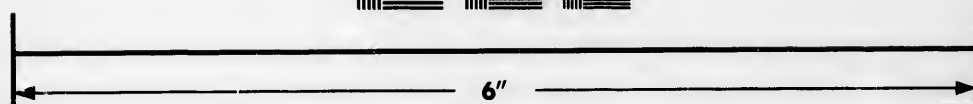
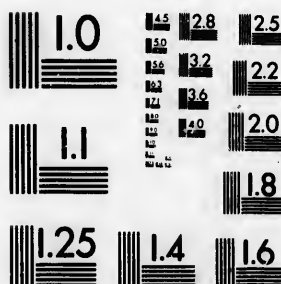
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Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 miles N E of Kempten, and 30 S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kaye's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Its N E point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of an extraordinary growth, so that they would be of no great use for shipping, unless as materials for small things. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59 51 N.

Kaysersberg, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 9 miles N W of Colmar, and 25 N W of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Kayserslautern, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the present war it was taken by the French, is seated on the Lauter, 22 miles S W of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Kaysersstuhl, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles S E of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Kayserswerd, or *Keiswert*, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Dusseldorp, and 22 N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Keen, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 14 miles S E of Walpole, and 95 W of Portsmouth; containing 1645 inhabitants at last census in 1800.

Kehl, a strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasbourg. It was built after the design of Vauban, to defend that city. It was strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Austrians on Sept. 18th following; but the bridge not being destroyed, the

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French regained possession of it the same day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Kelso, a populous town in Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. Magnificent ruins of the abbey, founded by David I. in 1128, still remain. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso is 20 miles S W of Berwick, and 338 N N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Kelvin, a small river of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

Kempen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 miles N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Kempten, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorpe, situate below this cataract, is the only port of Westmoreland.

Ken, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Calloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The stream that issues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

Kenil, a corporate town in Westmoreland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle, now in ruins. The inhabitants have driven a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory, throughout England, ever since the reign of Edward III. It is of note also for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, serges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. It has a large beautiful church, which stands on the other side of the brook called Blindbeck, out of the liberty of the town, a large neat and handsome building 180 feet long and 99 broad, with five aisles each parted by a row of eight pillars, and a strong square steeple. In 1755, a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town, besides which there are 12 chapels of ease belonging to it.

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The dissenters and quakers have meeting-houses. Here is a free grammar-school well endowed; and also a charity-school for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are clothed as well as taught. It has fairs on May 6th, and November 8th; and between them a great beast-market every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a stony channel, abounds with trout and salmon. Lon. 25 2 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Kennebec, a river which rises in the northern part of the district of Maine, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

Kennebunk, a post and seaport town in York county, Maine, 32 miles S by W of Portland, and about the same distance NE of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

Kennet, a river, which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

Kennet-Square, a village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles S W of Philadelphia. It has a post office.

Kenoque, a fort of Austrian Flanders, six miles from Dixmude.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is Kensington palace, formerly a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchased of that nobleman by William III. The extensive gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk.

Kent, one of the counties of England, situated at the SE corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country it varies according to the situation of places. In the low flat land, and especially in the marshes, the air is heavy, moist and unhealthy; and yet not to such a degree as it has been sometimes represented; for, with a little care and caution, strangers, as well as natives, quickly reconcile their constitutions to the temperature even of these parts, and live in them without much inconvenience or apparent danger. But, in reference to the rest of the country, the air is thin, pure, and wholesome, as in any part of Britain. There is no re-

gion more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chesnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county-town.

KentaiFFE, Mount, a ridge of mountains in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burranpooter.

Kentsinguen, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kentucky, first discovered in 1754, formerly a part of Virginia, settled in 1773, and ceded to Congress in 1792. It is situated between 36° 30' and 39° 30' N lat. and 8° and 15° W lon. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is bounded N W by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland river; S by North Carolina; E by Sandy river, and a line drawn due S from its source till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide along the banks of the Ohio is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descend-

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ing at no great distances. This country in general is well timbered; and such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in it, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country have in some instances exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances it is affirmed 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more and better tobacco.—The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Kentucky, a river of North America, which rises from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumberland river, falls into the Ohio in lat. 36 27 N. Its bank may be called precipices, for almost every where they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular lime-stone rock.

Kercolang, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

Kerman, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, called also Caramania. It is 120 miles NN W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles S E of Juliers. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

Kertsch, a fortress of great importance, as this and that of Yenikale command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa.

Kesroan, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

Kessel, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 15 16 N.

Kesseldorf, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

Kesteven, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire. It contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta; near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 miles N W of Kendal, and 287 N N W of London. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Keswick, Vale of, a district in the S part of Cumberland. Here is the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this is the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrow-

K I A

dale. See *Borrowdale*, *Derwent-water*, and *Stiddaw*.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, 12 miles N E. of Northampton, and 75 N W of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Kew, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the South Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The latter has been brought to great perfection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn.

Kexholm, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N E of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is seated on the Avon, over which there is a bridge. It is five miles S E of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Kharkof, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodskaia. Its capital of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

Kia-king-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Hou-quang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher

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prices than that of the other provinces. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-Si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hon-quang, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, lead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the empire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

Kiburg, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles N E of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and it was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, 1000 looms being employed in that branch of traffic, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It is 14 miles S E of Bridge-north, and 125 N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Kidwelly, a town in Carmarthenshire in S Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

Kie, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic; and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the

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river Eyder, which passes by Rends-burg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which the trade of Kiel already one of the most commer-cial places in Holstein will be further augmented. Kiel is 37 miles N W of Lubee, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See *Holstein*.

Kiema, a promontory of Swisser-land, on the W shore of the lake of Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lu-cern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweiz.

Kien-ning-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, and after some time it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Hav-ing been since re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles S E of Nan-king.

Kiernou, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. 35 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Kilbarchan, a village in Renfrew-shire; it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles S W of Renfrew.

Kilbeggan, a borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Bos-na, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

Kilburn, a village in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

Kilua, St. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chief-ly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are in-credibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dub-

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lin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County, and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Cather-lough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Killare, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S W of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kildrummy, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 57 20 N.

Kilgarren, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, is a long town consisting of one street, and had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 W N W of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Kilham, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Moulds, and is 36 miles N E of York, and 200 N of Lon-don. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Kilia, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia: seated in an island at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 miles S W of Biolo-gorod, and 290 N E of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the E by Catterlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful pleasant and populous counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

Kilkenny, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the best of which is the principal. It once had a bishop and the cathedral is yet stand-ing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 S W of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Con-naught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 E.

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Killaloe, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles N N E of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoc, an ancient bishopric united to Ardferit. It is 143 miles S W of Dublin.

Killarney, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the 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. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres: and the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucrus, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, 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 Mucrus, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the

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surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and affords an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E 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 immense depth, and the 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 Aghadoc. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

Killevan, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulster in the county of Monaghan, eight miles S W of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N

Killierankie, a noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel 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. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also a body of Hessians in 1746 made a full pause, refusing to march further, for it appeared to them

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Killikagh, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbrassil. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killinaule, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught, 14 miles N of Clonmell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Killingworth, a post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound, 20 miles S W of New London, and about 25 N E of New Haven.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, situate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea, and has a good quay where ships lie very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles N W of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Kilnac-Thomas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and province of Munster, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a gaol; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to the purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Kilmarnock, a populous town in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles S W of Glasgow.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster,

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with a bishop's see, three miles S W of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

Kiltearn, a town of Rosshire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

Kilworth, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funchcon, on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 miles S W of Dublin.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday, noted for the castle of Kimbolton. It is eight miles N W of St. Neot's and 64 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in East Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles S E of Tornea.

Kimi Lapmark, a province of Swedish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

Kimski, a town of Tartary in Russia, where there is a great number of martens and sables.

Kin, a town of Persia, 320 miles E of Japahan.

Kinburn, a fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

Kincardine-on-iel, a village in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and N W by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverbervie.

Kinderhook, a town in Columbia county, New York, that has a post office, and is situated on the E side of Hudson river, 19 miles N of the city of Hudson, and 21 S of Albany.

Kineton, a town in Warwickshire. It is 10 miles S E of Warwick, and 88 N W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 11 N.

King George's Sound, the name given

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by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of North America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it *Noaka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the seacoast, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the island, 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, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. 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 form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a single one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretensions to beauty or comeliness. The irregularity and confusion of their houses is far exceeded by their nastiness and stench. Every thing about the house stinks of trainoil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1780, a small association of British merchants, resident in the East Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying China with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into that part of the world, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

Kinghorn, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the opposite side of the frith. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire,

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with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 218 W S W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 50 20 N.

Kingsbury, a village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

Kingsclear, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles N W of Basingstoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 51 20 N.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by West Meath, on the E by Kildare, on S by Queen's County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown.

King's Langley, a village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a palace which Henry III. built here, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V. to Westminster.

Kingstein, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstath*.

Kingston, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 19 miles S W of Portsmouth, with 800 inhabitants.

Kingston, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay near Cape Cod, at the distance of 37 miles S E of Boston, with 1037 inhabitants.

Kingston, a post town in Ulster county, New York, lying on the W side of Hudson river, 32 miles S of the city of Hudson; which was burnt by the British forces in 1777, being at that time one of gen. Geo. Washington's principal magazines.

Kingston, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 17 56 N.

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Kingston upon Hall. See *Hall*.

Kingston upon Thames, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. It is a populous trading town and sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward. Queen Elizabeth founded here a freeschool; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 11 miles S W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

King-te-ching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si and district of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain; and 500 furnaces are said to be employed in the making of it, and it is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

King-nan-fou, a city of China in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

King William, Court House, the principal seat of justice in King William county, Virginia; situated 35 miles N E of Richmond, about half way between Mattanony and Pamunkey rivers. Here is a post office.

Kinross, a borough in Kinross-shire, seated on a plain, near Loch-Leven, screened on the N by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Kinross-shire, a county of Scotland, between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

Kinsale, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Kinsale, a post town in Westmoreland county, Virginia; situated on the

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S W side of the river Potomack, near Chesapeake bay.

Kintail, a peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

Kin-cheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Han-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

Kin-ting, the capital of the islands of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea. Its four gates correspond to the four Cardinal points and the western one forms the grand entry. The king's palace is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference. Kint-ting is seated in Cheonli, the S part of the island. Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kintore, a borough in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W lat. 57 8 N.

Kiof, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 180 miles N E of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital is on the W side. It was once a dutchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital, and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimer, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol, and Trubesh.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, a palatinate of Poland in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several

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small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kio-feou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

Kinge, or *Koge*, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

Kirping, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Kioumzeit, a well built town of Pegue, situated on the river Irrawaddy. It seems to be in a state of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the source of its prosperity.

Kirby-Lonsdale, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. It is a large town with a manufactory of woollen cloth, seated on the Lon, over which is a stone bridge, 10 miles S E of Kendal, and 253 N W of London. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

Kirby-Moorside, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Kirby-Stephen, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, near the skirts of the hills which separate this country from Yorkshire, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the river Eden and is nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 N N W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Kirchberg, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria.

Kirheim, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

Kirheim Poland, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 49 39 N.

Kirin, one of the three departments of East Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the E by the Sea, on the S by Corea, and

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on the W by Leacong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, the capital of the province of the same name in E Chinese Tartary, situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, is the residence of a Manchew general, who is invested with the authority of a Vicerny.

Kirkcaldy, a seaport in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for small vessels, and a cotton manufactory. It is a pretty populous, large, well built town, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Kirkcubright, a seaport in Kirkcubrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dec, which forms its harbour. It is a small inconsiderable place, admirably situated for the fishery, and other branches of commerce. It is 60 miles W of Carlisle, and 83 S W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Kirkcubrightshire, a county or stewartry of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the N E by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45.

Kirkless, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewise two hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

Kirkowald, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a castle which was demolished above 100 years ago, it is seated on a hill near the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 N W of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Kirkpatrick, a town in Dumbartonshire, lying E of Dumbarton, said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde, at this place to the frith of Forth.

Kirkwall, a borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is built on an

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capital of the province of in E Chinese Tartary, river Songari, which is in, is the residence of general, who is invested city of a Viceroy.

seaport in Fifeshire, on th, with a dockyard for and a cotton manufactory pretty populous, large, 10 miles N of Edin- 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

a seaport in Kirkcud- the mouth of the river arms its harbour. It is derable place, admirable fishery, and other mmerce. It is 60 miles and 83 S W of Edin- 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

shire, a county or stew- land, which once form- onshire, the ancient pro- way. It is bounded on yrshire and Dumfries- s by Solway Frith and and on the W by and Ayrshire. Its extent 30 miles, from E to W 45. Village in the W riding of the vicinity of which is t of the famous Robin on the adjacent moor are hills, called Robin Hood's

a town in Cumberland, t on Thursday. It had tle which was demolish- years ago, it is seated on e river Eden, nine miles nirth, and 292 N W of n. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

a town in Dumbarton- t of Dumbarton, said to ce of the tutelary saint The vestiges of the Ro- ed Graham's Dike, built s, extend from the frith of place to the frith of Forth. a borough of Scotland, inland, the principal of islands. It is built on an

inlet of the sea on the E side of the island, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which some guns are mounted for its defence; the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles N E of Thurso, in Caithnessshire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

Kirton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a magnificent church, and a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Kismish, an island of Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 miles S of Gombroon.

Kisti, an Asiatic nation, which extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundaha rivulets; they are bounded to the W by the little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S by the Lesguis and Georgians. The different tribes of this restless and turbulent nation are generally at variance with each other, and with all their neighbours.

Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are at present utterly unknown. They are capable of arming about 5000 men; they call themselves *Inguishi*, *Kisti*, or *Halha*; they live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war as a retreat to their women and children, and as a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of christianity: They believe in one God, whom they call *Daild*, but have no sainte or religious persons: they celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour; they have a fast in spring, and another in summer; they observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths; they allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kistna, a river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masulipatam.

Kistnagheri, a town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 miles from Arcot.

Kittery, a town of North America,

in the province of Maine. It is famous for ship-building, and is seated on the E side of the mouth of Piscataqua River.

Kiun-tcheou-fou, the capital of the island of Haïman, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 10 of the third class.

Klattaw, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S W of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Kletenberg, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The bishop of Constantance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction; but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Klundert, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles S E of Williamstadt.

Knapdale, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal springs, on a rugged rock where there was a castle. Knaresborough sends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Knighton, a commercial town in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 N W of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Knightbridge, the first village from London, on the great Western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Knittelfeldt, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Stiria. It is a small place, 78 miles from Vienna, seated on the river Muehr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Knotsford, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the higher is the parish church,

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and in the lower a chapel of ease. It is seven miles N E of Norwich, and 173 N N W of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Knoxville, the capital of the state of Tennessee; seated on the N side of Holstein river, in lat. 35 46 N. and lon. 84° W. This is the seat of the State Government, has a college, a post office, and about 600 inhabitants.

Koang-fu-fun, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains seven cities of the third class.

Kobi, called by the Chinese, *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with inaccessible mountains, it may be justly called the Siberia of China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and who seem to form a separate nation; they are no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. This province produces the best horses in China. Besides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou-fun, a city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

Koei-Yang, the capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of the ancient kings. The remains of temples and palaces, still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles N W of Canton.

Kokenhausen, a strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Kola, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name on the Swzen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

Kolow erska, a town of Russia, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. Lon. 38.16 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Kolyvan, a government of the Rus-

sian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Obi. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Obi and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kongal, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Kongsberg, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 miles S W of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Kongswinger, a fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

Kong-tchang-fun, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles S W of Peking.

Koningsberg, a town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles N E of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Koningsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Koningsberg, the capital of Prussia, with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet

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comprehending a part of Siberia, and formerly included the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Lena. The country has very productive mines, which have been called the Kongsberg. They lie between the mountains of Irtysh, near the mountains of the frontiers of Siberia, and the country from Chinese Tar-

town of Norway, belonging to the crown, seated on the river Godel, 15 E, lat 58 30 N. Kongsberg, a town of Southern Norway, noted for its silver mines. It lies on the sides of the river Lowe, and is including the miners, 6000 souls. Kongsberg is 45 miles S of Christiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59

er, a fortress of Norway, on the coast of Sweden. It is seated on the river Glomic, at the foot of a mountain which stands an impregnable fort; at least, Charles XII, attempted it, thought it prudent to leave the attempt.

ing-fou, a city of China, the province of Chen-si. It is situated in an inaccessible mountainous country, and is seen which the Chinese call to be that of Fohi. It contains three cities of the second rank of the third class. It is 15 S W of Peking.

rg, a town of Franconia, being the seat of the house of Saxe-Weimar, 15 N E of Schweinfurt. Lon. 12 52 5 N.

rg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Brandenburg, 47 miles S W of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat.

rg, the capital of Prussia, containing a university and a magnificent cathedral, which is a hall 274 feet long, supported by 12 columns, and without pillars to support the roof. The town contains a handsome library. The town is situated on the exchange, and the cathedral, and the tower of the city high, and has 284 steps to ascend it. There is an extensive garden here. There are 18 churches, of which 10 belong to the Lutherans, 5 to the Calvinists, and one to the Catholics. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garrisons, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which discharges into the Frische Haf, an inlet

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of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles N E of Elbing, and 125 N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

Koningsgratz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, with a bishop's see, 35 miles S W of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Koningshofen, a strong town of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles N N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Koningsstein, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles S E of Pyma, and 10 S W of Dresden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Koningsstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. It surrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

Koningsutter, a town of Germany, seated in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Konitz, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, 10 miles N W of Culm, and 50 S W of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Kopys, a fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilet. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Koriacs, a people of Tartary subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of the gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka to the river Anadir. Their country extends westward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Indian ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtschadales, the Tongusians, the Lemonts, and the Tschouktaches; the country which they perambulate in their nomadic courses is rude, marshy, full of small rocks, and in many places absolutely destitute of forests. The Koriacs are of a short stature, have small heads, little eyes, a round and meagre face, flat noses, their hair and beards black, in general very little beard, and their eyebrows long. They are of

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a slow and dull comprehension, have a high opinion of their country and constitution, are courageous, suspicious and revengeful; but, for the most part, laborious, sincere, susceptible of friendship, and faithful to their superiors. The Koriacs are divided according to their manner of living, into the settled and wandering, which are pretty equal in point of numbers. They speak a different dialect, and for the most part do not treat one another as two bodies belonging to the same community, but as open and avowed enemies. The manners of the settled Koriacs are by far more gentle than those of the Nomades. They occupy the southern part of their country near the gulf Penschinskoi, and have some settlements even in the very peninsula of Kamtschatka. The wandering Koriacs travel over the northern part of this country in the environs of the river Anadir, near the Tschouktaches, and they often come as far as Kamtschatka. Their disposition is so wild and untractable, that it would be very difficult to bring them into any manner of subordination. The very suspicion of such a design would be very dangerous. The chief employments of the wandering Koriacs are the care of their rein-deer and the chase. Fishing does not answer, as they are not expert at it. The poorest of them possess about fifty rein-deer, some have a hundred, the richest from one to two thousand. With these herds of rein-deer they travel over their deserts and mountains, without any apprehensions of meeting with rivers or forests, so they do but find moss on the ground, that being all that is necessary for the subsistence of the rein-deer. They do not milk the female rein-deer, of course they have no such thing as cheese. Even the wealthiest of the Koriacs never kill one of these quadrupeds unnecessarily, unless it has some defect; their kitchen is supplied with those which have died by some disease, or to which some accident has happened; to this it is owing that their herds become so large, and for the same reason, a great stock is necessary for their subsistence. The poor go into the service of the rich, and join their little herds to those of their masters. Every sort of game is agreeable to them. The women gather roots and wild fruit. Whatever provisions they find are consumed immediately, for they have not a thought

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of laying up against an exigency. The wandering Koriacs are much more wild, hardy, and dangerous than the settled. They very often make parties to seek adventures, and plunder some of their neighbours, or less turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprise, they always drink of the decoction of the intoxicating mushroom, to inspire themselves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are some to go to the chase and on their expeditions with no other arms than a stick. All their military art consists in falling on their enemy unawares. Theft, rapine, and murder, if committed among themselves, are criminal: if on another race, or upon strangers, they are heroic actions. Their greatest happiness consists in passing from one station to another, and seeing their numerous herds of rein-deer. When a herd has increased too much they divide it. There are few Koriacs who have herds so small that they are not able to count them; and yet if only on strays, it is immediately perceived. The Koriacs are all polygamists; some have four wives. They do not purchase them; but, like the Kamtschatsches, they first endeavour to gain the affections, and then to catch them, which marry among themselves, without any regard to consanguinity; the poor are obliged to get wives from among the poor. The wives of the settled Koriacs live in the same hut with them; those of the wandering are distributed among their different flocks, so that each has a flock under her care. These latter are exceedingly jealous, and torment their unhappy wives in a most cruel manner. Even an ill-founded suspicion sometimes drives the husband to sacrifice his innocent wife to his furious jealousy; and the suspected gallant falls likewise a victim to his rage. The settled Koriacs err as much on the other extreme; for their compliance towards their wives is unbounded. They are happy to see them charm strangers; and the caresses the wife receives is so much pleasure bestowed on the husband. They offer their wives and daughters to strangers as companions for the night. An acceptance of such offers is esteemed the greatest mark of friendship, and a refusal, of contempt, which highly displeases them. Yet

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this politeness is attended with some inconvenience to the stranger thus entertained: for, first of all, his polite bed-fellow makes water in his presence, and offers him a bowl of it to wash his mouth with. The wandering Koriacs burn the bodies of the dead. This custom is not uncommon among the settled Koriacs. They build up a pile, and carry the corpse thither on a sledge drawn by rein-deer, dressed in the best cloaths, and burn with it all the arms and utensils of the deceased. They kill the rein-deer that has drawn it thither, eat the flesh, and fling what remains into the fire. In order to celebrate the memory of the deceased, they make another feast of rein-deer.

Korsav, or *Kosoa*, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

Kortwright, a post town in Delaware county, New-York; 73 miles W of Catskill, and 447 from Washington.

Kosal, or *Kosta*, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratisbon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Korsun, or *Korsun*, a town of Russia in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ross. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Kostroma, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarieff, situate on the Unsha.

Kouei-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna, Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

Kraanenbergh, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles N W of Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Upper Silesia,

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17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Krainlaw, a town of Poland, in the
province of Red Russia and palatinate
of Chelm, 110 miles S E of Warsaw.
Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Krapitz, a town of Silesia, in the
dutchy of Oppelim. Lon. 18 10 E, lat.
50 39 N.

Krethitz, a corporate town in Carnar-
vonshire, with a market on Wednes-
day. It is seated on the Irish Sea,
near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a
castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It
is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and
237 N W of London. Lon. 4 18 W,
lat. 52 57 N.

Krempen, a strong town of Denmark,
in Holstein, with a castle. It is five
miles N of Gluckstadt, and 30 N W of
Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Krems, a town of Austria, seated on
the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna.
Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kreuzenach, a town of the Lower
Rhine, with a castle, on an eminence.
It is seated on the Nahe, 20 miles S W
of Mentz.

Krumlaw, a town of Germany, in
Moravia, 50 miles S W of Olmutz.
Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Kruzwow, a town of Lithuania, 30
miles S W of Mozillaw. Lon. 32 4 E,
lat. 54 8 N.

Krylow, a strong town of Poland, in
the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the
Dnieper, 140 miles S E of Kiof. Lon.
33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubecha, is a large strong town situ-
ated on a hill between high moun-
tains. Its inhabitants call themselves
Franki (Franks, a name common in
the east to all Europeans), and relate
that their ancestors were brought hi-
ther by some accident, the particulars
of which are now forgotten. The
common conjecture is, that they were
mariners cast away upon the coast;
but those who pretend to be better
versed in their history tell the story
this way: The Greeks and Genoese,
say they, carried on, during several
centuries, a considerable trade, not on-
ly on the Black sea, but likewise on
the Caspian, and were certainly ac-
quainted with the mines contained in
these mountains, from which they
drew by their trade with the inhabi-
tants great quantities of silver, copper,
and other metals. In order to work
these upon the spot, they sent hither

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a number of workmen to establish ma-
nufactures, and instruct the inhabi-
tants. The subsequent invasions of
the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, dur-
ing which the mines were filled up,
and the manufactures abandoned, pre-
vented the strangers from effecting
their return, so that they continued
here and erected themselves into a re-
public. What renders this account
the more probable is, that they are still
excellent artists, and make very good
fire-arms, as well rifled as plain; sa-
bres, coats of mail, and several articles
in gold and silver for exportation.
They have likewise, for their own de-
fence, small copper cannons, of three
pounds calibre, cast by themselves.
They coin Turkish and Persian silver
money, and even rubles, which readily
pass current, because they are of the
full weight and value. In their valleys
they have pasture and arable lands, as
well as gardens; but they purchase
the greater part of their corn, trusting
chiefly for support to the sale of their
manufactures, which are much admir-
ed in Persia, Turkey, and the Crimea.
They are generally in good circum-
stances, 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 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 Usmei, acknowledged the
sovereignty of Russia, but without
paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat.
42 30 N.

Kudach, a strong fort of Poland in
the Ukraine, seated on the river Nei-
per. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Kufstein, a strong town of Germany,
in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock.
It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by
E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26
N.

Kunachir. See *Jeso*.

Kur, a river of Persia, which rises
in mount Caucasus, and passing by
Tefflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kurab, a town of Asia in Persia, two
miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 59
15 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Kurgar, a river of Asia, which rises

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in the province of Corasan, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kuriles, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N, running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S W direction. 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. Spanbug says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoonska, is about three leagues distant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants consisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramonsic, is considerably larger than Shoonska, and is inhabited by the real natives. The Russians paid their first visit to these two islands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empress. Many of the inhabitants of those islands that are under the dominion of Russia, are now converted to Christianity. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtschatka and this extensive chain of islands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itself.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Biélgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine or Sena.

Kuzma Damianski, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N E of Vasigolorod from the river Wolga. Lon. 51 30 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Kusistan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Ageni, on the S by Farsistan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suster is the capital.

Kuttenburg, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles S E of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Kuttore, a country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and Jourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plumbs, &c. It likewise yields rice, wheat and other sorts of grain. The natives are exceedingly fond of wine and hogs flesh; although their country is well stocked

with cows and goats. They have a distinct language, and their arms consist of the bow and arrow, the sabre and the sling.

Kuynder, a fortress of the United Provinces, 23 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kyllburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles N W of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Kyneton, a town in Hertfordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wednesday. It is 15 miles N W of Hereford, and 149 W N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Kyneton, a village in Somersetshire, N E of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

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LA A, Laab, or Lahab, a town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles N W of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Labadia, a strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 miles N W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Labia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S W of Nissa.

Labiau, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles N E of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 37 N.

Labourd, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruits, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Labrador, a country on the E side of Hudson's Bay, in North America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is excessively cold during winter. 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 ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and

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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 cone of yellowish light; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads many different lights and colours over the whole sky. The animals are moosedeers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fish are whales, morses, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. 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 snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. But one of the most striking things, that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See *New Britain*, *Esquimaux*, and *Hudson's Bay*.

Lack, or *Bischofs-Lack*, a town of Germany in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Trieste. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Trieste. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Ladenburgh, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N W of Hiedelberg. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Ladoga, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the S W extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladoga, New, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Petersburg. Lon. 30 32 E, lat. 60 0 N. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

Ladogna, or *Lacedagna*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Ladrone Islands, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrões, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Lagny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine Abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, lat. 18 47 S.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Laguna, a town of the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, where the governor has a palace, 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. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Euarano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

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Lahn, a river of Germany which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, above Coblentz.

Lahom, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with the castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Multan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelun, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Panjah*.

Lahore, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions, containing a great number of mosques, caravanseras, and pagods, and the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. And here there is a magnificent walk of shady trees, upwards of 300 miles long. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 N W of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

Lai-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

Laland, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lambale, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and

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late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady of that name. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linsens and parchment, and is 37 miles N W of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Lambeth, a village in Surry, on the Thames opposite Westminster, where the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and homemade wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

Lamborn, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Lamego, a town of Portugal in Beirs, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing two churches, an hospital, and four convents. It is 50 miles S E of Bragus, and 150 N of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Scouter Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

Lamo, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. Lamo is tributary to the Portuguese.

Lampedosa, a desert island on the

of Bretagne. It is the late dutchy of Pen-
the title of princess
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, a desert island on the

coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumfer-
ence. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and
112 from Malta; and has a good har-
bour, where ships water. Lon. 11 0 E,
lat. 36 10 N.

Lampsaco, an ancient town of Natio-
lia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It
is now an inconsiderable place, seated
on the sea of Marmora, six miles from
the Dardanelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40
12 N.

Lamspringe, a town of Lower Saxo-
ny, situate at the source of a river cal-
led Laine.

Lancashire, a large maritime province
of England, washed by the Irish sea on
the W, bordering on the N with that
part of Cumberland and Westmore-
land; bounded on the E by the W
Riding of Yorkshire, and on the W by
Cheshire, extending 73 miles in length,
and 41 in breadth, comprehending a-
bout 260,000 inhabitants. The eastern
parts of the province are rocky, and in
the northern districts we see many
single mountains remarkably high,
such as Ingleborough hill, Cloughbo-
hill, Pendle-hill, and Longridge-hill.
Nor is there any want of wood in this
country, either for timber or fuel; wit-
ness Wiersdale forest and Bowland fo-
rest to the northward, and Simon's
wood in the southern part of Lanca-
shire. The air of Lancashire is pure,
healthy, and agreeable, except among
the fens and on the sea-shore, where
the atmosphere is loaded with putrid
exhalations, producing malignant and
intermitting fevers, scurvy, rheuma-
tism, dropsy, and consumption. The
soil is various in different parts of the
country, poor and rocky on the hills,
fat and fertile in the valleys and cham-
paign country. The level country pro-
duces plenty of wheat and barley, and
the skirts of the hills yield good har-
vests of excellent oats; very good
hemp is raised in divers parts of the
province; and the pasture which
grows in the valley is so peculiarly rich,
that the cattle which feed upon it are
much larger and fatter than in any o-
ther part of England. There is not
any part of the world better supplied
than Lancashire with provisions of all
kinds at a very reasonable rate; such
as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pou-
ltry, and game of all sorts, caught upon
the moors, heathis, and commons, in
the hilly part of the shire. Besides
the sea-fowl common to the shires of

England, such as ducks, easterlings,
teal and plover, many uncommon birds
are observed on the coast of Lanca-
shire; the sea-crow, variegated with
blue and black, the puffin, the cormo-
rant, the curlew, the razor-bill, the
copped wren, the red-shanks, the
swan, the tropic bird, the king's fish-
er, &c. As a commercial and manu-
facturing county, it is distinguished
beyond any other in the kingdom. Its
principal manufactures are linen, silk,
and cotton goods; fustians, counter-
panes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes,
small ware, hats, sailcloth, sacking,
pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c.
Of the commerce of this county, it may
suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the
second port in the kingdom. The prin-
cipal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell,
Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder,
Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and
Calder; and it has two considerable
lakes, Winander-mere, and Coniston-
mere. Lancaster is the county-town.

Lancaster, the county-town of Lanca-
shire, with a market on Saturday. It
is governed by a mayor: sends two
members to parliament; and is seated
on the Lon, which here forms a port
for vessels of moderate burden, and
over which is a stone bridge of five
arches. It has but one church, on the
side of a hill, on the summit of which
is 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, whence
there is a fine prospect of the moun-
tains of Cumberland, and the view to-
ward the sea, extending to the Isle of
Man. Five miles from this place is
Dunald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of
a mountain, into which a large brook
runs, after it has driven a mill near its
entrance. Some of its vaults are so
high, that they resemble the roof of a
church, and in other parts so low, that
they can be passed only by creeping on
the hands and feet. Lancaster carries
on a considerable trade, especially to
the West Indies; and is noted for the
making of mahogany cabinet ware. It
is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 N N
W of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4
N.

Lancaster, a county of Pennsylvania,
41 miles long, and 35 broad. In 1800
it contained 43,403 inhabitants: divid-
ed from Chester county, and erected
into a separate county, May 10, 1729.

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Lancaster, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This town was erected into a borough and incorporated in 1742. In 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 4292, who are principally Germans, or their immediate descendants. The streets are laid out in regular squares, and the buildings are mostly of bricks, some of them handsomely constructed. The principal public edifices, are a large courthouse, market-house and gaol, with six or seven places of religious worship. It is at present the seat of the State government, and has a bank, a college called Franklin college, and a post office. It is situated in the lat. of 40° N and lon. of $76^{\circ} 10'$ W, at the distance of 62 miles W from Philadelphia, and 11 E from Columbia, on the river Susquehanna.

Lancaster, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Connecticut river, 54 miles N E of Haverhill, with 440 inhabitants.

Lancaster, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N W of Boston, and 17 N E of Worcester, with 1584 inhabitants.

Lancerosa, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. The goats and sheep are pretty plenty, and the valleys produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abfuzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Feltrinn, 87 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Landaff, a small place in Glamorganshire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Taaf, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 miles N W of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

Landau, a strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is seated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newstadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Landen, a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793,

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between the Austrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is seated on the Becke, 17 miles N W of Huy, and 18 N E of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See *Neerwinden*.

Landernau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Eihoro, 16 miles N E of Brest. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Landes, a department of France, including the late territory of Marsan. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the Bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marsan is the capital of this department, and Dox the episcopal see.

Languard Fort seems to belong to S. Hols, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a lovely prospect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over against it; for it commands the entry of it from the sea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ship that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land so surrounded with the sea at high water, that it looks like a little island at least one mile from the shore. The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more considerable fortification than now, having four bastions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a small garrison, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the convenience of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matrosses; and a barrack built for the soldiers.

Landrecy, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is very well fortified, and seated on the Sambre, 28 miles S W of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

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Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the circle of the Warta. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria near the river Lech.

Landscreon, a fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence three miles N of Basil. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Landscreon, or *Landscrona*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

Land's End, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

Landschut, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, it is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 miles W of Schweidnitz.

Landschut, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Iser, 35 miles N E of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landschut, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

Landsperg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles N E of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Landsperg, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

Lanerk, a borough in Lanerkschire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles S E of Glasgow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

Lanerkschire, or *Clydesdale*; which latter name it has from that river which runs entirely through it from South-east to North-west, and near Lanerk town forms a cataract of 40 feet high. It is bounded on the N by part of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburgishire; on the E by Peebleshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Airshire and Renfrewshire. It is near 24 miles where broadest, and about 16 in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and divided into the Uppr and Nether-ward; the one called the shire of Lanerk, and the other the barony of Glasgow; the

one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture; and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which rise on the same hill, are the Clyde, which runs into the Frith of its own name, and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea: also the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean: besides which the Firth of Clyde is joined to Firth of Forth by a canal for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of Lapis Lazuli is dug up here. The chief towns are Hamilton, Lanerk, Rutherglen and Glasgow, the latter of which is the most flourishing town in Scotland, both in manufactures and trade to foreign parts. The manufactures are woollen cloth, shallons, cottons muslins, lawns, gauzes, nails, earthenware, distillery and sugar refining.

Lanesboro', a post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, five miles N of Pittsfield, and 28 S of Bennington in Vermont, with 1443 inhabitants.

Lanesburg, a town of Ireland in the county of Longford and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Langeac, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Largeais, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Ruteping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Lanjan or *Lanching*, the capital of the kingdom of Laos in the further India, 371 miles N of Sion. Lon. 101 31 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewa-

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ter. It is 6 miles S E of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Langres, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 miles N E of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Langstone, a place in Hampshire famous for its harbour which is capacious enough, to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

Languesloc, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony, and on the S by the Mediterranean and Rousillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich, numerous and more bigotted than in any other place in France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.

Lanion, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought here by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles S E of Lisle.

Lansinburg, a post town in Rensselaer county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohock river, about four miles above Troy, and nine above Albany.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Laos, a town of France in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its principal trade con-

sists in corn and wine; it is advantageously seated on a mountain, 77 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Laos, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochin China, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will: he shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephant's teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the same as in China. Lancione is the capital.

Lapland, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71° 30' N lat. to the White Sea under the arctic circle, is inhabited by the same people, though the country is subject to different powers. Norwegian Lapland, under the dominion of Denmark, lies between the northern sea, the river Pais, and the lake Enarak. Swedish Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that separate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and stupendous mountains; interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavon, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands: Stor-avan is said to contain 365; and Enora contains an archipelago of islands so large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in summer the roses are seen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the

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beautiful glow of colour which appears
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But all the intervals between the moun-
tains are not engrossed by these agree-
able prospects; great part of the flat
country is covered with brown dusky
forests of fir and pine trees; and these
are often skirted by wide extended
morasses, the stagnating waters of
which in summer produce myriads of
mischlevous insects, that are more in-
tolerable than even the cold of winter.
The cold in this country is very intense
during the winter, freezing even bran-
dy and the watery part of spirit of
wine, if the latter is not highly recti-
fied: all the lakes and rivers are fro-
zen to a prodigious thickness; and
the whole face of the country is always
covered with snow. The heat of sum-
mer is almost as intolerable as the cold
of winter. At the northern extremi-
ty of the country the sun never
sets for three months in summer,
and in winter there is an uninter-
rupted night of the same duration; but
this is qualified in such a manner by a
constant revolution of dawn and twi-
light, by a serene sky, moon-light, and
aurora borealis, reflected from the
white surface of the earth covered
with snow, that the inhabitants are
enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed
with their ordinary occupations. The
country abounds with excellent springs;
and is remarkable for some surprising
cataracts, in which the water rumbles
over frightful precipices, and dashes
among rocks with amazing impetuosi-
ty and noise. Its soil is generally so
chilled and barren that it produces lit-
tle or no grain or fruit-trees of any
kind. This sterility, however, is not
so much owing to the soil, which is in
many places of a rich mould, as to
want of industry. The Laplanders
are very low in stature, and are like-
wise remarkable for having large heads.
They are also ill shapen, and their
features harsh. They are, however,
strong, hardy, and robust, inasmuch
that they will bear incredible fatigue;
and it is remarked that the stoutest
Norwegian is not able to bend the
bow of a Laplander. The women are
much less homely than the men, and
many of them are noted for a delicate
and florid complexion. These people are
simple, honest, hospitable, and timor-
ous: their timidity, however, respects
war alone; for to many other species of

danger they expose themselves with
surprising intrepidity, whether in as-
cending or descending mountains and
precipices with their snow shoes and
in sledges, or in venturing amidst
whirlpools and cataracts in little slen-
der boats made of thin fir-boards, fas-
tened together with thongs of leather,
sinews of wild-beasts, or tough and
flexible twigs of willow and osier.
These boats are of different sizes, from
two to six yards in length, managed
with oars, and caulked with moss so
tight as to keep out the water. The
Laplanders are partly settled, and in
part wild and roving: the latter live
in tents made with coarse cloth; the
former are fixed in small villages near
the lakes, and chiefly follow fishing.
The commerce of the Laplanders is
more considerable than one would ex-
pect in a desert country inhabited by a
savage, ignorant people. They export
great quantities of fish to the northern
parts of Bothnia and White Russia.
They likewise trade with the neigh-
bouring countries of Norway, Sweden,
Muscovy, and Finland, by selling rein-
deer, fine furs, baskets and toys of
their own manufacture, dried pikes,
and cheese made of the Rein-deer's
milk. In return for these commodi-
ties they receive rixdollars, woollen
cloths, linens, copper, tin, flour, oil,
hides, needles, knives, spirituous li-
quors, tobacco, and other necessaries.

Lar, a town of Persia, in the pro-
vince of Laristan, with a castle. It
carries on a great trade in silk, oran-
ges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45
E, lat. 27 30 N.

Laracha, an ancient and strong town
in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the
mouth of a river of the same name,
with a good harbour. It was once in
possession of the Spaniards, but the
Moors took it from them. Lon. 5 59
W, lat. 35 40 N.

Laredo, a seaport of Spain, on the
bay of Biscay, with a large safe har-
bour. It is 30 miles W of Bilboa. Lon.
3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Largentiere, a town of France, now
in the department of Ardeche and late
province of Dauphny.

Largo, a town of Scotland, county of
Fife, six miles S of Cupar, situate in a
large bay of the same name.

Largs, a village on the W coast of
Scotland, memorable for the defeat of
the Norwegians in their last invasion

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of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and an army of 20,000 men under the command of Haqan king of Norway.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a bishop's see, 60 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Larissa, an ancient rich and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Penens, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Laristan, a province of Persia, which lies N of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

Larrybundar, a seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

Larva. See *Arta*.

Larvigen or *Laurvigen*, a seaport town of Norway, capital of a district of the same name. Its iron works are among the most valuable in Norway.

Lassa, or *Luhassa*, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high-priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 830 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Latakia, formerly *Laodicea*, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast and carries on a considerable trade, and is 73 miles S W of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Latton, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church is now used for a barn.

Laval, a considerable town of France, now in the department of Maine and late province of the same name, with two castles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. 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 Maine, 13 miles S of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Lavamund, or *Lavant Mind*, a town of Carinthia, in Austria with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Lavaur, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn and late province of Languebec. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Argout, 20 miles N E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Laubach, a strong town capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. 14 23 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Lauchingen, a town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black forest.

Lauda, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles S W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Lauder, a borough in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Lauderdale, a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

Lavello, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Lavelle, or *Lafelt*, a village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. Its church is a very handsome Gothic structure; and it has considerable manufactures in serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn. It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 N E of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 39 N.

Laxfen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Halbron. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Lauffen, a small town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the river Birs.

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Lauffen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles S by W of Schallhansen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the river precipitates itself in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 miles E of Basil. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Loughton, a village of Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

Lavagna, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Lavington, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, 20 miles N W of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 13 51 N.

Lanncoston, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, which sends two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is seated on a hill near the river Tamar,

28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Lannu, a town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipsick, to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles N W of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Lavora, Terra di, a province of Naples in Italy, 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Molise and principata Ulteriore, and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent wines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Lausanne, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college and a bishop's see. It contains 7000 inhabitants. It

is built on 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. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The church, formerly the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, standing on the most elevated part of the town, the town-house and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is seated between three hills, 30 miles N E of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Lauterburg, a town of Poland in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 miles N E of Thorn. Lon. 20 39 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Lauterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 10 miles S E of Weissenburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Lautrec, a town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain and has an ancient castle.

Lautrec, a town of Germany in the Palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glann.

Lauenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

Lauenburg, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 miles S E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Lauenburg, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

Lawingen, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 32 miles N W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Lawrence, St. the largest river in North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known. It is here called the Iroquois.

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Lawrence Kirk, a village in Kincardineshire, in Scotland. It is seated in a fine corn country, has some manufactures and an extensive bleachfield in its vicinity; it is 12 miles NW of Montrose.

Laxenburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, with a palace, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on a small river 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Laytonstone. See *Low Layton*.

Lea, a river which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

Leadhills, a village in Lanerkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and 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, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of East Chinese Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. The inhabitants of this province are the most warlike people in China. Chen yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

Leathes-water, called also *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere-water*, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwent-water.

Leawava, a seaport on the E coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Lebanon, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Salmon-fall river, about 20 miles N W

of Portsmouth in New Hampshire.

Lebanon, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 18 miles S E of Dartmouth college, with 1574 inhabitants.

Lebanon, a post town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the W side of Shetucket river, nine miles N of Norwich, and near the same distance S of Windham.

Lebanon, a large inland trading town, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S side of Swatara creek, at the distance of 28 miles W of Reading, and 25 E N E of Harrisburg. This town is incorporated, and contains 2500 inhabitants; the streets are regular, and the houses well built, principally with bricks and stone. Here is a post-office.

Lebeda, an ancient seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrixa, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles N E of St Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Lebus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquise of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Lecce, a populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, a town of Italy in the Milanese, seated on the E side of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises, in Tirol, divides Sambia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lechnich, a town of Germany. It is situate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Co-

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Leck, a river of the United Provin-
ces, which branches off the Rhine at
Wyck-by-Deurstede, and enters the
Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, an ancient and strong town
of France, in the department of Gers
and late province of Armagnac. It had
a castle and a bishop's see, and is situ-
ate on a mountain, at the foot of which
runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Con-
dom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire,
with a market on Tuesday. It is inha-
bited by many clothiers who carry on a
great trade. It is 13 miles E of Here-
ford, and 116 W N W of London. Lon.
2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Lelesma, a strong town of Spain, in
Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 miles
S W of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W, lat.
41 0 N.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises
on the confines of Kerry, and flows E
to Cork, below which city it forms a
fine harbour, and enters St. George's
Channel.

Lee, a village in Kent, in the church-
yard of which Dr. Halley, the great
astronomer, is interred. It is six miles
S E of London.

Leeds, a corporate town in the W ri-
ding of Yorkshire, with a market on
Tuesday and Saturday. It is situate in
a vale, which trade has rendered one
of the most populous spots in England,
and is the principal of the clothing
towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly
the mart for the coloured and white
broad cloths, of which vast quantities
are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has
a manufacture of camlets, which has
declined, and a flourishing one of car-
pets resembling those of Wilts and
Scotland. Here are also some mills
for the cutting of tobacco, and a great
pottery. Within three miles of the
town are numerous collieries. Leeds
has a magnificent stone bridge over the
Aire, which is navigable for boats,
that carry much coal from hence to
York and Hull. It is 22 miles W S W
of York, and 192 N by W of London.
Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leedston, a post town in Westmore-
land county, Virginia, 17 miles N W
of Westmoreland court-house, and 105
S of Washington.

Leefooga, one of the Friendly Islands,
in the South Pacific Ocean, visited by

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captain Cook, in 1776. This island is
seven miles in length, and its breadth,
in some places, not above three

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, seated
in some barren moor lands. It is 154
miles N N W of London. Lon. 1 55
W, lat. 53 16 N.

Leer, or *Lehr*, a town of Westphalia,
seated on a river of the same name,
11 miles S E of Embden, and 24 W N
W of Osnaburg.

Leerdam, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, in Holland, seated on the Ling-
he, 17 miles N E of Dort. Lon. 5 13
E, lat. 51 56 N.

Leerot, a fortress of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, seated at the con-
fluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10
miles E by S of Embden.

Leers, a town of Germany in the cir-
cle of Westphalia, and bishopric of
Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leesburg, a town of Loudon coun-ty,
Virginia; lying four miles S W of the
Potomack river, and 43 N W of
Washington. It is the principal town
of the county; has a post-office, and
about 400 inhabitants.

Leestown, a flourishing town of the
state of Kentucky, in the county of
Fayette, seated on the E bank of the
river Kentucky. As the banks of the
river are remarkably high, there are
few crossing places; and the best be-
ing at Leestown is a circumstance
which contributes to its increase. It
is a few miles W of Lexington. See
Kentucky river.

Leeward Islands, that part of the
Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies,
commencing at Dominica, and extend-
ing to Porto Rico.

Leewe, a fortified town of Austrian
Brabant, seated in a morass, on the
Geete, 12 miles E of Lovain. Lon. 5
7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Leghorn, a strong and considerable
city of Italy, in Tuscany. It has one
of the most famous harbours in the
Mediterranean; and, being a free
port its commerce is prodigious. The
Jews have a handsome synagogue and
schools, the Greeks and Armenians
have churches of their own, and no
religion is disturbed. The inhabitants
are computed at 40,000. The streets
are wide and straight, and almost all
the houses of the same height.
There are so many canals, that some
have given it the title of New Venice.
Near the harbour is a large building,

called Li Bagni, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a most commodious light house, on a small island, on the top of which there are 32 lamps lighted every night. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; but the British subjects here, with their merchandise, and all their vessels in the harbour, previously departed. It is 10 miles S of Pisa, 45 S W of Florence, and 145 N W of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Legnago, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese. It surrendered to the French, September 13, 1796. It is seated on the Adige, 25 miles S E of Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, seated on the St. Im.

Leicester, a borough and the county town of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has five churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where Cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester is seated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which called Bow Bridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III. but this bridge fell in 1791. Leicester is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 N N W of London. Lon. 13 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Leicester, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 7 miles S W of Worcester, and 54 in the same direction from Boston. It contains 1100 inhabitants.

Leicestershire, an inland county of England, in form almost circular. It has Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to the N; Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire on the E; Warwickshire on the W, from which it is separated by the Roman military way called Watling-street; and by Northamptonshire on the S; and is about 170 miles in

circumference. As it lies at a great distance from the sea, and is free from bogs and marshes, the air is sweet and wholesome. It is a champaign country in general, and abundantly fertile in corn and grass, being watered by several rivers, as the Soare, or Sore, which passes through the middle of it, and abounds in excellent salmon and other fish; the Wreke, Trent, Eye, Sense, Aulker, and Avon. These rivers being mostly navigable, greatly facilitate the trade of the county. In some parts there is a great scarcity of fuel, both wood and coal; but in the more hilly parts there is plenty of both, together with great flocks of sheep. Besides wheat, barley, oats, and peas, it produces the best beans in England. They grow so tall and luxuriant in some places, particularly about Barton in the Beans, that they look towards the harvest-time, like a forest; and the inhabitants eat them not only when they are green, as in other places but all the year round; for which reason their neighbours nickname them bean-bellies. They have plenty of very good wool, of which they not only make great quantities of stockings, but send a great quantity unmanufactured into other parts of England. They make great profit of their corn and pulse; and likewise breed great numbers of coach and dray horses, most of the gentlemen being graziers; and it is not uncommon to rent grass farms from 500*l.* to 2000*l.* a year. It is in the midland circuit, and diocese of Lincoln, and sends four members to parliament, two for Leicester, and two for the county.

Leigh, a seaport in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oysters. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 miles S S E of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, seven miles N N E of Warrington, and 191 N W of London.

Leighton-Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 N W of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Leiningen, a town Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles S W of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 49 30 N.

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town Germany, in
of the Rhine, seven
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Leina, a river of Germany, which
flowing through Brunswick-Lunen-
burgh, falls into the Aller.

Leinster, the eastern province of Ire-
land, bounded by Ulster on the N; St.
Georges's, or the Irish Channel, on the
E and S; and by the provinces of Con-
naught and Munster on the W. The
capital city of this province and of the
kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12
counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare,
Kilkenny, King's-county, Longford,
Louth, Meath, Queen's-county, West-
meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is
the most level and best cultivated pro-
vince in the kingdom; containing
2,642,958 Irish plantation acres, 858
parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 bo-
roughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74
broad, and extends from 51° 45' to 55°
45' N latitude. This province gives
title of Duke to the ancient and
noble family of Fitzgerald. In the
early ages, this district was almost one
continued forest, and was principally
the seat of the Kinselaghs.

Leipsic, a large strong and populous
town of Misnia in Germany, with
a castle, and a famous university.
It is neat, and regularly built,
and the streets are lighted in the
night; it carries on a great trade,
and has a right to stop and sell the
merchandises designed to pass through
it, and the country for 75 miles round
has the same privilege. The town-
house makes an indifferent appearance,
but the exchange is a fine structure.
The town was taken by the king of
Prussia, but given up by the peace
in 1763. It is seated in a plain be-
tween the river Saale and Muld, near
the confluence of the Playsse, the
Elster, and the Bardc.

Leith, a seaport in Edinburghshire,
on the frith of Forth, two miles N of
Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It
is large and populous, and being situate
on both sides of the harbour, is divid-
ed into North and South Leith. The
harbour is secured by a noble stone
pier, at the mouth of a little river,
called the Water of Leith; and is ac-
commodated with an elegant draw
bridge and a good quay. The com-
merce of Leith is very considerable;
and the vessels employed in the Lon-
don trade are, in general, of a large
size; but the largest ships are those
employed in the Greenland whale fish-
ery. To Germany, Holland, and the

Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware,
linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety
other goods; as also to the other coun-
tries of Europe, the W Indias, and
America. Ships of great size are
built at this port; and here are sever-
al extensive ropewalks. There are
also flourishing manufactures of bottle-
glass, window-glass, and crystal: a
great carpet manufacture, a soap-work,
and some iron forges. There are
three churches in Leith, and an ancient
hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3 7
W, lat. 56 0 N.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the
province of Connaught, bounded on the
N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by
Fermanah, on the E by Cavan; by
Longford on the S E, Roscommon on
the S W, and Sligo on the W. It is 42
miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile
country, and, though mountainous,
produces great herds of black cattle,
but contains few places of note. It
contains 21 parishes, and sends six
members to parliament.

Leitrim, the county town of Leitrim,
in Ireland pleasantly situated on the
river Shannon, 80 miles from Dublin
and appears to have been formerly a
place of some note. Lon. 8 30 W, lat.
53 57 N.

Leixslip, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Kildare seated on the Liffey.
It has a noble castle, with large gar-
dens, on one side of which is a fine
water-fall, called the salmon leap.
Near it are the ruins of the church and
castle of Confy. Leixslip is eight
miles W of Dublin.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a large commer-
cial city of Poland, capital of the pala-
tinate of Red Russia, and now of the
Austrian kingdoms of Galicia and
Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and
defended by two citadels, one of which
is on an eminence without the city.
The square, churches and public build-
ings, are magnificent. It has a Roman
catholic archbishop, and an Armenian
and Russian bishop. It is seated on
the Peltu, 90 miles N W of Kamin-
ieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26
E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, an island of the Archipela-
go, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles
in circumference, with a town of the
same name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0
E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, a town of Westphalia, in
county of Lippe, 17 miles N of

LEN

LEO

Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Lenington, a post town in York county, Maine, about six miles S of Saco river, and 30 N W of Portland, the capital of the district.

Lemnos, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S E of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sunset, and 55 N W of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lena, a large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

Lenicia, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles S E of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Lenham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 E S E of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Lenep, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Lennox. See *Dumbartonshire*.

Lennox, a post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 miles E of Hudson river.

Lenox-Castle, a town in Rockingham county, North Carolina, 46 miles E of Germantown, and 30 S W of Danville, on the river Dan. Here is a post-office.

Lens, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifi-

cations are demolished. It is eight miles N E of Arras, and 95 of Paris.

Leontini, or *Leontini*, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S W of Catania, and 20 N W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Lentzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

Leuzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, eight miles W of Baden.

Lenzo, a small river of Italy which rises in the Appenines, and falls into the Po.

Leogare, a town and fort of the West Indies, with a good harbour on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 W N W of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Leominster, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles N W of Concord, and 43 from Boston, nearly in the same direction.

Leo, *St.* a small but strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles S W of San Marino, and 15 N W of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts, by the river Douero.

Leon, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated be-

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tween two sources of the river Esra, 50
miles S E of Oviedo, and 165 N by W
of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

Leon, a small island belonging to
Spain. It is separated from the conti-
nent by a strait about 10 miles long.
The town of Cadiz is built at its NW
extremity.

Leon, New, a kingdom of North
America, which is very populous and
there are silver mines in it.

Leon de Nicaragua, a town of New
Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of
the governor, and a bishop's see. It
was taken by the buccaneers in 1685,
in sight of a Spanish army, who were
six to one. It is seated at the foot of
a mountain, which is a volcano, at the
N W extremity of the lake Nicaragua,
30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and
104 N W of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W,
lat. 12 25 N.

Leonard le Noblet, St. an ancient town
of France, in the department of Upper
Vienna and late territory of Limosin,
with a considerable manufacture of
paper, and another of cloth for clothing
the army. It is seated on the Vienna,
12 miles N E of Limoges, and 195 S of
Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Leonardtown, a post town in St. Ma-
ry's county, Maryland; situated on the
N side of Potowmack river, 33 miles
S E of Port Tobacco, and 68 S by E of
Washington.

Leonhart, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Austria and dutchy of Carin-
thia, 42 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon.
15 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Leontini. See *Lentini*.

Leopold. See *Lemburg*.

Leopoldstadt, a small but very strong
town of Upper Hungary, built by the
emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on
the Waag, 36 miles N W of Neuhaus-
el, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E,
lat. 48 35 N.

Lepanto, a strong and very consid-
erable town of Turkey, in Europe, and
in Livadia, with an archbishop's see,
and a strong fort. It is built on the
top of a mountain, in form of a sug-
gar-loaf, and is divided into four towns,
surrounded by as many walls, and com-
manded by a castle, on the top of the
mountain. The harbour is very small,
and may be shut up with a chain; the
entrance being but 50 feet wide. It
was taken by the Venetians from the
Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards
evacuated, and the castle of Bomeli

demolished by the Venetians, in 1699,
in consequence of the treaty of Carlo-
witz. It was near this town that don
John of Austria, obtained the famous
victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571.
The produce of the adjacent country is
wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather,
and tobacco. The wine would be ex-
ceeding good if they did not pitch
their vessels on the inside, which ren-
ders the taste very disagreeable to the
Turks who are not used to it. The
Turks have six or seven mosques here,
and the Greeks two churches. It is
seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 112
miles N W of Athens, and 350 S W of
Constantinople. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 38
34 N.

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New He-
brides, in the South Pacific Ocean,
Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

Leria, or *Leiria*, a strong town of
Portugal, in Estramadura, with a cas-
tle, and a bishop's see. It contains
about 3000 inhabitants and was for-
merly the residence of the kings of
Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coim-
bra, and 60 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46
W, lat. 39 37 N.

Lerici, a seaport of Italy, on the E
coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the ter-
ritory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44
5 N.

Lerida, an ancient and strong town
of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's
see, a university, and a castle. It is
seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16
miles S W of Balaguer, and 200 N W
of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Lerins, the name of two islands in
the Mediterranean, on the coast of
France, five miles from Antibes. That
nearest the coast, called St. Margaret,
was guarded by invalids, state-prison-
ers having formerly been sent here. It
was taken by the English in 1746, but
retaken in 1747. The other is called
St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedic-
tine abbey.

Lerma, a town in Spain, in Old Cas-
tile, seated on the Arlanza, with the
title of a dutchy. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42
16 N.

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly
a large city as appears from its ru-
ins, situate on the S coast of the island,
where there is a good road, and a
small fort for its defence.

Lero, or *Leros*, anciently *Leira*, an
island of the Archipelago, on the coast
of Naxos. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

LES

Lerwick, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

Lestac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, three miles N W of Pau, and 42 S E of Bayonne. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 43 17 N.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesquistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S and E by Persia and the Caspian; on the S W and W by Georgia, the Ossi, and Kisti; and on the N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country which is a region of mountains whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist 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. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the coinage towns for tin. It sends two members to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at Exeter. It is 31 miles E N E of Truro, and 22 1/2 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lesparc, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, medoc stones. It is 30 miles N N W of Bourdeaux.

LEU

Lessines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles N E of Ath, and 28 S W of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Leistoff or *Leostoff*, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. This town consists of 500 houses, and the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is 7 miles S of Yarmouth and 115 N E of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 37 N.

Leiwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated in a vale on the Fowey not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Leiwithiel is 19 miles W N W of Plymouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lettere, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N W of Salerno, and 20 S E of Naples.

Levant. This word properly signifies the *East*; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The *Levant Sea* means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levantine Valley, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between mount St. Gothard and the lake Maggiore. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri; and Ossogna, the residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few houses.

Leucate, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same name, 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Leuchsternberg, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the river Esreimpt, 50 miles N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

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own of the Austrian Hainault, seated on the river for its linen manufactures, six miles N E of Ath, Brussels. Lon. 3 46

Woff, a town of Suffolk, seated on Wednesday. This town has 500 houses, and the market is very numerous to strangers. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52

Woburn, a borough in Cornwall, seated on Friday. It is seated on the Fowey not far into Fowey Haven. It came as far as the channel is now stopped by woollen manufacture; the tin coinage towns. It has a mayor, and sends members to parliament. Leston is W N W of Plympton, W by S of London. Lon. 50 27 N.

Wolterre, a commercial town of Italy, in the principality of Naples, in the principality of a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 13 miles S of Salerno, and 20 S E

Wool, a word properly significant, it is generally used, in the trade, for *Turkey* in the East, including Natolia, Syria, and the island of Candia, and the parts. The *Levant* is the part of the Mediter-

Wye, a valley of Switzerland, confined by the mountains of Italy, seated near St. Gothard and the Rhone. The lower part is in pasturage, and the upper in hemp and flax. It is seated on the canton of Geneva, the residence of the king consists only of a few

towns of France, in the department of the late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same name, 5 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 3 0 N.

Worms, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bavaria, seated on the river Esel, near the river Esel, N W of Ratisbon. Lon. 49 40 N.

Worms, a town of the Austrian Nether-

L E U

Uden, lands, in Brabant, seated on the river of Gheet, 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Uverne, *Loch*, a beautiful lake in Kinrosshire, 12 miles in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a singular species called the gully trout, is here salted and dried for winter provisions.

Uverne, a river in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W side of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

Uverne, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comté, 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 columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

Uverne, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its natural strength, and its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg, and is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs, which nearly resemble those of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Uverne, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S W of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Uverne, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles N W of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Uverne, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet

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that falls into the Iller, 42 miles N E of Lindat. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

Leutmeritz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Elbe, 30 miles N W of Prague, and 40 S E of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Leutnühl, a town of Germany, in Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim, 22 miles E of Chrudim and 72 from Prague.

Leutsch, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carniola.

Lewariden, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; which is very considerable, 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. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Lewenstein, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 miles E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Lewentz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is ten miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Lewes, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. The assizes are sometimes held here; and it sends two members to parliament. Lewes is situated at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 1500 houses and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from N to S, and from 13 to 14 in breadth, consisting of a great number of isles and rocks, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harris, the former lying to the westward of the other. The air is temperately cold, moist and healthy; great part of the low ground is flood-

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ed with lakes; the rest is arable in many places, and has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp. The inhabitants of Lewis are well proportioned, tall, fair, sanguine, strong, and healthy. They are in general sober, circumspect, and hospitable; dexterous in shooting, swimming, and leaping; bold and skilful mariners; and so temperate, that they will tug at the oar all day, without any other provision than bread and water, with a snush of tobacco.

Lewis, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant. It is seated on a morass 10 miles from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Lewistown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, lying on the E side of Andracoggin river, about 13 miles above its junction with the Kennebeck.

Lewistown, a post town, the capital of Sussex county, Delaware; situated on Lewis creek, about three miles from the light house at Cape Henlopen. It is inhabited principally by pilots, and supports a small coasting trade. It lies in the lat. of 38 25 N, and lon. of 75 10 W, about 113 S of Philadelphia.

Lewistown, a post town, and capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N side of Juniata river, 55 miles N W of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia; containing about 600 inhabitants.

Lewisburg, a town of North America and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 46 50 N.

Lewisham, a village in Kent, on the river Ravenshourn, five miles S E of London, with an elegant church.

Lexington, a town of North America, capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these are placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington are also to be seen the remains of two ancient

fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications, and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and further advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr. Filson, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands at the head of the river Elkhorn, 470 miles W of Washington, and 26 S E of Frankfort. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 20 N.

Lexington, a town of North America in Massachusetts. Here hostilities were first commenced between Britain and America, April 1775.

Leyden, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. In this city are said to be eight gates, 24 canals, 50 islands, 180 streets, and 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally 2000 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school is a large pile of brick building; three stories high; in the uppermoat of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office; contiguous to these is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is one of the finest in Europe. Here were manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland which are now much decayed. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Leyna, a river of Germany, which rising in the confines of Hesse, runs N and falls into the Allert at Batmar.

Leyte, one of the Philippine islands,

with ditches and basins about six acres each other nearly three. Several vessels have also been sent up near Lexington; with which the Indians are maintained. These, with the sepulchres, and the sepulchres, as an argument, that the island was formerly inhabited by the Indians from the present Indians advanced than they were. Mr. Filson, in this country, has added to prove, that these are all probably, an ancient Wales. Lexington is a town on the river Elk, 14 miles W of Washington, and 10 miles S of Fort. Lon. 85 10 W,

town of North America. Here hostilities commenced between Britain, April 1775.

of the United Provinces, four miles and a half in length. In this city are said to be 24 canals, 50 islands, 145 bridges, the great freestone. The principal structure, whose walls are supported by three rows of arches, the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several hospitals, and a university, which has generally 2000 students. There are but two colleges, the board in the school is so dress to distinguish the school is a large pile of three stories high; in which the famous printing-office; contiguous to the physic-garden, where the lectures in botany are given. The curious manufactory of anatomy is in Europe. Here were the best cloths and which are now much in demand. It is famous for the stained in 1573, against the city. It is seated near the Rhine, four miles E of the Ocean, and 20 S W of London. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 51 10 N. It is a town of Germany, which is in the landgraviate of Hesse, runs N E to Allert at Batmar. The Philippine islands,

in the East Indies, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but there are very high mountains that cut it almost through the middle from E to W, and occasion so great an alteration in the air, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow, and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the above mentioned mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 118 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Lezina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Caputana, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high that they are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country called by the ancients Calosyria.

Libau, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Liberty, a post town in Bedford county, Virginia, 15 miles N W of New London, and 35 S E of Fincastle.

Libertytown, a small town in Frederick county, Maryland, 13 miles N E of Fredericktown, and 32 N W of Washington. Here is a post office.

Libourne, a small well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne 20 miles N F of Bourdeaux, and 205 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Lich, or *Licha*, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Lichfeld, a city in Staffordshire,

with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was, in the time of the Saxons, an archbishopric, but is now a county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, a freeschool, and two hospitals. Lichfield sends two members to parliament, and is divided by a little river that runs through it, over which are two causeways with sluices. It is seated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles S E of Stafford, and 119 N W of London. Lon. 144 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Lichtall, a handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle

Lichtallen, or *Liestal*, a town of Swisserland in the county of Basle. It is seated on the Ergetz, eight miles S E of Basle. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N.

Lichtenau, a fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremberg, and is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lichtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles N N W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Lichtenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N E of Cullembach. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Lichtenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Main, 15 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Lichtensteig, a handsome town of Swisserland, the capital of the county of Tockenburgh. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Lichtenstein, a castle of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, in the neighbourhood of Vienna.

Licola, a lake in the Kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, 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*.

Lilja, a town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the *Desta*, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Lidd, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Lid, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Sulway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

Lidisdale, a district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lidford, a village of Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a famous town, with a castle; and though now a contemptible village, its parish may compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lieffinstock, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Liege, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter composed of 60 canons; and he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

Liege, an ancient populous, and large city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name with a castle. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches,

which after having passed through the city under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates; it has also ten large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make ten in all. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the bishop's palace, the town house and the arsenal; here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life, the purgatory of men, because they are almost all governed by their wives, and the paradise of Monks, because of their rich benefices. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1703, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop apprehensive for his safety, left the city and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution: but being driven thence, in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles

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S W of Maestricht, and 62 S W of
Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Lien-tcheou-fou, a city and seaport of
China, in the province of Quang-tong.
Its territories border on the kingdom
of Tong-king, from which it is separa-
ted by inaccessible mountains. It has
one city of the second, and two of the
third class under its jurisdiction, and
is 525 miles S W of Canton.

Lieou-Kieou, the general name of a
group of islands, 36 in number, lying
between Corea, Formosa, and Japan.
These islands form a powerful and exten-
sive empire, the inhabitants of
which are civilized, and ought not to
be confounded with other savage na-
tions dispersed throughout the islands
of Asia. The largest and principal is
called Lieou-kieou, the rest have each
a particular name. The largest island
extends 120 miles from N to S, and 33
from E to W. Their king is tributary
to China.

Liere, a town of Brabant, in the late
Austrian Low Countries, at the junc-
tion of the great and little Nethe, nine
miles N N E of Mechlin, and 12 S E
of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Lesina, an island of Dalmatia, in the
gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long,
and 12 broad, and abounds in corn,
olives, saffron, and wine. It belongs
to the Venetians.

Liesina, a seaport of Dalmatia, capi-
tal of an island of the same name, with
a bishop's see, and a fort on an inac-
cessible mountain, with a harbour ca-
pable of containing vessels of all sorts.
Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Liese, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aiane and late province of
Picardy, famous for an image of the
Virgin Mary, to which a great number
of pilgrims used to resort. It is six
miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49
35 N.

Liental, or *Liechtal*. See *Lichtallen*.

Liffe, a river of Ireland, which ris-
ing in the county of Wicklow, runs W,
thence into Kildare, then turning N E
passes through the county of Dublin,
and by the city of that name, a little
below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

Lifford, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Donegal, 24 miles N E of
Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N.

Ligne, a town of Austrian Hainault,
on the river Dender, 12 miles N W of
Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Lignieres, a town of France, in the

department of Cher, and late province
of Berry, surrounded with walls, tow-
ers, and ditches, 22 miles S S W of
Bourges. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Lignitz, a town of Germany, in Sile-
sia, capital of a principality of the same
name, with a castle, seated on the ri-
vulet Cet, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon.
16 36 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Ligny, a handsome town of France,
in the department of Meuse and late
dutchy of Bai, with a castle, a collegi-
ate church, and a handsome park. It is
seated on the Orney, eight miles S E
of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon.
5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

Ligon, a seaport in the peninsula of
Malacca, capital of a small territory of
the same name, with a magazine be-
longing to the Dutch East India Com-
pany. It is seated on the E coast. Lon.
100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

Ligueil, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and Loire and late
province of Touraine, seated on a
brook, in a very fertile country, 23
miles S S E of Tours. Lon. 0 52 E,
lat. 47 3 N.

Lillers, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Straits of Calais and
late province of Artois, whose fortifi-
cations are demolished. It is seated
on the Navez, 17 miles N W of Arras.
Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Lillo, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on
the E side of the Scheldt, seven miles
N of Antwerp. It was taken in 1793,
by the French, who soon after evacua-
ted it, retaking it, however, in 1794.
Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Lima, a city, capital of Peru, with
an archbishop's see, and a university.
It gives its name to the principal audi-
ence of Peru, and is surrounded by
brick walls, with ramparts and bas-
tions. The streets are handsome and
as straight as a line: the houses are
generally only one story high, on ac-
count of the earthquakes, with long gal-
leries in the front. One part of the
roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth,
and the others only with reeds, which
is not inconvenient, because it never
rains 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 proportionably broad, so that

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they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river which crosses Lima forms canals in the streets, which ran to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are all extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length and two in breadth, and is divided into eight parishes, containing only 28000 inhabitants, 9000 of whom are Spaniards. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed, and if it was not for this it would be a perfect paradise. 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. They are also very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms, about a fourth of the inhabitants are monks or nuns. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 7^h 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

Lima, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

Limale, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Limavady, a town of Ireland. See *Newtown Limavady*.

Limbourg, or *Limpurg*, a town of Germany in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the dutchy of Juliers, on the E by that dutchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn, &c. It belongs in part to the Dutch and Austrians.

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Limburg, the capital of Austrian Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, almost inaccessible, near the river Verse, 15 miles S E of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lime, a town in Dorsetshire. See *Lyme Regis*.

Lime, or *Limen*, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and is now a poor town. Here was formerly a castle, now converted into a farm-house.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent eight members to parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, or *Lough Meath*, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. 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 still a commercial and populous place; and consists of the Irish and English Town; the latter situate on King's island, formed by the Shannon. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures, besides the cathedral and other churches. Ardferit and Aghadoc, in the county of Kerry, are united to the bishopric of Limerick. It was besieged by King William in 1690; and in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 S W of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Limerick, a post town in York county, Maine, about 12 miles W of the river Saco, and has about 800 inhabitants.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issues

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capital of Austrian
is a manufacture of
and it is famous for ex-
it is seated on a moun-
feasible, near the river
S E of Liege. Lon. 6

in Dorsetshire. See

en, a village in Kent,
Hithe. It was former-
looked up by the sands,
or town. Here was
e, now converted into

county of Ireland, in the
ter, 48 miles long and
ed on the N by Shan-
Kerry; on the S by
E by Tipperary. It
ishes, and sent eight
ment before the Irish
tile country, and well
h the W parts are

ugh Meath, a city of
county of Limerick,
is of the province of
n a century, it was
ond city in the king-
it has lost its rank;
irishes less, but be-
shes more. It is still
populous place; and
Irish and English
r situate on King's
the Shannon. Limer-
les in circumference,
on Wednesday and
nen, woollen, and pa-
are carried on here
; and the export of
considerable. Here
als, and some hand-
ctures, besides the
r churches. Ardfer-
the county of Kerry,
ishopric of Limerick.
y King William in
l, the garrison sur-
y honourable capitu-
les S of Galway, and
Lon. 8 34 W, lat.

town in York coun-
12 miles W of the ri-
s about 800 inhabi-

er of Switzerland,
y the junction of the
h; the former issu-

ing from the N W extremity of the
lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter
flowing from the S. The Limmat,
continuing its course N W, flows
through the lake of Zurich, and falls in-
to the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, an ancient and considerable
town of France, capital of the depart-
ment of Upper Vienne and late territo-
ry of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It
is a trading place, and its horses are
in great esteem. It is seated on the
Vienne, 50 miles N E of Perignex,
and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E,
lat. 45 50 N.

Limousin, a late province of France,
bounded on the N by Marche and the
E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci,
and on the W by Perigord and Angou-
mois. 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 now forms the department
of Upper Vienna.

Limoux, a populous and commercial
town of France, in the department of
Aude and late province of Languedoc.
It has a manufacture of cloth; and its
environs produce excellent white wine.
It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W
by S of Narbonne, and 50 S E of Tou-
louse. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Limpurg. See *Limbourg*.

Linche, or *Linke*, a strong town of
France, in the department of the North
and late province of French Flanders,
seated on a river, 15 miles S W of
Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Lincoln, the capital of Lincolnshire,
with a market on Friday. It is seated
on the side of a steep hill, on the Wit-
ham, which here divides into three
streams. It had formerly 50 churches
now reduced to 13, besides the cathed-
ral. It is a bishop's see whose diocese
is the largest in England. The cathed-
ral is one of the most superb structures
of that kind in England, and its great
bell, requires 12 men to ring it. It is
a county of itself, governed by a mayor,
and sends two members to parliament.
The chief trade is in coal brought by
the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and
wool, which are sent by the Witham,
and there is also a small manufacture
of camlets. It is 32 miles N E of Not-
tingham, and 133 N of London. Lon.
0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

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 E by the Wash and part of Norfolk;
on the S by Cambridge and Northamp-
tonshire; on the S W by Rutland-
shire; and on the W by the counties
of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77
miles from N to S, and 45 in breadth,
where widest. It is divided into three
parts; namely, Holland on the S E,
Kesteven on the S W, and Lindsey on
the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one
city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parish-
es; and sends 12 members to parlia-
ment. Its principal rivers are the
Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland.

The air is unwholesome and foggy, on
account of the fens and large marshes.
The soil of the N and W parts is very
fertile, and abounds in corn and pas-
tures. The E and S parts are not so
proper for corn, but then they supply
them with fish and fowl in great plen-
ty, particularly ducks and geese. Lin-
coln is the principal town. It is in
many places, very rich, the inland part
producing corn in great plenty, and
the fens cole-seed, and very rich pas-
tures; whence their breed of cattle is
larger than that of any other county
in England, except Somersetshire.

Lincolnton, the principal town of
Lincoln county, North Carolina. It
has a post office, and is situated 45
miles S E of Morgantown, and about
the same distance S W of Salisbury in
Rowan county.

Lincolnton, the capital of Lincoln
county, Georgia; situated on the W
side of Savannah river, 29 miles N W
of Augusta, in Richmond county.

Lindenfels, or *Lindenfeld*, a town of
Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon.
8 47 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindköping, a town of Sweden, capi-
tal of West Gothland, with a bishop's
see. It is seated on the lake Wenner,
12 miles N W of Skar, and 83 S W of
Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Lindau, a free imperial town of Ger-
many, in the circle of Suabia. Here is
a celebrated abbey of canons, whose
abbess is a princess of the em-
pire, and a Roman Catholic, though the
inhabitants of the town are Protestants.
It is a trading place, seated on an is-
land of the lake of Constance, 12 miles
S E of Buchoro, and 75 S by W of
Augsburg. It surrendered to the

L I N

French in 1796. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Lindsey, the largest of the three principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the most elevated part of the country; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the W side. To the N E is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited, but the N is thin of people: great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract. See *Axholm*.

Lingen, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W of Osnaburg, and 37 N of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-kiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Yu-ho. It has four cities of the third class in its district: but it is so much deserted that the Chinese say one hog would maintain the city two days. One of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire, makes it of some note. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

Lin-tsin-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, seated on the Great Canal. It is much frequented by vessels, and may be called a general magazine for every kind of merchandise. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain, loaded with various figures neatly executed; a stair-case, constructed from which there are passages that lead into magnificent galleries, ornamented with gilt balustrades.

Linlithgow, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshire. It stands on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and S E by Mid Lo-

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thian; on the S W by Lanerksire; and on the W by Stirlingshire; extending about 14 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. In general it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and producing coals, limestone, iron and salt; with plenty of fish from the rivers and Frith. It has a manufacture of linen, and the water of a lake near Linlithgow is remarkable for bleaching. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended across this part of Scotland.

Linosia, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedosa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Lin-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to distinguish it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds. It includes in its jurisdiction, two cities of the second, and six of the third class.

Lintz, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures, and a great deal of gun-powder is made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Lintz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N W of Coblentz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S E of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

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 its fires were never extinguished. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

Lipari, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it

S W by Lanerkshire; W by Stirlingshire; extent 14 miles in length, and in general it is pleasuring with corn and pastures, coals, limestone, iron and plenty of fish from the river. It has a manufacture of water of a lake near remarkable for bleach- county Adrian or Seve- gan, which extended a- of Scotland.

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was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, a group of Islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Liparia, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1532, by the Austrians in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1698, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N E of Temeswar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

Lipstadt, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated in a morass, 17 miles W S W of Paderborn, and 30 S E of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Liquet, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Liqueo, or *Liteo Islands*. See *Lieou-Kieou*.

Lis, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running N E into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheld, at Ghent.

Lisbon, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally destroyed by an earth-

quake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain 10,000 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. It contained before the earthquake at most 150,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, eight miles S W of Belfast. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Lisca, one of the Lipari islands, three miles from Lipari. It is a small desert spot.

Lisier, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Conserans. It is a bishop's see, with a chapel, which was much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles S E of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Lisieux, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. The churches, and the late episcopal palace and convents are all very handsome structures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S W of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Lisle, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel constructed by Vauhan, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect, and among the public structures most worthy of no-

tice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called L'Hospital Comtesse, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Toumay, 32 S W of Ghent, 37 N W of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lisle, a post town in Tioga county, New York; situated on the Tioughnecoga river, near its junction with the Chenengo, and about 14 miles N E of Union. It contains about 100 families.

Lismore, one of the Western islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, seven miles long and one and a half broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

Lisonzo, a river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Lissa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnia, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lissa, a village of Sillesia, 16 miles from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistriz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand dutchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia, and

part of Red Russia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moscovia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into eight palatinates; namely, Troki, Minski, Novogrodce, Bresta, Wilna, Mscislaw, Vitepsk, and Polocsk. 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. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this dutchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772 the empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland in consequence of which she extended her dominions over almost the whole of Lithuania.

Litchfield, the capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 24 miles W of Hartford, and 44 N W of New Haven. It is a post town, and is situated in lat. 41 46 N, and lon. 73 37 W.

Littleton, a post town in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 45 miles N E of Haverhill, and about 40 N W of Conway.

Littleton, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles N W of Boston, containing 904 inhabitants at the last Census.

Litiz, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1737. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 W of Philadelphia.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on

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 on the N by Livonia
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the E by the Archipelago, on the S by
 the Morea, and on the W by the Me-
 diterranean. It includes ancient
 Greece properly so called, and its capi-
 tal is Setines, the once celebrated
 Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey
 in Europe, in a province of the same
 name. It carries on a trade in wool,
 corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes
 all Greece, and is 58 miles N W of
 Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Livadosta, a town of Livadia. It is
 seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the
 Isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city
 of that name, with a bishop's see.

Livella, a river of Italy, in the terri-
 tory of Venice, which falls into the
 gulf of Venice, between the mouth of
 the Piava and the town of Carlo.

Liverrun, a town of France, in the
 department of Meurthe and late pro-
 vince of Lorraine, seated on a mountain,
 near the river Moselle, eight miles N
 E of Toul. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Liverpool, a considerable borough
 and seaport in Lancashire, with a mar-
 ket on Saturday. Its situation is low
 but extremely healthy, pleasant, and
 commodious, at the mouth of the river
 Mersey, which is here from twelve to
 fifteen hundred yards wide; is a popu-
 lous town, the most flourishing sea-
 port in these parts, and pretends to
 rival, if not excel Bristol. The inhabi-
 tants are universal merchants, and
 trade to all foreign parts but Turkey
 and the East Indies. It shares the
 trade to Ireland and Wales with Bris-
 tol. Ships of any burden may come up
 with their full lading, and ride before
 the town, which is quite open and un-
 fortified. In 1644 it was besieged by
 prince Rupert; and after a stout resis-
 tance taken. The exchange, in which
 is the town hall, council-room, and as-
 sembly room, is a handsome Corinthi-
 an edifice, with a dome built in 1749,
 and since considerably enlarged. All
 the new buildings are handsome, and
 the streets spacious. Some merchants
 have houses here, which in Italy would
 pass for palaces. The custom house
 is a neat and commodious brick build-
 ing, too small for its trade. There are
 eight public docks, which form an
 area of about twenty four acres, and
 can contain above 1000 ships, with
 the greatest safety. They are bound-
 ed by quays above a mile and a half in
 length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of

shipping. These docks have been
 erected at a very great expence. One
 of them cost no less than 21,000*l*.
 There is a library, and a theatre royal
 was opened in 1772, which cost above
 6000*l*. The whole number of harks
 employed here in 1763, was only
 12, with 75 men; and there were then
 only 130 habitations, whereas in 1766,
 there were upwards of 8000 habitations,
 and they had 2800 vessels clear-
 ed outwards, and above 3000 inwards.
 so amazingly great has been the in-
 crease. The duties paid at the cus-
 tom house in 1784 were 650,510*l*.
 There were four millions bushels of
 salt exported, besides what went
 coastwise: also 15,000 tons of coal,
 were exported, and 15,500 tons sent
 coastwise. The export of salt and salt
 rock is from 90,000 to 100,000 tons annu-
 ally. There is a navigation from hence
 farther up the Mersey, and that for
 ships of burden too, as high almost as
 Warrington, and also up the S Chan-
 nel, as they call the river Weever;
 but it is chiefly for rock salt and Che-
 shire cheese, of which great quantities
 are shipped off here for the W and S
 parts of England. Among the charita-
 ble foundations, are almshouses for the
 widows of mariners killed or lost at
 sea, or decayed seamen, and a new
 asylum for leprotics. Liverpool is 18
 miles W of Warrington, and 203 N W
 of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Livonia, a province of the Russian
 empire, which, with that of Esthonia,
 has been reciprocally claimed and pos-
 sessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland,
 and for more than two centuries, has
 been a 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 1721. It now
 forms the government of Riga, or
 Livonia, of which Riga is the capital.
 It is bounded on the N by the govern-
 ment of Esthonia, on the E by that of
 Rakof, on the S by that of Poletsk and
 part of Poland, and on the W by the
 gulf of Livonia. It is 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 N. and would
 produce a great deal more, if it was
 not so full of lakes. The fish that
 abound here are salmon, carps, pikes,
 flat fish, and many others. In the fore-
 sts there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-

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deer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous: but the sheep bear very bad wool. 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. The merchandises which they send abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potashes.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Llanbeder, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Llandiloawr, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, on the river Towy, over which is a bridge. Lon. 3 58 W, at. 51 53 N.

Llanelli, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Llangaloe, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Llangollen, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge, 184 miles from London.

Llangunner, a village in Carmarthenshire. Sir Richard Steele had a private seat here, and here he died in 1729.

Llanroost, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Conway, 15 miles S W of Denbigh, and 222 N W of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Llantrissant, a town in Glamorganshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated in a hilly country, and is 10 miles N W of Llanlaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Llanwilling, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 N W of

London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N. *Llanvdlow*, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles S W of Montgomery, and 157 W N W of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

Llanymdlovery, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated near the Towy, had once a castle, now in ruins, and it is 26 miles E N E of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Llanvgharn, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two castles. It is pretty well built and is seven miles S W of Carmarthen, and 233 W by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Loyds, a post town in Essex county, Virginia, 94 miles from Washington.

Lo, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

Loanda, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in South Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a vast number of negroes huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, insomuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Loango, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. The

3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.
town in Montgomery.
great market on Satur-
day. It is 18 miles
from New York, and 137 W N W
of New York, lat. 52 19 N.
y, a town in Carmar-
then, a market on Wednes-
day. It is seated near
an old castle, now in
ruins, 26 miles E N E of Car-
marthen, 31 W by N of London.
Lon. 51 56 N.

town of Carmarthen-
shire, with a market on
Sundays, seated at the mouth of
the river Towy, the ruins of two cas-
tles well built and is
12 miles W of Carmarthen, and
12 W of London. Lon. 4 28
N.

town in Essex county,
England, 12 miles from
Washington. It is in the
department of the Channel and late
providy, with good citadel.
able manufactures of
iron, and gold lace. It is
12 miles E of Cou-
tance, 12 W by N of Paris. Lon.
6 N.

small island of Africa, on
the coast of Senegambia.
It is 12 miles
long, and three quarters of a mile
wide. It has a town of the
same name, which is capital of the king-
dom of Senegambia, in South
Guinea, with a fort, and a
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tain several houses, built of stone,
and tiles. Besides these,
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east by parts un-
der the name of Congo Proper,
by the Atlantic Ocean.
fruitful, that they have
millet in a year; and
a number of trees, from
which draw palm-wine. The

women cultivate the ground, sow, and
get in the harvest. The inhabitants
are black, well made, mild, and trac-
table, and their principal trade, con-
sists in elephants teeth, copper, tin,
lead, and slaves.

Loango, a town of Congo, capital of
a kingdom of the same name, with a
harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla.
Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Loans, or *Lavaro*, a town of Genoa,
near the sea coast. Lon. 7 58 E, lat.
44 9 N.

Lobaw, a town of Polish Prussia, with
a castle, where the bishop of Culm re-
sides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon.
19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in the pro-
vince of Estramadura, seated on the
Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon.
6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Locarno, a town of Switzerland, capi-
tal of a district of the same name, which
is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks.
It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of
the town is built on piazzas, in the
form of a crescent, with two wings;
and, in the front, is a row of trees,
and the public walk. Locarno was
once situate on the lake, and had a
port capable of receiving large barks;
at present it stands at the distance of
a quarter of a mile, which is owing to
the accumulation of sand brought down
by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles
N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan.
Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locarno, Lake of. See *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, a bleak, barren, mountain-
ous, and rugged district, in the S W
part of Invernesshire.

Lochem, a town of Dutch Guelder-
land, in the county of Zutphen. It was
taken by the French in 1672, who
abandoned it in 1674, after having de-
molished the fortifications. It is seated
on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zut-
phen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Locher Moss, a morass in Dumfries-
shire, Scotland, 10 miles in length, and
three in breadth. Here vast oak trees,
and also canoes and anchors have been
frequently dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and Loire and late
province of Touraine. It has a strong
castle, the prospect from which is ve-
ry extensive. Loches is seated on the
river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of
Amboise, and 20 W of Tours. Lon.
61 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Lochnaben, a royal borough in Dum-
friesshire, situate on the W side of the
Annan, almost surrounded with fresh
water lakes abounding with fish. Lon.
3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

Lochrida, or *Ocirida*, a town of Tur-
key in Europe, in Albania, seated on
a hill, near a lake of the same name,
with a Greek archbishop's see. It is
a pretty large place and well fortified;
and is 62 miles S E of Durazzo. Lon.
20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Lochta, a seaport town of Sweden,
in East Bothnia, seated on the gulf of
Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon.
24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Renfrew-
shire, Scotland, seated on a lake of
the same name, called also Castle
Sempie Loch, near three miles in
length. On an island in this lake, is
an old fortress, called the Peel; a
name frequently given to old fortres-
ses in Scotland. From this lake issues
the river Black Cart.

Lochy, Loch, a lake in the S W part
of Invernesshire, 10 miles in length,
and from one to two in breadth. From
the N W the waters of Loch Arkek
descend into this lake. Out of it runs
the river Lochy, which falls into Loch
Eil, at fort William.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, with a
market on Friday, eight miles S E of
Norfolk, and 113 N E of London. Lon.
1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Lodesan, a district of Italy, in the
dutchy of Milan. It lies along the river
Adda, and is very fertile and populous,
and its cheeses are in high esteem.
Lodi is the capital.

Lodève, a town of France in the de-
partment of Herault and late province
of Languedoc, was lately a bishop's
see. Its manufactures of cloth render
it very rich, but it is seated in a dry
barren country, on the river Logue, at
the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N W
of Montpellier. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 42 47
N.

Lodi, a strong town of Italy in the
dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Lo-
desan. It is seated in a pleasant coun-
try on the Adda, 15 miles N W of Pla-
centia, and 20 S E of Milan. In 1798
the French under Bonaparte in at-
tempting to force the passage of a
bridge at this place which was vigor-
ously defended by the Austrians, after
being three times repulsed, at last car-
ried it with the loss of 6000 men; 1500

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were said to have been killed by the first discharge of the Austrian artillery. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Lombria. See *Galiccia*.

Lobone, a town of Italy in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Loftus Heights, a military post, in Adams county, Mississippi territory; situated on the E bank of the river Mississippi, 30 miles below the town of Natchez, where there is a post-office, and a foundation of the grandest fortification in the United States.

Logowogorod, a town of Poland, in Lower Volinia, seated on the W bank of the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Logronno, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the Ebro, 115 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Blasois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; is joined to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, and falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbaeuf.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its south boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orleans. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombardy, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almost

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all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the North, and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamese. In the present war, nearly the whole of these provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but also demanded many of their finest pictures and statues, which they transported to Paris.

Lombez, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 miles S W of Toulouse. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Lomond, Ben, a great mountain, in the North of Shropshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath-fowls, frequent its upper regions; its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its base. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond, Loch, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonshire, Loch-lomond, the last, the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The first view of it from Tarbat presents an extensive serpentine winding amidst lofty hills; on the N, barren, black, and rocky, which darken with their shade that contracted part of the water. On the W side, the mountains are clothed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water-edge; their summits lofty, naked and craggy. On the east side, the mountains are equally high; but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben-lomond, like Saul

al palace, now containing some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street; the Custom-house, in Thames-street; the Excise Office, in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; the South Sea House, in Throgmorton street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; and the ancient bridge, called London-bridge. It is in agitation to pull this down, and rebuild it on a most extensive plan, making one arch the span of which shall be so high as to admit vessels of large burden under it; the two magnificent modern bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster. The British Museum in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, perhaps, the noblest of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons, public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, which are numerous, and built with great regularity, are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London, then, in its large sense, including Westminster, Southwark, and part of Middlesex, forms one great metropolis, of vast extent and of prodigious wealth. When considered with all its advantages, it is now what ancient Rome once was; the seat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. It is the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; and is the grand mart of the nation, to which all parts send their commodities, from whence they are again sent back into every town in the nation, and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages by land and water are constantly employed; and from hence arises that circulation in the national body which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a prosperous condition; a circulation

that is equally beneficial to the head and the most distant members. Merchants are here as rich as noblemen: witness their incredible loans to government; and there is no place in the world where the shops of tradesmen make such a noble and elegant appearance, or are better stocked. The Thames, on the banks of which London is situated, is a river which, though not the largest, is the richest and most commodious for commerce of any in the world. It is continually filled with fleets, sailing to or from the most distant climates: and its banks, from London bridge to Blackwall, form almost one continued great magazine of naval stores; containing three large wet-docks, 32 dry-docks, and 33 yards for the building of ships for the use of the merchants; besides the places allotted for the building of boats and lighters, and the king's yards lower down the river for the building of men-of-war. As the city is about 60 miles distant from the sea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being surprised by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moist vapours of the sea. It rises regularly, from the water-side, and, extending itself on both sides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W, in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 20 miles on all sides, in a succession of magnificent villas and populous villages, the country-seats of gentlemen and tradesmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of fresh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of business. The regard paid by the legislature to the property of the subject, has hitherto prevented any bounds being fixed for its extension. The irregular form of London makes it difficult to ascertain its extent. However, its length from E to W is generally allowed to be above seven miles from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and its breadth in some places three, in others two, and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almost 18 miles; or, according to a later measurement, the extent of continued buildings is 35 miles, two furlongs and 39 rods. But it is much easier to form an idea of the large extent of a city so irregularly built by the number of the people, who are computed to be above a million; and from the number

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 The Thames, on the London is situated, is a rough not the largest, is the most commodious for any in the world. It is filled with fleets, sailing to distant climates: and London bridge to Blackfriars one continued great street, containing 22 dry-docks, and the building of ships for the merchants; besides the building of houses, and the king's yards on the river for the building of ships.
 As the city is about 60 miles from the sea, it enjoys, by the beautiful river, all the benefit, without the danger of foreign fleets, or the moist vapours which rise regularly, from the Thames, extending itself on its banks, reaches a distance from E to W, in a straight line towards the N, for near 20 miles on the occasion of magnificent villages, the countenances and tradesmen: they retire for the benefit of business. The legislature, has hitherto preferred being fixed for its irregular form of London, difficult to ascertain its length from E to W, allowed to be above Hyde-park corner to breadth in some places two, and in others again half a mile. Hence the extent of the whole is about 35 miles, two furlongs. But it is much easier to of the large extent of early built by the number who are computed to be; and from the number

of edifices devoted to the service of religion. Of these, there are 305 in the compass of this vast pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-parishes usually included in the bills of mortality, and a great number of Methodist tabernacles. There are also in and near this city 100 almshouses, about 20 hospitals and infirmaries, three colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets; one market for live cattle; two other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c. 15 inns of court, 27 public squares, besides those within single buildings, as the Temple, &c. three bridges, 55 halls for companies, eight public schools, called free-schools; and 131 charity schools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee houses, 5975 alehouses; 1000 hackney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs; 7000 streets, lanes, courts and alleys, and 150,000 dwelling-houses, containing, as has been already observed, above 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according to a moderate estimate, are supposed to consume weekly provisions, clothing, &c. to the amount of £ 500,000. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving 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. 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. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps amounts to 400,000. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home-consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,856 barrels. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, both with respect to opulence and to number of inhabitants. London is a bishop's see, and

sends four 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 it received damage to the amount of £ 10,689,000. London is 165 miles N W of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 S E of Dublin. Lat. 51 31 N.

London, New, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles N E of New York. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

London, New, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James river.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and S W by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II. in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat 55 4 N.

Londonderry, a post town in Rock-

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ingham county, New Hampshire. 35 miles S W of Portsmouth, and 37 N W of Newbury port, Massachusetts. It is peopled mostly by emigrants from Ireland, as the name implies, and contained 2650 inhabitants, at the last enumeration.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Linster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by West Meath, on the N W by Leitrim, on the NE by Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles W N W of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Long Island, and island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than ten 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 upwards of 30,000 inhabitants.

Long Island Sound, a kind of inland sea, in North America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the Island.

Longinico, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympiu, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is a now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 N N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on a small river, 23 miles N of Rouen.

Longwy, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Moselle and late dutchy of Lorraine, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S W of Luxembourg, and 167 N E of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Lonsdale. See Kirby *Lonsdale*.

Lons-le-Saulnier, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 miles S S W of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 37 N.

Loon, town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, eight miles W of Deventer. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Looe, East and West, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They send together as many members to parliament as London. The market held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Loonenburg, a town in Green county, New York, near Catskill on the Hudson river. It has a post office 378 miles from Washington.

Loudon, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Merrimack river, between Canterbury and Epsom, with 1979 inhabitants.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of North Carolina, S of cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound.

Loots, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name in the bishopric of Liege, 16 miles W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Lopatka, Cape, the S extremity of the Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See *Kuriles*.

Lora, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles N E of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Lore, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Lorbus, a town of the kingdom of

elle and late dutchy of castle. It is divided New Town, the latter led. It was taken by Asia in 1792, but retaken after. It is seated on miles S W of Luxemburg of Paris. Lon. 5 58

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own of the kingdom of

Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S W of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir, 30 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Lorca, a town of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wittenburg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of Tubingen. It is a poor place though seated in a fertile country on the Kemms, 20 miles N W of Eshingen.

Lors Howe's Group, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the mast head distinctly descried 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocco-nut was very distinguishable. The natives are a stout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean-shaved. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lors Howe's Island, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here, and it abounds with a variety of birds. The island is 140 leagues E of New South Wales, three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S.

Loreda, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Polesino, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to surround the holy chamber, which itself is built of bricks of unequal size; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in

it is an image of the Blessed Virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole statue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a sort of rainbow of precious stones of divers colours; all the chairs, utensils, and ornaments in the place are immensely rich. The sacristy, or treasury, is filled with jewels, gold vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold itself, the votive presents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other persons of both sexes for these many hundred years past. Works in silver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth nine millions of rix-dollars. And we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy house, which is very richly stored. The town itself, exclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. It is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 S E of Ancona, and 112 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Lorgues, a very populous town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 430 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Lorn, the N district of Argyleshire in Scotland, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorraine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburg and the archbishopric of Treves, on the E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comté, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rye-seed, and in general in all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seilles, the Meurthe, and the Sare. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle and the Vosges.

Lorrich, a small town of Germany, in the district of Rheingau, seated on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles N W of Bingen.

Lorris, a town of France in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanais. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozère, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Garonne, at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, East. See *Haddingtonshire*.

Lothian, Mid. See *Edinburghshire*.

Lothian, West. See *Linlithgowshire*.

Louens, a small town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situate in a kind of island between the rivers, Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles S E of Chalons.

Loudun, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles N W of Poitiers, and 155 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows near the forest of Charwood, on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 N N W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Louisa, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

Louisburgh, a town of North America, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

Louisburg, a post town in Franklin county, North Carolina, on the E bank of Tar river, 23 miles N E of Raleigh the capital of the state.

Louisville, a post town in Jefferson county, Kentucky; seated on the E bank of the river Ohio, 54 miles W of Frankfort, and 640 miles below Pittsburgh. It is a port of entry and the capi-

tal of the county, but the unhealthiness of the situation has checked its growth. The inhabitants are estimated at 400. It lies in lat. 38° 3' N. and lon 86° 30' W.

Louisville, a post town, the capital of the state of Georgia; situated on the N E of the Great Ogeechee river in Jefferson county, 100 miles N W of Savannah, in the lat. of 32° 50' N. and lon. of 83° 38' W.

Louisiana, a large country of North America, bounded on the E by the Mississippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV. in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; in 1800 reconveyed to France; and in 1803 purchased by the United States.

Loui-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated by a narrow strait from the isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 345 miles S W of Canton.

Lowitz, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Lou-ngan-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si, agreeably situate near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 miles S W of Peking.

Loung Loch, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates on the S, with the Frith of Clyde.

Loudre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, with an ancient and strong castle, seated on a

but the unhealthiness has checked its growth. It is estimated at 400,000 N. and lon 86° 30'

ost town, the capital of Georgia; situated on the Ogeechee river in Jefferson 100 miles N W of Savannah. lat. 32° 50' N. and lon.

arge country of North Carolina, bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and on the N by Virginia. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of its climate varying as it does from the N. The timber is

of the world; and the principal trees are the oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, and cedar, are in the neighbourhood of the mountains, and furnish the materials for a great variety of manufactures. The soil is adapted for hemp, cotton, and indigo is a staple, which commonly yields three or four cuttings a year, and is sowed by a number of machines which are the natives of the Indies, or Mexico. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1541; traversed by the Spaniards, in 1682; and settled by the English, in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to the British, and in 1800 reconveyed to the United States, and in 1803 purchased by the United States.

a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait from the sea, where pearls are said to be commonly fished up. It is situated in the Canton.

of Great Poland, in the province of Rava, 55 miles E of Warsaw. lon. 20° 0' E, lat. 52° 26' N.

city of China, in the province of Szechuan, agreeably situated on the river Tso-tsang, 100 miles S W of Peking.

great arm of the sea, which communicates with the Frith of Clyde.

of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and Bigorre, with an ancient castle, seated on a

rock on the Gave de Pau, almost 15 miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 0° 5' W, lat. 43° 8' N.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it is parted, by the Boyne. It is a small but fruitful country, and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large well built town, the market well frequented and here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free school founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles N E of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 0° 10' E, lat. 53° 25' N.

Louvain, a large and pleasant city of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 N E of Mons. Lon. 4° 31' E, lat. 50° 53' N.

Louvestein, a fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maase, on the W end of an Island called Bommel Waert. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5° 13' E, lat. 50° 40' N.

Louviers, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, and seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 N W of Paris. Lon. 1° 15' E, lat. 49° 0' N.

Louvo, a town of the kingdom of

Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and seated on a fertile plain 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100° 50' E, lat. 15° 8' N.

Lowdore, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick, formed by the rushing of the waters of Watnall through a chasm made by two vast rocks; but falls entirely in a dry season.

Lower Marlboro', a post town in Calvert county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Patuxent river, 30 miles S S W of Annapolis, and 24 N W of St. Leonard.

Lowes-water, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Melbreak, falls into Cromack-water.

Lowicz, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19° 29' E, lat. 52° 24' N.

Low-Layton, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest. Here a great many Roman antiquities have been dug up. It is six miles N E of London.

Lowville, a post town in Oneida county, New York, about 35 miles E of lake Ontario.

Loxa, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada. Lon. 3° 52' W, lat. 37° 15' N.

Loxa, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles E N E of Paita. Lon. 77° 10' W, lat. 4° 50' S.

Loytz, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, ten miles above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26° 36' E, lat. 56° 55' N.

LUB

Lubansen-Sea, or the *Lake of Luban*, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

Lubben, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the duke of Mersenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 60 miles S E of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a seaport town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, Hanseatic town, and the streets are handsome, large, and neat. The houses are all built with free stone, and have large apartments, with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through them. The town house is a superb structure, and has several towers. On the ground floor is the hall of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assembles regularly three times a week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanseatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The senate is composed of 20 persons, four of which are borgo-masters, the others consist of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and four secretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendent. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities: such as, an handsome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There are 14 hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest house, and four others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, ten miles SW of the Baltic Sea, and 17 N E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 53 37 N.

Lubec, Bishopric of, a small bishopric, in the dutchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein.

Lubec, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Luben, a town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, capital of a circle

LUC

of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles N W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 miles S E of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S E of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles N E of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 53 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles N E of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar-La-Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 miles N W of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

Lucca, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about three miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles N E of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50

Lucca, the republic of, a small ter-

name, in the principality
15 miles N W of Breslaw.
lat. 51 20 N.

ty of Poland, capital of a
the same name, with a
shop's see, an academy,
synagogue. It is seat-
prz, 73 miles S E of War-
45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

own of Poland, in the
Cracow, 50 miles S E of
n. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.
n of France, in the de-
far and late province of
miles N E of Toulon.
lat. 43 28 N.

n of France, in the de-
sere and late province of
ted on the river Drome,
Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E,

Arameda, St. a seaport of
Andalusia, with a bishop's
very large, fine harbour,
; and is seated at the
Guadalquivir, 44 miles S
lle, and 270 of Madrid.
lat. 36 53 N.

Gaudiana, St. a strong town
Andalusia, with a small
the river Gaudiana, 39
Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat.

Mayor, St. a town of
Andalusia, seated on the
miles N W of Seville.
lat. 37 36 N.

own of Italy, capital of a
the same name. It is about
circumference, and sur-
a wall and other modern
It is an archbishop's
churches are very hand-
inhabitants have a consid-
erature of silk, and gold
uffs, in which they drive
They oblige all travel-
their arms at the city
not suffer any one to
within it. It is seated
of a fruitful plain, sur-
pleasant hills, near the
over which there are
It is 10 miles N E of
of Florence, and 155 N
he. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43

republic of, a small ter-

ritory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea;
about 20 miles in length, and 10 in
breadth. The soil does not produce
much corn; but there is plenty of wine,
oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts; their oil
in particular is in high esteem, and the
common people usually eat chesnuts
instead of bread. It is a sovereign state,
under the protection of the emperor,
and the government aristocratic. The
usual revenues amount to about 30,000
per annum, and they can raise and pay
10,000 men upon occasion.

Luca, a great bay in Wigtonshire,
lying to the E of the mull of Galloway.

Lucera, an ancient town of Italy, in
the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata,
with a bishop's see, 30 miles S W of
Manfredonia, and 65 N E of Naples.
Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Swis-
serland, and the most considerable, ex-
cept Zurich and Berne. It is 30 miles
in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded
on the E by the cantons of Underwal-
den, Schweiz, and Zug, and on all the
other sides, by the canton of Bern. The
inhabitants of this canton are reckoned
about 100,000, and are Roman ca-
tholics. The government was formerly
aristocratical, consisting of a senate of
36, and a council of 64, in which some
plebeian burghers were admitted every
election; but the Helvetic confederacy,
as well as the constitution of the sev-
eral cantons is now dissolved, the French
having cruelly and unjustly enslaved
this brave and virtuous people.

Lucern, the capital of the canton of
Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided in-
to two by a branch of the Reuss, which
falls into the lake, on the N W end of
which the town is seated, and com-
mands an extensive prospect. It scarce-
ly contains 3000 inhabitants, has no ma-
nufactures of consequence, and little
commerce. The pope has always a
nuncio resident here. In the cathedral
is an organ of a fine tone, and of an ex-
traordinary size; the centre pipe is 40
feet in length, near three in breadth,
and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges
which skirt the town, round the edge
of the lake, are the fashionable walk
of the place, and remarkable for their
length. They are decorated with
coarse paintings, representing the his-
tories of the Old Testament, the battles
of the Swiss, and the dance of death.
Lucern is 39 miles S W of Zurich, and

35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Lucern, Lake of. See *Walstatteter See.*

Lucerna, a town of Italy in Piedmont,
15 miles S W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E,
lat. 44 52 N.

Luchén, a town of Spain, in the
kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the
city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat.
38 53 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Windward Car-
ribbee Islands, in the West Indies, 22
miles in length and 21 in breadth. It
consists of plains well watered with ri-
vulets, and hills furnished with timber;
and has several good bays, and commo-
dious harbours. It was taken by the
English in May, 1796. There are two
high mountains, by which this island
may be known at a considerable dis-
tance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico.
Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Cape de Verd
Islands, about 450 miles W of the con-
tinent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat.
16 45 N.

Lucignano, a town of Italy in the
duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sten-
na. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Lucknow, an ancient city of Hindoo-
tan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an
extensive place, but meanly built: the
houses are chiefly mud walls covered
with thatch; and many consist entirely
of mats and bambous, and are thatched
with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-
tree, and sometimes with straw. Very
few of the houses of the natives are
built with brick: the streets are crook-
ed, narrow, and worse than most in
India. In the dry season, the dust and
heat are intolerable; in the rainy sea-
son, the mire is so deep as to be scarce-
ly passable; and there is a great num-
ber of elephants belonging to the Na-
bob 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 annoy-
ance of the foot passenger, as well as
the inferior class of shopkeepers. The
comforts, conveniency, or property of
this class of people, are indeed little at-
tended to, either by the great men or
their servants; the elephant itself being
frequently known to be infinitely more
attentive to them as he passes, and to
children in particular. The palace of
the Nabob is seated on a high bank
near the Goomty, and commands an ex-
tensive view both of that river and the
country on the eastern side. Lucknow

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is 650 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 26 35 N, lon. 81 25 E.

Lucko, a considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ste., 75 miles N E of Lemburg, and 175 S E of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or *Luzon*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may 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, coconuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II. of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla, spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture 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 prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Ludersburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London. It sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales; and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 N W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Lugano, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills, and being the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It is pretty populous, containing 8000 inhabitants. It is 17 miles N W of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Swisserland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles S E of Mondonedo, and 60 S W of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles S W of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 30 N.

Lula Lapmark, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Tornea, on the E by the Bothnic gulf, on the S by Pithia, and on the W by Norway.

Lumella, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin, a small district lying on the river Po, belonging

LUM

prick their skins, and in them, as they do in countries where they go *amilla*.

town of Germany in the Saxon, in the dutchy seated on the Elbe, five town of Lawenburg.

a borough in Wiltshire, Salisbury, and 72 N by It sends two members but has no market.

at. 51 17 N.

borough in Shropshire, on Monday. Here a

the marches of Wales; passed by a wall, having

has likewise a castle, was formerly trans-

principality of Wales; church, formerly col-

lected two members to parliament on the Tunc, 29

Wesbury, and 138 N W on. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

town of Swisserland, capital of the same name,

principal of the four trans-

It is built round a lake of Lugano, and

amphitheatre of hills, and a forum of the greatest

chandise, which passes the St. Gothard, or the

is pretty populous, considerable. It is 17 miles

Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45

of Swisserland, on the Alps, 25 miles in

two to four in breadth, 100 feet higher than the

Locarno.

ancient city of Spain, in a bishop's see. There

this city boiling hot. It is 32 miles S E,

and 60 S W of Oviedo. at. 42 46 N.

of Swedish Lapland, south of the river Lule,

of the gulf of Bothnia, of Tornea. Lon. 21 0

A, a province of Swedish, on the N. by Tornea,

Bothnic gulf, on the S by Norway.

village in Italy, which is the Lumellin, a small

the river Po, belonging

LUN

to the duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Lumberton, a post town in Robeson county, North Carolina, on the E side of Drowning creek, 25 miles S of Fayetteville in Cumberland county.

Lumberton, a village in Burlington county, New-Jersey, one mile S E of Montlilly.

Lund, a considerable town in Gothland and capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is an inconsiderable place containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here which is its chief support. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles S E of Landscrona, and 225 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N.

Lunden, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles N N W of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Lundy, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Lune. See Lon.

Lunel, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Lunen, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, 20 miles from Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Lunenbourg, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg, on the E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the S by the dutchy of Brunswick, and on the W by the dutchies of Bremen and Westphalia, being 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, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Lunenbourg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the town house, the salt-magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual

LUS

church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes; it also contains a famous table, eight feet long, and four wide, plated over with chased gold, and the rim embellished with precious stones of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and most of the gold. The salt springs near this place, produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles S E of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Lunenburg Court House, the principal seat of justice in Lunenburg county, Virginia, where there is a post office. It lies on the N E side of Meherrin river, about 50 miles S W of Richmond.

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 excellent for curing wounds.

Luneville, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late dutchy of Lorraine, with a castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. Here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles S E of Nancy, and 62 W of Strasburg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lupo Glavo, a town of Austrian Istria, seated near the mountains of Venetia, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

Lure, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It is seated on the river l'Ongnon, 39 miles N E of Besancon. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Luri, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corse and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

Lusignan, a town of France in the department of Vienna and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vonne, 15

L U T

miles S S W of Poitiers, and 200 of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the dutchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 11 miles from Metz. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Lutenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 34 miles S E of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Lutenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

Lutschinen, a river of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one called the Weiss Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. 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 the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutschinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brienz.

Lutter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles N W of Goslar, and 13 S E of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, with a market Thursday. It is seated on the river Great Ouse, in a fertile soil,

L U X

and is adorned with a large handsome church, with a fine lofty steeple. Here Wickliffe, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leicester, and 88 N N W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Lutzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, 12 miles N W of Leipsic. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Lutzenstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Luxemburg, a dutchy of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S by Lorraine; on the W by Champagne, and Liege, and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Senoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

Luxemburg, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. It was ceded to the house of Austria in 1715. In the present war it surrendered by capitulation to the French June 1, 1795. It is divided by the Aisitz into the upper and lower towns; the former almost quite surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 25 miles S W of Treves, and 100 W of Metz. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, a town of France in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inscriptions, found here, it is supposed to have been

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a considerable place in the time of the
Romans. It was destroyed by Attila,
in 430. Near the town was a late ce-
lebrated abbey, founded by St. Colum-
ban, an Irishman. It is seated at the
foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W of Ve-
soul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.
Luzerne, a county of Pennsylvania,
80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790,
it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkes-
borough is the capital.
Luzzara, a strong town of Italy, on
the confines of the duchies of Mantua
and Gaustalla, near the confluence of
the Crostolo with the Po. Here a bat-
tle was fought between the French and
Spaniards, in 1702, when each side
claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S
of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.
Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria
Citeriore, near the river Crate, three
miles S of Bisignano.
Lycham, a town in Norfolk, whose
market is disused. It is 24 miles W by
N of Norwich; and 92 N N E of Lon-
don.
Lydd, a populous town in Kent, with
a market on Thursday. It is a member
of the cinque port of Romney, and seat-
ed in Romney Marsh, 28 miles S of
Canterbury, and 71 S E of London.
Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.
Lyding, a village in Kent, near
Gravesend. In this village 600 young
Normans, who came over with Alfred
and Edward the sons of Ethelred, after
the death of Canute, to take possession
of their father's throne, were massac-
red by Godwin earl of Kent.
Lyesse, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the North and late prov-
ince of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landre-
cy. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.
Lyme, a post town in New London
county, Connecticut; situated on the
E bank of Connecticut river, and on
Long Island Sound, 18 miles S W of
New London, in the lat. of 41° 25' N.
and lon. 72° 40' E.
Lyme Regis, a borough and seaport
in Dorsetshire, with a market on Fri-
day. It is seated on the declivity of a
craggy hill, on the river Lyme, which
runs through it, at the head of a little
inlet; and from which it takes its name,
and its harbour is formed by a noble
pier, called the Cobb. It has a New-
foundland and coasting trade, and is
noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke
of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the
execution of his ill judged design against

E Y N

James II. Lyme is governed by a may-
or, and sends two members to parlia-
ment. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter,
and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0
W, lat. 53 40 N.
Lymington, a borough and seaport in
Hants, with a market on Saturday. It
is seated about a mile from the channel
called the Needles, and the harbour
will admit vessels of considerable bur-
den. It is seated on a high hill, and
sends two members to parliament, and
is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles
S S W of Southampton, and 90 S W of
London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.
Lynchburg, a post town in Bedford
county, Virginia; situated on the S
side of James river, 118 miles W of
Richmond, and 128 W by N of Peters-
burg.
Lindhurst, a village in Hants, in the
New Forest. Here is a seat, which
belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as
lord warden of the New Forest. It is
seven miles N of Lymington.
Lynn, a town in Essex county, Mas-
sachusetts, famous for the manufactory
of women's shoes, and contains 2837
inhabitants. It has a post office, and is
situated 10 miles N E of Boston, and 5
S W of Salem, in the lat of 42° 28' N,
and lon. of 70° 32' W.
Lynn Regis, or *King's Lynn*, a bor-
ough and seaport in Norfolk, with a
market on Tuesday and Saturday. The
situation of this town near the fall of
the Ouse into the sea, after having re-
ceived several other rivers, of which
some are navigable, gives it an oppor-
tunity of extending its trade into eight
different counties, by which many con-
siderable cities and towns, viz. Peter-
borough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St.
Ive's, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, North-
ampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury,
and the N part of Bucks, as well as the
inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are
supplied with heavy goods, not only of
home produce, as coals and salt from
Newcastle, but also of merchandise
imported from abroad, especially wine,
of which two articles, viz. coals and
wine, this is the greatest port for im-
portation of any place on all the eastern
coast of England; and those wherein
the Lynn merchants deal more largely
than any town in England, except Lon-
don, Bristol and New Castle. In return
for this, Lynn receives back all the corn
which the counties just mentioned pro-
duce, for exportation; and therefore

L Y O

sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal and formerly they drove a good trade to France till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 48' N$.

Lyonois, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom-house, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June 1793 it revolted against the national convention, and being obliged to surrender in October following, became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. It is reckoned that not less than 70,000 in this city alone were either massacred or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention that the walls and public build-

M A C

ings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of *Ville Affranchie*. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. This city is 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 S E of Paris. Lon. $4^{\circ} 55' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 46' N$.

M.

MAATEA, one of the Society isles in the South Sea. See *Society Isles*.

Mabra, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. $113^{\circ} 46' E$, lat. $22^{\circ} 12' N$.

Macarsca, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles S E of Spalatro. Lon. $18^{\circ} 7' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 49' N$.

Macassar, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See *Celebes*.

Macassar, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. $117^{\circ} 28' E$, lat. $5^{\circ} 0' S$.

Macclesfield, a corporate town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the

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winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of
Chester, and 171 N W of London.
Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in
Europe; bounded on the N by Servia
and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and
the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia,
and on the W by that country and Al-
bania. Salonichi is the capital.

Macerata, a handsome populous town
of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona,
with a bishop's see and a university. It
is seated near the mountain Chiento, 12
miles S W of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E,
lat. 43 20 N.

Marchecou, a town of France, in the
department of Lower Loire and late
province of Bretagne, seated on the
Tenu, 20 miles S W of Nantea. Lon. 1
11 W, lat. 47 2 N.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan pro-
per, situate in the province of Mewat,
about 72 miles distant from Delhi.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands,
20 miles in circumference, and the most
fertile of them all. It produces the
best cloves, and the Dutch have here
three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55
E, lat. 0 2 S.

Machicaco, a promontory of Spain, in
the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43
37 N.

Machyneth, a town in Mont gomery-
shire, with a market on Monday, seated
on the Douay, over which is a stone
bridge leading into Merionethshire. It
is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198
NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 52
24 N.

Mackeran, a province of Persia,
bounded on the N by Segestan, and Sa-
blestan, on the E by Hindoostan Pro-
per, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and
on the W by Kerman. It is tributary
to the king of Candahar, and the capi-
tal, of the same name, is 100 miles
N W of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0
N.

Macoco, a kingdom of Africa, in E-
thiopia to the E of Congo, and S of the
equator. The Portuguese carry on a
trade with the inhabitants for slaves,
elephants' teeth and copper.

Macon, an ancient town of France, in
the department of Saone, and Loire
and late province of Burgundy, lately
a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its
good wine; and is seated on the decli-
vity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles
N of Lyons, and 188 S E of Paris.

Macres, a river of Africa, which

runs across the kingdom of Tripoli,
and falls into the Mediterranean, a lit-
tle to the E of Lebada.

Macri, an ancient town of Samos, in
the Archipelago.

Macro, or *Macroniese*, an island of
the Archipelago, near the coast of Li-
vadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

Macuna, one of the Navigators
Islands, in the S Pacific ocean. Here
M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the
French ships, the *Boussoule* and *Astrolabe*, on a voyage of discovery, met
with a dreadful accident; M. de Lan-
gle, the captain of the *Astrolabe*, with
eight officers and five sailors, being
massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0
W, lat. 14 19 S.

Maczua, a small island on the Red
Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, a large island of Africa,
discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492.
It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of
Africa, from which it is separated by
the strait of Mosambique. It extends
290 miles from N to S, and is from 200
to 300 broad. The natives are com-
monly tall, well made, of an olive com-
plexion, and some of them pretty black.
They are a civil and good natured peo-
ple but easily provoked, and apt to
shew their resentment on the least pro-
vocation. Their hair is not woolly, like
that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is
always black, and for the most part
curls naturally: their nose is small
though not flat, and they have not thick
lips. They have no cities or towns,
but a great number of villages a small
distance from each other. Their houses
are pitiful huts, without windows or
chimnies, and the roofs covered with
reeds or leaves. All the women of Ma-
dagascar, except the poorest sort, wear
a covering over their breasts and shoul-
ders, ornamented with glass beads, and
none go without a cloth about their
loins; the men are allowed polygamy.
Both men and women are fond of brace-
lets and necklaces, and they anoint
their bodies with stinking grease or oil.
There are a great many petty kings,
whose riches consist in cattle and
slaves, and they are always at war with
each other. It is hard to say what their
religion is, for they have neither
churches nor priests. They have no
rules relating to marriage, for the men
and women cohabit together for some
time, and then leave each other as free-
ly again. Here are a great number of

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locusts, crocodiles, camellions, and other animals common to Africa. The abundance and variety of provisions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile soil can produce are on no part of the globe superior to those of Madagascar. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been repelled. There are only some parts on the coast yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second voyage to their recently-discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed towards the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called *Madeira*. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These thrive so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of *Madeira* quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the East or West Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and Autumn reign continually, and produce flowers, and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate the various parts of the island. The beds of the brooks are in some places covered with stones of all sizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted snow. The water is conducted by weirs and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to use it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the

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climate renders this supply of water to the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expence that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water at a high price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and 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 nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedge-roses are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the lark-spur, fleur-de-lis, 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. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

Madia, or *Maggia*, a town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 miles N W of Locarno.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roof; 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 white walls; 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; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immen-

this supply of water to absolutely necessary, it great expence that can be plauted: for the which, the owners must at a high price, from constantly supplied, and to spare some of it; is found in great abundance extremely beautiful; most and furniture at Madeira at wood, which yields a mell. The dragon tree this island. Flowers English greenhouses in the fields; the hedge-formed of the myrtle, and honeysuckle; white fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. aneously in the meadows. few reptiles to be seen the lizard is the most ry birds and goldfinches e mountains; of the fore- are sent every year to is island is well watered Funchal is the capital.

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sity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these 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 soon 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 the 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 Masoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shucks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat bottomed, with the sides raised high, are sewed together with the fibres of the cocconut 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 overtaken 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 is to be discovered; besides 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, excites the strongest emotions of surprise!" There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. 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 incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 758 S E of Bombay, and 1030 S W of Calcutta. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Madre-de-Popa, a town and convent of South America, in Terra Firma, seated on the Rio-Grande, 20 miles E

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of Carthage. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 19 40 N.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city, and very populous. 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. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market place, which is surrounded with 300 houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-fights. The finest houses have no glass windows, there being only lattices in place of them. Casa-del-Campo, is a royal house of pleasure, a little more than half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles N E of Lisbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 S S W of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Madrid, New, a city in a new Spanish settlement, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The people here enjoy a free toleration in religion.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old

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Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Madrigal, a town of South America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

Madrisio, a small town of Italy, in the state of Venice, 32 miles from Venice.

Madrogam, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, a large town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Madura, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 S S W of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania, containing several fine islands. It is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and an easy communication is opened by means of sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named *Moskoestrom*. The mountain of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two, runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of such an 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, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within six miles of it;

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boats and ships having been carried a-
way, by not guarding against it before
they were within its reach. It like wise
happens frequently, that whales come
too near the stream, and are overpow-
ered by its violence: and then it is im-
possible to describe the noise they
make in their fruitless struggles to dis-
engage themselves. A bear once at-
tempting to swim from Lofoden to Mos-
koe, with a design of preying upon the
sheep in that island, the stream caught
him and bore him down, while he roar-
ed so terribly, as to be heard on shore.
Large stocks of fir and pine trees, af-
ter being absorbed by the current, rise
again, broken and torn to such a de-
gree as if bristles grew on them. This
plainly shews the bottom to consist of
craggy rocks, among which they are
whirled to and fro.

Maese, or *Meuse*, a river, which
takes its rise in France, near the village
of Meuse, in the department of Upper
Marne, and watering Verdun, Stenay,
Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and
Charleville; enters the Netherlands at
Givet, flows to Charlemont, Dinaut,
Nanur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Rure-
monde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg,
Itavestein, and Voorn, where it is join-
ed by the Wahal. At Dort it divides
into four principal branches. These
form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn,
and Overflackee, and enter the German
ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluis,
and Goree.

Maeslandsluis, a town of the United
Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles S W of
Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Maestricht, an ancient and strong
town of the Netherlands, about four
miles in circumference. The inhabi-
tants are noted for making excellent
fire-arms. Both papists and protestants
are allowed the free exercise of their
religion, and the magistrates are com-
posed of both. It is seated on the Ma-
ese, opposite Wyck, with which it
communicates by a bridge. This city re-
volted from Spain in 1579. It was re-
taken by the prince of Parma in 1579.
In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of O-
range reduced it, after a memorable
siege; and it was confirmed to the
Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV. took it in
1673; William prince of Orange invest-
ed it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it
was restored to the Dutch. In 1748,
it was besieged by the French, who
were permitted to take possession of it

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on condition of its being restored at the
peace then negotiating. In 1794, it was
again taken by the French. Maestricht
is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of
Brussels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Maeseyck, a town of Germany, in the
bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese,
eight miles S W of Ruremonde.

Magadoxa, the capital of a kingdom
of the same name, in Africa, on the
coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth
of a river of the same name, defended
by a citadel, and has a good harbour.
The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon.
44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Magdalen's Cave, a cave of Germany,
in Carinthia, ten miles E of Goritz.
It is divided into several apartments,
with a vast number of pillars formed by
nature, which give it a beautiful ap-
pearance, they being as white as snow,
and almost transparent. The bottom is
of the same substance.

Magdeburg, a duchy of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded
on the N by the old marche of Bran-
denburg, on the E by the middle
marche, on the S by Anhalt and Hal-
berstadt, and on the W by Brunswick.
The parts which are not marshy and
overgrown with wood, are very fertile.
It is 60 miles in length and 30 in
breadth, and belongs to the king of
Prussia.

Magdeburg, a large and ancient city
of Germany, capital of a duchy of the
same name, with a handsome palace, a
fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathed-
ral, which contains the superb manuo-
leum of Otho the Great. This city is
happily situated for trade having an easy
communication with Hamburg by
the Elbe, therefore they carry on man-
ufactures of cotton, linen, &c. to a great
extent, but their principal merchandise
is silk and woollen. It is the strongest
place belonging to his Prussian majesty,
where his principal magazines and
foundries are established. It was tak-
en by storm, in 1631, by the imperial
general Tilly, who burnt the town, and
massacred the inhabitants, of whom
only 80 escaped out of 40,000; and ma-
ny young women plunged into the Elbe,
to escape violation. It is 40 miles W
of Brandenburg, and 125 S E of Ham-
burg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Magdalena, a river of North Ameri-
ca, in Louisiana. It has its source in
the mountains which separate Louisiana
from New Mexico, and falls into the

Pacific Ocean below Madre de Popa to the S W of the bay of St. Lewis.

Magellan, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520, by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

Maggia. See *Madia*.

Maggiore, or *Locarno*, a lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length and six in breadth.

Magliano, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S W of Spoleto, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Magnavacca, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comacchio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Magnezia. See *Manachia*.

Maguy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 32 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Magra, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

Magra, a valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

Maguelone, a lake of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

Mahadia. See *Elmadia*.

Mahaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanady*, a river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the N W part of Berar. It falls by several

months into the bay of Bengal, at Catak; these mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cadjung or Codjung.

Mahrattas, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candelah, and Visiapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Fowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kishna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Ponnah, is divided among a number of chiefs or princes, whose obedience to the paishwah, 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. Nagpore 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, regent of Mysore, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Maidenhead, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It carries on a pretty considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Maidstone, a borough, and the county town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, parti-

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Mainungen, a town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Majorca, an island formerly subject to the king of Spain, but in 1799 it was taken by the British; it is situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

Majorez, a large rich and strong city, capital of an island of the same name with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches, besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S W side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Maire, Le, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

Maisey, a town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 49 24 N.

Maixant, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It is a bishop's see, and carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles S W of Poitiers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

Makran. See *Mackeran*.

Malabar, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or at least, of a dark olive complexion,

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with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the S W by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and ronts. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English, in August 1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its own name, 480 miles S E of Acheen. Lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Malaga, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamocco, a small island and seaport town in the Lagoon of Venice, five miles S of that city.

Malathia, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Malchin, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Malden, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has two

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black hair, and tolerable. In some places they are divided into tribes, all of which are employed to the same employments. These are the Genchom whom see an account under *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; on the N by Siam, on the E by the Malay, and on the S W by the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces various commodities for trade, except tin and iron; its climate is very pleasant; it has many excellent fruits and roots. Apples are the best in the East; the cocoa-nuts have shells which hold an English quart. There are also corn, and sheep and bullock; but hogs and poultry are not plentiful. The religion of the Malaccas is a mixture of Mahometanism and Christianity; they are addicted to juggling. The inhabitants are a savage people, who take delight in the chief to their neighbours. Malacca is a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the East Indies. The Dutch had Malacca in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English in 1795. Malacca is seated on the coast of its own name, 480 miles S of London. Lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Malaga, an ancient and strong town in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean at the foot of a craggy mountain, 16 miles S of Cordova and 235 miles S of Malaga. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Maldivas, a small island and sea in the Lagunes of Venice, the capital of that city.

Malatya, an ancient town of Turkey, capital of Lesser Armenia, the Arzi; with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Malch, a town of Germany in Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, which falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Malton, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has two

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parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a freeschool. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends two members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 N E of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Malden, a village in Surry, two miles S E of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands 533 miles S W of Ceylon in the East Indies. The northernmost called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in coiries, a small shell-fish, whose shells serve instead of money.

Malesherbes, a town of France in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Malesroit, a town of France in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

Malio, Cape of, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Malicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its 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. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to

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correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost quite naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean.

Malling, West, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Mallow, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794, seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Malmistra, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia, with an archbishop's see, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S E of Terraso. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Malmoe, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles S E of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Malshury, an ancient borough in Wiltshire with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. In its church, is to be seen the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

Malst, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, with an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; it is a trad-

ing place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancele Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt about one hundred ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men who in the time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 miles N W of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

Motruia, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Malpartido, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Matpus, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles S E of Chester, and 166 N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, a village of Austrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village, and is seven miles from Mons.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily, that it is now become a fertile island, though it does not grow corn sufficient to support the inhabitants. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. In 1798 the grand master treacherously delivered up Malta to the French under the command of Buonaparte, but it was taken by the Eng-

lish after a blockade of near two years, and is still possessed by them. The knights of Malta, formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, the English having forbidden them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily. Valetta is the capital.

Malta, Melita, or Citta Vecchia, an ancient city of the island of Malta. The city of Valetta has certainly the happiest situation that can be imagined. It stands upon a peninsula between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the south side of the city is the largest. It runs about two miles into the heart of the island; and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that they assured us the largest ships of war might ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing an immense 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 she could enter. Besides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is a *flour d'eau*, or on a level with the water. These are mounted with about 90 of their heaviest artillery: so that this harbour I think, may really be considered as impregnable; and indeed the turks have ever found it so, and I believe ever will. The harbour on the N side of the city, although they only use it for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be considered as inestimable. It is likewise defended by very strong works; and in the centre of the basin is an island on which they have built a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a most stupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a trifle to the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. The ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock. These extend

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for a great many miles, and raise our astonishment to think that so small a state has ever been able to make them. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt: and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

Malton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles N E of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 54 9 N.

Malvasia, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines, that are called Malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

Malvern, Great, a village in Worcestershire, eight miles W by S of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs, recommended as excellent in serofulous complaints.

Malvern, Little, a village in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII. adorned the church with a great number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state.

Malvern Chase, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Malvern Hills, lofty mountains in the S W of Worcestershire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. They rise one above another for about seven miles, and run from N to S; the highest point is 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side is the camp of Owen Glendowr; a famous Welsh chief.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candeeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Malhattas. Ougem and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamars, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish, the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain them. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

Manachia, an ancient and considerable town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manar, an island of the East Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Manataulin, an island of North America, 100 miles long and eight broad, on the N side of Lake Huron. Its name signifies a Place of Spirits; and it is held sacred by the Indians.

Manbel, a small town of Persia, 160 miles from Ispahan.

Manbone, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the mouth of the channel of Mosambique Lon. 32 19 E, lat. 20 55 N.

Manchester, a village in Warwick-

shire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling street, and here several coins have been dug up.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

Manche, or *Channel*, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel, and Contances is the capital.

Manchester, a large and populous town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dyeing and printing. 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 and mixed goods, of which they export vast quantities particularly to the West Indies, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are 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. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal which is seven miles from it. It sends no members to parliament, and is 67 miles W S W of York, and 182 N N W of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Manchester, a town in Bennington county, Vermont, 22 miles N of Bennington, and 44 N E of Troy in New York, with 1400 inhabitants, and a post office.

Manchester, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, a few miles N E of

Beverly, with 1000 inhabitants, and a post office.

Manchester, a town in Chesterfield county, Virginia, situated on the S side of James river, opposite to Richmond, and 33 miles N W of Williamsburg. Here is a post office.

Manciet, a town of France in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Mandal, a seaport town of Christiansand in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

Manderscheid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Mandria, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

Manebach, a small village of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the lake of Constance.

Manfredonia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Circeza, and 100 N E of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 33 N.

Mangalore, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers; and on the wheels are several sharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves and are crushed to pieces. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

Mangeea, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island, and the interior of the country is diversified by hills and vallies. The hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

1000 inhabitants, and a

a town in Chesterfield, situated on the S side of the river, opposite to Richmond, N W of Williamsburg, office.

town of France in the department of the Moselle, and late province of Lorraine. Lon. 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

seaport town of Christiania, Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and elector-capital of a county of the Palatinate. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 10 W, lat. 50 10 N.

small desert island, in the Aegean Sea, between Samos and Lampsacus, named after the sea near it.

small village of Suabia, situated on the lake of Constance.

a town of Naples, in the Kingdom of Naples, with a castle, a good harbor, and the see of a bishop.

It was destroyed by the Turks in 1620; and is sea-side of the same name, 50 miles N of the same name, and 100 N E of Naples. Lon. 41 35 N.

a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent harbor, and a good anchorage. It is inhabited by Mahometans. The festivals, on these days, carry their pomp, placed in a waggon, and decorated with flowers; and are several sharp crooked upon which the mad themselves and are crushed.

It is the most trading port of the Kingdom, and the Port of Callcut, here for rice, and frequented by black conjoining fields bear two crops a year; and the higher ground, 100 miles N by W. Lon. 75 24 E, lat.

an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues in circumference. The interior parts it rises inland, and captain Cook represented it as a mountainous island, and the interior is diversified by hills and mountains, and the appearance of its rocks led him to leave it soon. Lon. 21 27 S.

Mangushlak, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhuubarb. It is 37 miles S W of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Manhartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

Manheim, a strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handsome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure. Manheim surrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Austrians in November following. It is six miles N E of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Manica, an inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N Monomatapa, on the E Sofala, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

Manickburg, a small town of the Decan, in the county of Berar.

Manickpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 68 miles distant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Maniel, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

Manilla. See *Luconia*.

Manilla, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625 a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is seated on the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in

compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahua, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. In compass it is two miles, in length one third of a mile; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle. On the S it is washed by the sea, and on the N and E by the river; being also strongly fortified with walls, bastions, forts, and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motly race. Here stands the arsenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expence. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight exclusive of casualties. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

Mantius, a post town of Onondago county, and the principal seat of justice: it is situated between the salt lake and lake Oneida, 42 miles W of Whites-town on Mohock river.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manning-tree-water. It is 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 E N E of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Manoque, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Manresa, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardonera and Lobbregat, 15 miles S E of Cardona, and 20 N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mans, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It formerly contained 18000, but now only 14000 inhabitants. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 miles S of Alencon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Manasaroar, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° N lat.

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Mansfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles S W of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Mansilla, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles S W of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Mantaca. See *Mataka*.

Mantchew Tartars, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. Their country is divided into three districts, viz. E Chinese Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teiticar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

Mantes, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter the empress queen, kept possession of the Mantuan, and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sa-

bioneta; the principalities of Castiglione Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was besieged by the French, for above six months, in 1796, and surrendered to them, the 2d February, 1797. On the recommencement of the Austrian and Russian armies after a short siege on the 30th July, 1799. It is 35 miles N E of Parma, 22 S W of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Maracaybo, a lake, or arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Caribbean Sea, is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on the coast.

Maracaybo, a considerable town of South America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Maragal, a town of Persia, 42 miles from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Maragnan, a province of South America, in Brasil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

incipalities of Castiglione and Bosolo; likewise Lovellara. The principal country are the Po, the Minchio.

capital of a dutchy of , in Italy, with an archdiocese and a university, seated in the middle of a lake. The lake is broad and straight, 12 miles long, 21 parishes, 40 parishes, a quarter for the lake, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation, and there is no other way to the lake; for which reason it is the most considerable lake in Europe. It was greatly decayed in the summer is very unwholesome and the lake is formed by the waters of the Mincio. Virgil describes a village near this city, which was besieged by the French, and surrendered in the 2d February, 1796, and the recommencement of the war, it surrendered to the Russian armies after a siege of the 30th July, 1799. It is 22 N by W of Rome. Lat. 45 10 N.

a lake, or arm of the sea, lying in about 70° W N lat. It opens into the sea, and is defended by strong fortifications several Spanish towns on the coast.

a considerable town of America, capital of the province of Massachusetts, 4 miles S E of Salem, and 19 N E of Boston, in the lat. of 42° 33' N and lon. 69° 50'. The town contains 5200 inhabitants and the harbour is defended by a battery.

It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 42 33 N.

a town of Persia, 42 miles S E of Isfahan. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 10 N.

a province of South America, which comprehends a large island, 112 miles in length. The French settled here, and built a town; but were expelled by the Portuguese, who possessed it ever since. It has a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

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Marano, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Marans, a rich town of France in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated among salt marshes near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn and is 12 miles N E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Marasch, a populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

Marawina, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

Marbach, a town of Germany in the circle of Saabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles S W of Malaga. Lon. 5 53 W, lat. 36 29 N.

Marblehead, a considerable seaport and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 4 miles S E of Salem, and 19 N E of Boston, in the lat. of 42° 33' N and lon. 69° 50'. The town contains 5200 inhabitants and the harbour is defended by a battery.

Marca, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, S. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is a handsome place agreeably seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

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Marcellino, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

Marcellus, a post town of Onondago county, New York; 4 miles N E of a small lake called Skalkentales, and about 12 S of Seneca river.

Marche, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, on the E by Auvergne, on the W by Angoumois, and on the S by Limosin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, a town of France in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Foul. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Marche, or *Marche-en-Famine*, a town of Luxemburg, seated on the Marsette, 45 miles N N W of Luxemburg.

Marchena, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a dutchy and a suburb as large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

Marchiennes, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 S W of Namur. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Marchiennes, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

Marchburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, with a strong castle, seated on the Drave, 18 miles W of Pettaw, and 25 S S W of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Marcigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Accerra. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N.

March, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the bishopric of Munster, on the east by the dutchy of Westphalia, and on the S and W by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

Marcheck, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria, 24 miles distant from Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 17 N.

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Marckolsheim, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Marco, St. a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

Marcou, St. two islands in the English Channel; 7 miles from the coast of France. They were subject to the English, and in 1779 they were attacked by the French who were repulsed. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 49 31 N.

Mardike, a village of France, in the department of the North; a celebrated canal, on which it is seated, takes its name from it; it is four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

Mareb, a small town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Maree, Loch, a fresh-water lake of Rosshire. It is 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village in Italy, near Milan, remarkable for a bloody and desperate action between the French and Austrians under Generals Melas and Bonaparte, in July, 1800, which lasted all day, wherein the former were victorious, though the loss was pretty equal on both sides. This battle was decisive of the campaign and for the present of the fate of Italy.

Marenes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt, it sends to other places. It is seated near the Atlantic, 32 miles N W of Saints, and 272 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

Maretimo, an island of Italy, on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margaretta, an island of South America, in Andalusia near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it is not considerable since the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The present inhabitants are mulattoes, and the original natives. It

was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle. Lon. 63 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Margate, a seaport in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It has much increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are also regular passage boats, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margentheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order, seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Margozza, a town of Italy in the Milanese, situate near a small lake from which it takes its name.

Marian Islands. See *Latrones*.

Maria, St. an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth; well-watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

Maria, St. the most southern of the Azores, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, producing plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

Maria, St. a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Maria, St. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St Michael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns,

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Marmande, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and Brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles S E of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the S W, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the N E. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side, is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marmora, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

Marmora, a celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy Spoleto, three miles from Terni.

Marne, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorazin.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing N W joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhull, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

Maro, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles N W of Oneglia, and 48 W S W of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Marogna, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near the Mediterranean, 150 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marotier, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Marpurg, a strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel,

with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 S W of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Marquesas, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. The products of these islands are breadfruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Mr. Foster says he never saw a single deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives; all were strong, tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather scarce. They are much given to pilfering, like the lower sort among the Otahitians. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otahite. In short the inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

Mur-Forest, a district in Aberdeenshire, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of the county. The river Dee rises among these mountains.

Marsal, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, remarkable for its salt-works, and seated on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access; which, with the fortifications, renders it an important place. It is 17 miles N E of Nanci. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Marsala, a populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles S W of Palermo. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

ty, a castle, a palace, a square, and a magnificent church, is seated on the river S of Walleck, and 47 miles S of Palermo, Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

A group of islands in the Mediterranean Sea, of which the most famous are St. Christina and St. Paul, discovered by Cook, in his second voyage, in the year 1770, and situated in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 50 35 N.

The products of these islands are breadfruit, bananas, plantains, scarlet beans, paper mulberry, and the bark of which their casuarinas, with other trees, and with which they have also plenty. Foster says he never saw a more deformed, or even ill-proportioned, among the natives; all tall, well limbed, and of the highest degree. Their arms and spears, and their dress, are like that of the Society Islands. But they are not so civilized as the inhabitants of the Society Islands, who, in that respect, are superior to any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesas is water, cocoa nuts being the most common. They are much given to the lower sort of amusements. Their music, dances, and canoes, resemble those of Otaheite. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, and Friendly Islands, Tonga, and New Zealand, all the same origin, their customs, &c. bear a strong resemblance to each other in many respects.

A district in Aberdeenshire, of vast woodland which occupy the western part of the county. The river Dees flows through these mountains.

A town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for its salt-works on the Selle, in a fertile soil, which, with its salt access, renders it an important town. It is 17 miles N E of Bordeaux, Lon. 10 54 1 E, lat. 48 49 N.

A populous and strong town in the valley of Mazara. It is situated on the ruins of the ancient city of Mazara, 15 miles S W of Palermo, Lon. 13 4 N, lat. 38 4 N.

Marsalquivier, or *Marsalquivier*, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1752, and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

Marsilles, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see, and the inhabitants, before the late revolution were computed at 100,000, but now are only 80,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old and the New Town. The houses are not so well built in the Old as in the New, the first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the streets are dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contrast to the Old, with which it communicates by a most beautiful street; and its other streets, the squares, and the public buildings are beautiful. The variety of dresses and languages which are seen and heard here, are surprising, and on that account this city has been called Europe in Miniature. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marsilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles N W of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshfield, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated near Marshfield point, 36 miles S E of Boston.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold Hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, and 102 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Marsico Nuovo, a town of Naples, in

Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 73 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Marstrand, a small island in the Cattegat, which for its strength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky island, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 160 houses, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Since the peace the commerce has greatly diminished, and the inhabitants now chiefly subsist by the herring fishery. The harbour is extremely secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and in tempestuous weather dangerous, without a pilot of the place. It is capable of containing 200 vessels, and of sufficient depth for the largest. It is 23 miles N W of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patriarchy of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Martaban, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the Bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependant province.

Martaban, the capital of a province of the same name in Pegu. In the wars between Pegu and Siam, ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, before which it was a trading place. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querey, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Martha, *St.* a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Venezuela, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by Carthage. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Indus, or the Andes, which run the whole length of South America, from

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N to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works.

Martha, St. the capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of Rio-de-la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

Martha's Vineyard, an island of North America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat 41 16 N.

Marthalen, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zoric. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Schaffhausen.

Martiques, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable throughout, but less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martiques is 20 miles N W of Marseilles. Lon. 52 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Martin, St. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the N W of St. Bartholomew, and to the S W of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

Martinico, one of the Windward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies,

40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. It was taken by the English from the French in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

Martinburg, a post town in Berkeley county, Virginia, 19 miles S W of Hagerstown in Maryland, and about 18 N W of Harper's ferry on the Potowmac.

Martinsville, the capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, 36 miles W of Hillsboro', and about the same distance E of Bethania. It has a post office and about 300 inhabitants.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

Marsejols, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N W of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Marsville, a town of France, in the department of Mense and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Osheim, three miles N of Jametz.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's county, 17 miles S of Philipstown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, 174 miles long, and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Delaware, on the S E and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Wheat and tobacco are the

th, and 100 in circumference taken by the English in 1794. There are mountains covered with several rivers and ferries; they will not bear vines; however, the wheat wanted, for the navigation to wheat bread. It grows cotton, ginger, indigo, pimento, plantains, and other fruits; and is extensive, some of the ancient remains. It has several commodious harbours, well fortified. St. Pierre, the principal town. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

A post town in Berkeley county, 19 miles S W of Hagerstown, and about 18 N of the Potomac. It is the capital of Guilford county, 36 miles W of the same distance. It has a post office and a court.

A town of Naples, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, situated on the sea, and 15 S of the city. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

A town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the river Segura, 18 miles N W of the city. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

A town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a rock, and 300 S of Cordova. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 44 36 N.

A town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the river Colange, 10 miles S of the city. Lon. 3 E, lat. 44 36 N.

A borough of Ireland, in the county of Wick, 17 miles S of the city. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

A town of the United States, in the state of Delaware, and S by the Atlantic, and W by Virginia, divided into 18 counties, on the western, and northern shore of the Chesapeake, and tobacco are the

staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. Annapolis is the capital.

Mary's River, St. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the West India markets. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30 44 N.

Mary's Strait, St. a strait in North America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the Upper end is a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

Marza Sirocco, a gulf on the S side of the island 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 handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Aragon, 30 miles S of Pampluna.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the east. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a flourishing village, in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascat, a town of Asia on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the sea-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 weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be

seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the housetops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Mas-D'Asil, a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rise, eight miles S W of Pamiers.

Mastelene's Isles, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying off the S E point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Massa, an ancient and populous town of Italy in Tuscany, capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a plain, three miles from the sea, and 55 W by N of Florence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S W of Sienna. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Massa or Mazzi, a town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N side of the Po, 40 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and 65 broad; 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 Massachusetts Bay. It is divided into 14 counties; produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, copper, and iron, and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital.

Massachusetts Bay, a bay of North America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between

M A T

Cape Ann on the N, and **Cape Cod** on the S. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay.

Massifra, a strong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles N N W of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Masserano, a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles N E of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Mastico, or **Capo Mastico**, a cape on the S side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Masuah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masulipatam, a populous and formerly a commercial seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Krishna, on the coast of Coromandel, but its trade has now declined. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

Mataca, or **Mantaca**, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matagorda, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matalona, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, eight miles N W of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Mataman, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

Matan, or **Mactan**, one of the Philippine islands. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain and here Magellan was killed in 1521.

Matapan, **Cape**, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

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Matarn, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, a town of Spain in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles N E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Matcovitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 miles N E of Presburgh.

Matelica, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

Matera, a considerable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the Campano, 35 miles N W of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, with a bath whose water is milk warm, which is pretty much frequented, four miles N of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another. There are excellent accommodations for the company who resort to the baths: and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, and notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil the cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

Matmai. See **Jeso**.

Mattheo, **St.** a town of Spain, in Aragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Matthew, **St.** an island of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matthew, **St.** a small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

Matumy, a seaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Maubeuge, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault. In September 1793, the Austrians formed

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large town of Asia, formerly of an empire of that island of Java. It is strong and seated in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains 11 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

town of Spain in Catalonia for its glass-works, Mediterranean, 15 miles from Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat.

a strong town of Upper Italy in the county of Scepis, seat of the town, 185 miles N E of

an ancient town of Italy, seat of Ancona, 15 miles

considerable town of Italy in the Terra d'Otranto, seat of the town, 185 miles N W of Tarento. Lon. 40 59 N.

village in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, with a bath of milk warm, which is frequented, four miles N of Derby. It is an extensive plain, built in a romantic place, steep side of a mountain, rising regularly one above the other, are excellent accommodations for the company who resort to it: and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of pebbles, and notwithstanding the fertility of the soil the cliffs produce a great number of medicinal plants, the foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

See *Jeso*.
a town of Spain, in Aragon, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 40 2 N.

an island of Africa, 420 miles N of Cape Palmas on the west coast. It was planted by the Dutch, but is now deserted. Lon. 1 24 S.

St. a small island in the Ionian Sea. Lon. 123 51 E, lat 5

a seaport in the island of Iwojima, of a province of the same name in the empire of Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 35 4 N.

a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. In September 1793, the Austrians formed

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the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position, in the following month. It is fortified according to Vauban, and is seated on the Sambre, 12 miles S of Mons, and 40 S W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Mauldah, a handsome city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situated on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk. It is 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Maulleon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle. It is situated on the river Gare on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles S W of Pau, and 40 S E of Dax. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Mauron, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Augustine abbey: it is seated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N E of Rochelle, and 52 N W of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 46 54 N.

Maura, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N E of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Mauve, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Mauriac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, with some trade and famous for excellent horses. It is seated near the Dordogne, 27 miles S E of Tulle. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.
Maurice, St. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It lies between two high mountains and is situated on the Rhone, 16 miles N W of Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

Maurienne, a village of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

Mauritius. See *Isle of France*.

Maurua, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 55 S.

Mawe, St. a borough in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII. built a castle

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here, opposite Pendennis castle, on the E side of Falmouth haven, for the better security of that important port. It sends two members to parliament and is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Maximin, St. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, on which they pretended to preserve the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is seated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles S E of Crail. It is surrounded by rocks which render it almost inaccessible. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

May, Cape, a cape of North America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Mayahoun, a very ancient city of Pegu, situated on the Irrawaddy. It stretches two miles along the margin of the river, and is distinguished by numerous gilded temples, and spacious convents, and a great variety of tall wide-spreading trees gives it an air of venerable grandeur. Its quays are frequented by great numbers of trading boats some of them of 60 tons burden. The neighbourhood is fruitful in rice, of which large quantities are exported to Ummerrampoora, the capital of the Birman dominions.

Mayence. See *Mentz*.
Mayenne. See *Maine*.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the N E by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Mayo, or the *Isle of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very bar-

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ren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of heeves, goats, and asses; as also, some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mazagan, a strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Mazara, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbour and a bishop's see, 25 miles S W of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Meaco, a city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Meadsville, the principal town of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, situate on the E side of French creek, 25 miles N W of Fort Franklin. Here is a post office.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Mearns. See *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by East Meath, on the S by King's county, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the N W by Longford. It is

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one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, an ancient and lately an episcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles N W of Colomiers, and 25 N E of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecan, a large river of Thibet. It rises in that country and flowing S E through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

Mecca, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all consist of a blackish rock, and some of them are half a mile in circumference.

On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greatest part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruits to be had, such as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are also plenty of sheep brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca, has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that led to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are little rooms or

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life. The Beat-Allah stands in the
middle of the temple, is a square struc-
ture, each side about 20 paces long,
and 24 feet high; covered all over
from top to bottom with a thick sort of
silk, and the middle embroidered with
letters of gold, each letter being about
two feet in length, and two inches
broad. The door is covered with sil-
ver plates, and there is a curtain be-
fore it thick with gold embroidery.
This Beat is the principal object of the
pilgrims devotion, and is open but two
days in the space of six weeks, namely,
one day for the men, and the next for
the women. Within there is only two
wooden pillars in the middle to support
the roof, with a bar of iron fastened
thereto, on which hang three or four
silver lamps. The walls on the inside
are marble, and covered with silk, un-
less when the pilgrims enter. About
12 paces from the Beat is the sepul-
chre of Abraham, as they pretend, and
they affirm that he erected the Beat-
Allah. The tomb is handsome enough,
and not unlike those of people of fash-
ion in England. When they have per-
formed their devotions here, they re-
pair to a gibel or hill, which however
is not large enough to contain them all
at once, for there are no less than
70,000 pilgrims every year. When
certain ceremonies are over, they then
receive the title of hadgies or saints,
and the next morning they move to a
place where they say Abraham went
to offer up his son Isaac, which is about
two or three miles from Mecca; here
they pitch their tents, and then throw
seven small stones against a little
square stone building. This, as they
affirm, is performed in defiance of the
devil. Every one then purchases a
sheep, which is brought for that pur-
pose, eating some of it themselves, and
giving the rest to the poor people who
attend upon the occasion. It is 25
miles from Jodda, the seaport town of
Mecca, and 220 S E of Medina. Lon.
40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Mecklenburgh, a dutchy of Germany,
in the circle of Lower Saxony; bound-
ed on the N by the Baltic, on the E by
Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg,
and on the W by Holstein and Lunen-
burg. It extends 135 miles in
length, and 90 where broadest. It is
a fruitful country well watered with
inland lakes and rivers, and abounds in

corn, pastures, and game. Its situa-
tion on the Baltic, renders it very
convenient for foreign trade. This
country was formerly subject to one
prince, but in 1592 on the death of
the sovereign, it was divided between
his two sons, the one possessing the
dutchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin,
and the other the dutchy of Meck-
lenburgh Strelitz.

Mecklenburg a post town and the ca-
pital of Mecklenburg county, Virginia;
situated on the N side of Roanoke riv-
er, about 65 miles S W of Petersburg,
on the Appomatox.

Mecklin, a city of the Austrian Net-
terlands, capital of a district of the
same name, with an archbishop's see.
It consists of several small islands made
by artificial canals, over which are a
great many bridges; and its cathed-
ral is a superb structure, with a very
high steeple. Here is a great foundry
for ordnance of all kinds; and it is fa-
mous for fine lace, and a sort of beer;
which is sent into the neighbouring
provinces. The territory of this town
is a lordship, which comprehends two
small districts, containing nine towns
of little consequence, and some villages.
It submitted to the duke of Marlbo-
rough in 1706, and was taken by the
French in 1746, but restored in 1748.
In 1792, the French again took it, eva-
cuated it the next year, and re-entered
it in 1794. It is seated on the Den-
der, 10 miles N E of Brussels, and 15
S E of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51
2 N.

Mechoachan, a province of New Spain,
in the audience of Mexico; bounded
on the N W by New Biscay, on the N
E by Panuco, on the E by Mexico
Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean,
and on the W by New Galicia. It is
200 miles in circumference, and is ve-
ry rich, abounding in all the necessa-
ries of life. It has also mines of silver
and copper, great plenty of cocoa nuts,
and much silk.

Mechoachan, or *Valladolid*, a consid-
erable town of New Spain, capital of
the province of Mechoacan, with a
bishop's see. It is seated near a great
lake 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon.
102 23 W, lat. 20 5 N.

Meckley, a province of Asia, subject
to the king of Burmah. It is bounded
on the N by Assam, on the E by Chi-
na, on the W by Bengal, and on the S
by Reshaan and Burmah.

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Meeran, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by the Indian ocean and on the W by Kerman. The country is almost a desert and very little known.

Mecrihas, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles N N E of Torre de Moncove, and 24 S E of Mirandela. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 41 8 N.

Medebach, a town of Westphalia, 32 miles W of Cassiel. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Medelin, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41 N.

Medelpadia, a maritime province of Sweden in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody with fruitful vallies and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

Media, now the province of Ghilan in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

Medemblick, a town of the United Provinces, in New Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Medford, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river, five miles N W of Boston, with 1114 inhabitants in 1800.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but 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 with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina 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 plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200

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miles N W of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Melina-Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a dutchy of the same name; seated near the Xalong, ten miles N E of Siguenza, and 75 S W of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Melina-de-las-Torres, an ancient but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain near Badajoz.

Melina-del-Campo, a rich and commercial, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S E of Zamora and 75 N W of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Melina-del-Rio-Secco, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles N W of Valladolid, and 50 S E of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Medina-Sidonia, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles N N W of Gibraltar, and 20 N E of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Mediterranean, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth.

It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*. Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

Medniki, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Medua, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S W of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

Medway, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge, and Maidstone. It is navigable to Roches-

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castle, seated at the foot of
near Badajoz.

Medina, a rich and com-
of Spain, in the kingdom
as great privileges, and
country abounding with
37 miles S E of Zamora
of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W,

Medina-Vecchia, an ancient town
the kingdom of Leon, seat-
in a plain, 35 miles N W of
and 50 S E of Leon. Lon.
6 N.

Medina, an ancient town of
alusia, with a castle, 36
of Gibraltar, and 20 N E
n. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Medina, a sea between Asia,
Europe, extending from
of Gibraltar to the
ia and Palestine above

out of unequal breadth.
ates with the Atlantic
straits of Gibraltar; and
ck Sea by the strait of

Sea of Marmora, and the
stantinople. There is
sea and a constant cur-
om the Atlantic through

Gibraltar. It contains
several of them large,
Corsica, Sardinia, Sici-
d Cyprus. The eastern
ordering upon Asia, is
ed the *Levant Sea*. Lon.

lat. 31 to 44° N.
town of Poland, in the
mogitia, with a bishop's
the Warwitz, 40 miles
Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55

own of the kingdom of
d in a country abound-
its, and flocks of sheep.
S W of Algiers. Lon.
43 N.

river which rises in Ash-
in Sussex; entering
ces by Tunbridge, and
is navigable to Roches-

M E I

ter; below which it divides itself into
two branches, the western one enters
the Thames, between the isles of Grain
and Shepey, and is defended by the fort
at Sheerness; in this branch at Chat-
ham is a station for the royal navy. The
eastern branch called the East Swale,
runs to Milton, and Feversham, be-
low which it falls into the German
Ocean.

Medway, a post town in Norfolk
county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles
S W of Boston, and about the same
distance NE of Providence, R. Island.

Meisvi, a town of Sweden, in the
province of E Gothland, called the
Swedish Spa, on account of its waters,
which are vitriolic and sulphureous.
The lodging houses form one street of
uniform wooden buildings painted red.
The walks and rides are delightful,
particularly on the banks of the Wet-
ter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

Medziboz, a town of Poland in the
palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the
river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

Megara, an ancient town of Greece,
formerly very large, but now incon-
siderable. Here are some fine re-
mains of antiquity, and it is 20 miles
W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38
6 N.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant,
seated on the Maese, 15 miles S W of
Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Megsevar, a town of Transylvania,
capital of a county of the same name,
remarkable for its good wines. It is
seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20
E, lat. 46 50 N.

Megiers, a town of Transylvania,
subject to Austria, 28 miles N of Her-
manstadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Mehran, the principal of the channels
into which the river Indus divides it-
self, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

Mehun-sur-Yevre, an ancient town of
France, in the department of Cher and
late province of Berry. Here are the
ruins of a castle built by Charles VII.
as a place of retirement. It is seated
in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre,
10 N W of Bourges, and 105 S of Par-
is. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Mehun-sur-Loire, a town of France, in
the department of Loiret, and late pro-
vince of Orleans, seated on the Loire,
10 miles S W of Orleans. Lon. 1 48
E, lat. 47 50 N.

Meillerie, a village of the dutchy of
Chablais. It is seated on the S side of

M E L

the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a
small bay, at the foot of impending
mountains in Savoy. This place is an
interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rous-
seau.

Meinau, an island in the bay of the
Bodmer Sea, or middle lake of Con-
stance, one mile in circumference. It
belongs to the knights of the Teutonic
order, and produces excellent wine,
which forms the chief revenue of the
commander. It is five miles N of Con-
stance.

Meissen, or *Misia*, a margravate of
Germany, in the electorate of Saxony;
bounded on the N by the dutchy of
Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S
by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia.
It is 100 miles in length, and
80 in breadth; and is a very fine coun-
try, producing corn, wine, metals, and
all things that contribute to the plea-
sure of life. The capital is Dresden.

Meissen, a considerable town in the
electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the
margravate of Meissen, with a castle,
and a famous manufacture of porce-
lain. It is seated on the Elbe, ten
miles N N W of Dresden, and 37 E S
E of Leipsick. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51
15 N.

Melazzo, an ancient town of Natolia.
It has a bishop's see, and here are al-
so some curious monuments of anti-
quity. It is seated on a bay of the
Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna.
Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Melck, a small fortified town of Ger-
many, in the circle of Lower Austria.
Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey,
seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna.
Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb-Regis, a borough in Dor-
setshire, with a market on Tuesday
and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the
sea, and is united to Weymouth by a
wooden bridge, in which there is a
drawbridge for the admission of ships
into the western part of the harbour.
Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a
market place, with good streets and
yards for their merchandise. The two
towns were incorporated together,
in the reign of Elizabeth, are governed
by a mayor; and send four members to
parliament. Melcomb is eight miles
S of Dorchester, and 129 W S W of
London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N.
See *Weymouth*.

Melidela, a town of Italy, in Romag-
na belonging to its own prince. It is

M E L

M E M

eight miles S W of Ravenna. Lon. 11 48 N. lat. 44 22 N.

Melert, a town of Austrian Brabant, 10 miles S E of Louvain. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Meldorp, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Toningen, and 45 W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 6 E, lat 54 10 N.

Melfi, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see, 16 miles N E of Conza and 72 of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremesen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguabar. It produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. 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, 9 convents, and ware-houses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded on all sides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort. The inhabitants consist of Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Melita. See *Malta*.

Melitto, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

Melito, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles E of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Melle, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

Meller. See *Meler*.

Mellingen, a town of Swisserland, in the billicvic of Baden, which before their late subjugation, depended on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

Melchick, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Meloue, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, from whence it has a fine appearance. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Melrose, a town of Scotland in Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded in 1136, by David I. Nothing of this abbey the most magnificent in the kingdom now remains, excepting a part of the cloister walls, elegantly carved, but the ruins of the church are of uncommon beauty and elegance. Part is still used for divine service, the rest is uncovered. Melrose is seated near the Tweed, 28 miles S E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is seated on the Strat, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, considerable for cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil on the river Eye, over which are two stone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Melun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, 25 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Membrillo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Membury, a town in Devonshire, on the S W side of the Chard, has the ruins of a castle, is noted for the best Devonshire cheese, and has a fair on August 10.

Memel, a strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the N E side of the

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entrance into the harbour is a light-
 house, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles
 N N E of Koningsberg, and 140 N E
 of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 53 46 N

Memmingen, a strong town of Suabia,
 near which the emigrants under the
 prince of Condé, were in August 1795,
 defeated by the French republicans. It
 is seated in a fertile plain, 34 miles S E
 of Ulm, and 35 S W of Augsburg. Lon.
 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Menas, a large river in the kingdom
 of Siam, which runs through it from N
 to S, passes by the city of Siam, and
 falls into the gulf of Siam, below Ban-
 cock. There are several singular fish-
 es in it, besides crocodiles, which are
 common in these parts.

Menacabo, a town in the island of
 Sumatra. It is the capital of a small
 kingdom of the same name, and seated
 on the S coast, opposite the isle of
 Nassau, 250 miles from the strait of
 Sunda.

Menat, a town of France, in Auver-
 gne, and in the late diocese of Clermont.

Mende, an ancient town of France,
 capital of the department of Lozere,
 and late province of Gevaudan, with a
 bishop's see. It is very populous; has
 manufactures of serges and other woo-
 len stuffs; and is seated on the Lot,
 35 miles S W of Puy, and 210 S by E
 of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendip-Hills, a mountainous tract, in
 the N E of Somersetshire, famous for
 its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter
 said to be of a harder quality than that
 of other counties. Copper, mangan-
 ese, bole, and red ochre, are also found
 in these hills. On their summits are
 large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, a small town in Suffolk,
 with a market on Friday, 18 miles E
 of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 N E of
 London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Mendon, a post town in Worcester
 county, Massachusetts, 37 miles S W
 of Boston, and 12 N of Providence,
 Rhode Island, with 1628 inhabitants.

Menarah, a province of the kingdom
 of Fezzan, with a town of the same
 name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. - Al-
 though much of the land in this pro-
 vince is a continued level of hard and
 barren soil, the quantity of irons, a spe-
 cies of fossil alkali, that floats on the
 surface, or settles on the banks of its nu-
 merous smocking lakes, has given it a
 higher importance than that of the
 most fertile districts.

Menchould, St. an ancient and consi-
 derable town of France, in the depart-
 ment of Marne and late province of
 Champagne. It is seated in a morass,
 on the river Aisne, between two rocks,
 with a castle advantageously situat-
 ed; it has suffered several sieges, but its
 fortifications are now demolished. It
 was here, on September 20, 1792, the
 victorious Prussians were first checked
 by the French, by which they were at
 last compelled to a disgraceful retreat.
 St. Menchould is 20 miles N E of Cha-
 lons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E,
 lat. 49 2 N.

Menie. See *Mumia*.

Menin, a strongly fortified town of
 Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis.
 In 1685, it was almost entirely destroy-
 ed by fire. It is the key of the coun-
 try; and in every war, from the middle
 of the 17th century, the possession of
 it has been always of the utmost con-
 sequence. It was taken by the French
 in April 1794, when the garrison (in
 order to save the unhappy emigrants)
 bravely forced their way through the
 enemy. It is eight miles S E of Ypres,
 and 10 N of Lisse. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50
 48 N.

Menton, a city of Italy, in the princi-
 pality of Monaco, with a castle, and a
 considerable trade in fruit and oil. It
 is seated near the sea, five miles E N E
 of Monaco, and eight W S W of Venti-
 miglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Mentz, an archbishopric and electo-
 rate of Germany, in the circle of the
 Lower Rhine, and lying upon that riv-
 er. It is bounded on the N by Weter-
 avia and Hesse, on the S by Franconia,
 and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on
 the W by the electorate of Treves; is
 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and is ve-
 ry fertile. The elector is also aove-
 reign of Eichsfeld, Bissfeld, or Eifeld
 (a country surrounded by Hesse, Thu-
 ringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg)
 and of the city and territory of Erfort,
 in Thuringia.

Mentz, or Mayence, a considerable
 city of Germany, capital of the electo-
 rate of Mentz, with a university, and
 an archbishop's see. The archbishop
 is an elector and arch-chancellor of the
 empire, keeper of the archives and di-
 rector of the general and particular as-
 semblies. The northern part of the
 city is built in an irregular manner,
 but there are three regular streets cal-
 led the Blachen, which run parallel to

M E Q

M E R

each other from the Rhine, and are cut regularly by cross streets. Here is a cathedral, which is said to be the largest in Germany, in which there is a valuable treasury. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. It was attacked by the French in 1793, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Maine; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cussel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Mephen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster, seated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingon, and 50 N W of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Mequinenza, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 39 miles N W of Tortosa, and 180 N E of Madrid. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mequinez, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an *alcald* to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor; and 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 N W 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 cleanly dressed, and their knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen. The light comes in the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain; if the house belong to a person of any rank. They 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 these 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 face. 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. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

Mer, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, 10 miles N E of Blois.

Meran, a handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland, seated on the Adige, 12 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

Merdin, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for impregnable and an archbishop's see. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles S E of Diarbekar, Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Merecz, a town of Poland in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 miles N of Grodno, Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Merida, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Merida, a town of North America, in New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, with a bishop's see. It is inhabited by the Spaniards and native

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Americans; and is 30 miles S of the
 gulf of Mexico, and 120 N E of Cam-
 peachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat 20 45 N.

Merida, a town of South America,
 in New Granada, seated in a country
 abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130
 miles N E of Pampeluna. Lon. 71 0
 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Merionethshire, a county of North
 Wales, bounded on the N by Carnar-
 vonshire and Denbighshire, on the E,
 by the county of Montgomery, on the
 S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by
 the Irish Sea. It is 36 miles long and
 34 broad. The face of this county is
 varied throughout with a romantic mix-
 ture of all the peculiar scenery belonging
 to a wild and mountainous region. The
 principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy;
 and it has a great mountain, the Cader
 Idris, one of the highest in Wales.
 The air of this county is sharp but it
 feeds great herds of cattle. Merion-
 ethshire contains six hundreds, four
 market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends
 one member to parliament. Harlech
 is the capital.

Meritz, *Meritch*, or *Merrich*, an im-
 portant fortress and city of the Deccan
 of Hindoostan, situate near the N bank
 of the river Kistna, 70 miles S W of
 Visiapour.

Merk, a river of Austrian Brabant,
 which running N by Breda, afterward
 turns W, and falls into the Maese, op-
 posite the island of Overflackee, in
 Holland.

Mero, a strong town of Asia in the
 peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in
 the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles S W
 of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E,
 lat. 16 0 N.

Merou, a town of Persia, in Kora-
 san, seated in a fertile country, which
 produces salt, 112 miles S W of Bok-
 hara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Mers. See *Berwickshire*.

Mersburg, a town of the circle of
 Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see.
 It has a Lutheran bishopric and is seat-
 ed on the Sals, 10 miles S of Halle,
 and 56 N W of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E,
 lat. 51 28 N.

Mersey, a river, which rises in the
 N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire,
 passes by Warrington, and receives
 the Weaver at Frodsham, where it
 forms a broad estuary, below Liver-
 pool, and enters the Irish Sea. This
 river not only affords salmon, but is vi-
 sited by annual shoals of smelts, here

called *sparlings*, of a remarkable size
 and flavour. It is connected by the
 Staffordshire canal with the Trent and
 in course with the Irish Sea and the
 German Ocean.

Mersey Island, an island in Essex,
 between the mouth of the Coln and the
 entrance of Blackwater Bad. It has two
 parishes called E and W Mersey.

Merspur, a town of Germany in the
 circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Con-
 stance, seated on the N side of the
 lake of Constance. It is the bishop's
 usual place of residence, and is 11 miles
 from the town of that name. Lon. 9
 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal,
 in Alentejo, seated near the Gaudiano,
 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 S E of
 Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Merton, a village near Oxford, situ-
 ated near two military ways. There
 were intrenchments in the neighbour-
 ing woods, supposed to be thrown up
 by King Ethelred or the Danes, whom
 he defeated in 871.

Merton, a village in Surrey, seated
 on the Wandel, seven miles S W of
 London. It had a celebrated abbey,
 founded in the reign of Henry I. in
 which several important transactions
 took place; particularly at a parliament
 held here, in 1236, were enacted the fa-
 mous Provisions of Merton (the most
 ancient body of laws after Magna Char-
 ta) and the barons gave that celebra-
 ted answer to the clergy, *Nolumus le-
 ges Anglie mutare*—We will not change
 the laws of England. Nothing remains
 of this abbey, but the E window of a
 chapel; and the walls that surrounded
 the premises, which are built of flint,
 are nearly entire, and include about 60
 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are
 two calico manufactures, and a copper-
 mill; and about 1000 persons are now
 employed on a spot once the abode of
 monastic indolence. Merton is 7 miles
 S W of London.

Merve, the N branch of the river
 Maese, on which the city of Rotter-
 dam, in Holland is seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the
 department of the North and late pro-
 vince of French Flanders, seated on
 the Lis, 10 miles S E of Cassel. Lon.
 2 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Mesched, a considerable town of Per-
 sia, in Korasan, fortified with several
 towers and famous for the magnificent
 sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family

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of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois stones, 180 miles S E of the Caspian sea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Mesen, a small seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Mesen, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

Meskirk, a handsome town of Germany in the Circle of Sushia, in the country of Furstenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

Messa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is composed of three fortified towns, at a small distance from each other, and a temple, built, (as the inhabitants suppose) with the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 165 miles S W of Morocco.

Messerburg, a post town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of the N mountain, 17 miles S W of Chambersburg, and about 12 N W of Hagerstown Maryland.

M^cConnelstown, a post town in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; situated in the Great Cove, 30 miles E by S of Bedford, the county town.

Messina, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several farts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. 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, five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. 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. Messina, in 1783, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, most of the public places and streets being laid in ruins, but the buildings have since been considerably increased, so that more than one half of the city has been rebuilt, and the people have taken possession of the new houses. It is seated on the sea-side, 110 miles E of Palermo, and 180 S E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Meistre, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N E of Padua. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Mesurata, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. The caravan to Fezzan, and other interior parts towards the S of Africa, departs from this place. It is 262 miles N of Mouzrook. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Metelin, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. 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 lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles N W of Thetford, and 86 N N E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Melting, a strong town and castle of Germany in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles S E of Lubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Metro, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the Church, runs into the dutchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop assumed the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue, and they may amount to about 3000. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. Metz is strongly fortified, and has one of the strongest citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, besides a numerous garrison, who have a noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N W of Nancy, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 19 0 N E of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meulan, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Meurz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the

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ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, the seat of the Isle of France, the seat of an amphitheatre, and the seat of the river Seine, over which there are several bridges, 20 miles N W of Paris, lat. 49 1 N.

town of Germany, in the department of the Rhine, seated on the

Rhine, 15 miles N W of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Meurthe, a department in France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Lunéville and Nancy, falls into the Moselle. Nancy is the episcopal see of this department.

Meuse, a department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See *Meuse*.

Mewari, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situated in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital, (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterised as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mepat-Ali, a town of Persia, in Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles S W of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Mexat-Ocem, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates,

about 40 miles from Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Mexicano, or *Adajés*, a river of North America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, a town of North America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, seated on an island, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor resided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain. The streets are so straight, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* There is also a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, and a university. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation, in 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 three miles long. It is 200 miles E N E of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 N E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, an extensive country of North America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the S E by the isthmus of Darien, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the E by the gulf of Mexico and the Carib-

M E X

Beau Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N. lat. being 2000 miles long, and from 600 to 60 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly, horned cattle, have multiplied here almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whose jurisdiction, however, has been wisely circumscribed, in the course of this century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, California, and New Navarre, into a separate government.

Mexico, New, a large country of North America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louisiana, and on the N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile, its mines are rich and its productions various and valuable. This country lies within the temperate zone, and it is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unsuldued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by W and E

M I C

Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S coast of E. Florida, and the N E point of the Yucatan.

Mezenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles N N W of Berlin.

Mezenfeldt, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N E of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles N W of Sedan, and 127 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; 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 state, and in corks. It is nine miles N W of Condom.

Mia or Mijah, a large town of Japan, seated on the S east of the Isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair but sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles S W of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Michael St. a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles N E of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Michael, St. a seaport of New Spain in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles S E of New Guatimala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, St. a town of Peru in the province of Quito. It was the first

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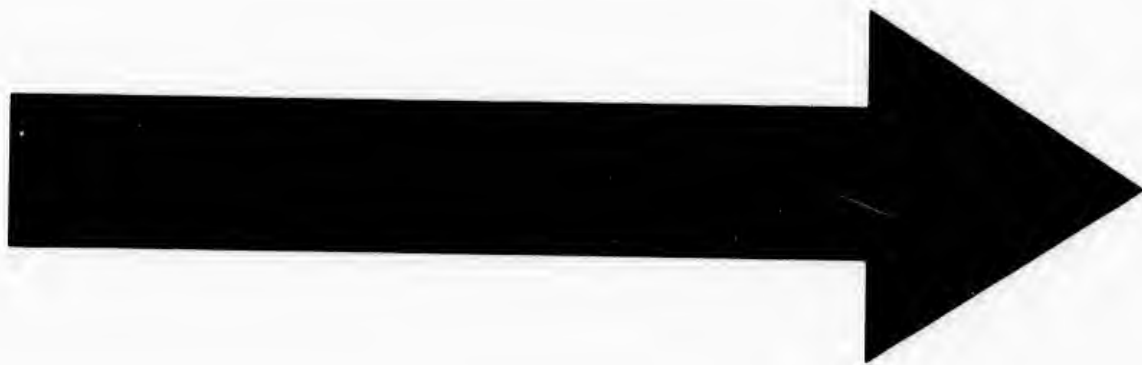
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Spanish colony in Peru and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

Michael de Ibarra, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles N E of Quito.

Michael, Gulf of, St. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michelonia, a country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, a large lake of North America, whose N E extremity communicates with the N W end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

Michillimackinac, a strait of North America, which unites the lake Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

Middleburg, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal. Which will bear the largest vessels. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N E of Bruges, 30 N W of Ghent, and 72 S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Middleburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Issengheim. It is 5 miles S E of Sluys. Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Middleborough, a town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, in the lat. of 41 48 and lon. of 70 40 W, at the distance of 16 miles N E of New Bedford, and 40 S of Boston.

Middlebrook, a post town in Augusta county, Virginia, eight miles S W of Staunton, and 186 in the same course from Washington.

Middleburg, a town of Loudon county, Virginia, where is a post office 44 miles W by N of Washington, and 32 S E of Winchester.

Middleburg. See *Eaow*.

Middleham, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Ure,

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ten miles S of Richmond, and 255 N N W of London, and has a market on Monday. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

Middle Haddam, a town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 30 miles N W of New London.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is the smallest county in England, except Rutlandshire, extending only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but as it contains the two cities of London and Westminster, is by far the richest and most populous county of England. It contains 126 parishes, besides London, and four market towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, which are its boundaries to the S and S E, and the W, 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.

Middlesex, a county of North America, in the state of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middletown and Haddam are the county towns.

Middleton, a commercial town of North America, in the state of Connecticut. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county towns of Middlesex.

Middletown, a town of Middlesex county, in the state of New Jersey. Sandy Hook is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles S W of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

Middletown, a post town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of Swatara creek, and on the post road

M I L

from Lancaster to Harrisburg; 25 S E from the former, and 92 W from Philadelphia.

Middletown, a post town on the W side of Connecticut river, in Middlesex county, Connecticut, 15 miles S W of Hartford.

Middletown, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, 18 miles S W of New Castle, and 24 N by W of Dover.

Middletown, a post town in Frederick county, Maryland, nine miles N W of Frederick-town, the capital of the county.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, 167 N W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

Midhurst, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a small river which almost surrounds it, sends two members to parliament, and is 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Miechau, or *Miezawa*, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, ten miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Mifflinburg, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles W of Lewisburg, on the W branch of the Susquehannah, and 20 from Northumberland.

Mifflintown, a town in Mifflin county, and the same state as the last article; situated on the N bank of Juniata river, 45 miles N W of Harrisburg, and 12 from Lewistown the capital of the county.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin; is ten miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excels it in the number and excellence of its sculptures

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and beauty of its ornaments. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and the roof which is vastly high is supported by 160 columns of marble so large that three men cannot fathom them. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains, 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbands, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French from the Austrians in 1800. It is the see of an archbishop; and is 70 miles N of Genoa, 72 N E of Turin, and 145 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milan, the dutchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swiss and Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the dutchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the dutchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tesin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was formerly possessed by the French, Spaniards, and Germans, who have stamped a character on the inhabitants of this dutchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. This dutchy was entirely subdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the Allies under Suwarrow, and taken possession of by Bonaparte in 1800.

Milazzo, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower

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the Milaneſe call the
of the world, is entirely
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tain. It is ſeated on a rock, on the W
ſide of a bay of the ſame name, 13
miles W of Meſſina. Lon. 15 34 E,
lat. 38 12 N.

Milborn-port, a borough in Somer-
ſetſhire, which has no markets. It
ſends two members to parliament, and
is ſeated on a branch of the Parret,
two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115
W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat.
50 53 N.

Milkenhall, a large populous town in
Sutfolk, with a market on Friday. It
is ſeated on the Lark, a branch of the
Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket,
and 69 N N E of London. Lon. 0 26
E, lat. 52 29 N.

Milesburg, a poſt town in Centre
county, Pennsylvania; ſituated on Bald
Eagle creek, 60 miles W of North-
umberland, and 11 N of Centre Fur-
nace.

Mileto, an ancient town of Naples,
in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's
ſee, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

Milford, a town of North America,
in the ſtate of Delaware, and county of
Sussex, of which it is the little emp-
orium. It is ſeated at the ſource of a
ſmall river, 15 miles from the bay of
Delaware, and 150 S of Philadelphia.

Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the I-
riſh Sea, on the coaſt of Pembroke-
ſhire, generally allowed to be the ſafeſt
and moſt capacious harbour in Great
Britain. It branches off into 16
deep and ſafe creeks, five bays and 13
roads, in which it is ſaid 1000 ſhips
may ride in perfect ſecurity and at a
ſufficient diſtance from one another. At
the entrance, on the W point, called
St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a
blockhouſe. Here the earl of Rich-
mond, afterward Henry VII. landed,
on his enterpriſe againſt Richard III.
A packetboat ſails from hence every
day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in
Ireland.

Milford, a town in New Haven coun-
ty, Connecticut; ſituated on the E
ſide of Housatonic river, near it's
mouth, 10 miles S W of the city of
New Haven.

Milford, a poſt town in Kent county,
Delaware, 19 miles S by E of Dover,
the capital of the ſtate, and about 30
miles N W of Cape Henlopen, con-
taining about 600 inhabitants.

Milford, a poſt town in Wayne coun-
ty, Pennsylvania; ſituated on the W

ſide of Delaware river, about 55 miles
N by E of Eaſton, and about 30 miles
W of Goſhen in the ſtate of New York.

Miliane, a town of the ſtate of Al-
giers, in Tremeseu, with a caſtle. It
is ſeated in a country fertile in oranges,
citrons, and other fruits, the beſt in all
Barbary. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Milhaul, a town of France, in the
department of Aveiron and late province
of Rouergue, ſeated on the Tarn, 50
miles N W of Montpellier, and 142 S
of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 44 3 N.

Millerstown, a poſt town in Cumber-
land county, Pennsylvania; ſituated on
the N ſide of the Juniata river, 15
miles above its confluence with the
Susquehanna, and 30 N W of Harris-
burgh.

Milo, an iſland of the Archipelago,
50 miles in circumference, with one of
the beſt and largeſt harbours in the
Mediterranean. It produces excellent
fruits and delicate wine; abounds in
very good cattle, eſpecially in goats;

and has mines of iron and ſulphur. In
the ſpring, the fields are enamelled
with anemones of all ſorts. In this
iſland are curious ſubterranean galle-
ries, formed of ancient ſtone quarries.

The wells on each ſide, which are ſix
feet high, are covered with alum, form-
ed by the ſpontaneous operations of na-
ture. It is the fine and genuine capil-
lary or plume alum. This beautiful
ſubſtance which is here found in a ſtate
of cryſtallization, riſes in threads or
fibres like thoſe of a feather, whence
it derives its name. Here are two bi-
shops; one of the Greek and the other
of the Latin church. On the E ſide of
the iſland is a dirty town of the ſame
name, containing five thouſand inhabi-
tants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon.
25 6 E, lat. 30 41 N.

Millstone, a poſt town of Somerſet
county, New Jersey; ſituated on the
river Millstone, about 14 miles N of
Princeton, and about 8 W of New
Brunswick.

Miltenberg, a town of Franconia, in
the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the
Maine, 20 miles S E of Aſchaffenburg.
Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Milthorp, a village in Weſtmorland,
ſeated on a river, near the mouth of
the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. It is
the only port in the county, the naviga-
tion of the Ken being obſtructed by a
cataract near its mouth. From this
place the fine Weſtmorland ſlates are

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M I N

exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

Milton, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N E of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Milton, a town in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is one mile distant. Henry VIII. raised a blackhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

Milton Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is an ancient place, and famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles N E of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Milton, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 7 miles S of Boston, containing 1143 inhabitants, at last census.

Milton, a post town in Albemarle county, Virginia; on the E side of Rivanna river; 5 miles E of Monticello, and 81 N W of Richmond.

Milton, a post town on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; at the distance of 11 miles N of Northumberland.

Minch, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Bara, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit, proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The

M I N

inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all 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 palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city of the same name, seated on the east side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelheim, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Austrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles S E of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Minden, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weaer, which renders it a trading place. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, who secularized the bishopric, 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mindora, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are idolsters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

Minehead, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour for ships of large burden: and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. It is go-

of a mean low stature, black eyes and little heads. They are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, and they can build good vessels for the sea. There is a queen, beside 20 other queens. All the men have several wives. Their religion is Mahomedan. Their houses are built on posts, 10 feet high; and they have a street out of the streets: they are paved, which is divided into lanes, and the roofs are composed of cometo leaves. The capital is of the same name, on the east side of the island. Lon. 6 0 N.

Mintz, a town of Germany in the province of Suabia, with a castle. It is the seat of a small territory between Iller and Lech, subordinate of Bavaria. It was destroyed by the Austrians after the battle of Breitenfeld, and erected into a principality by the duke of Marlborough. It returned to the house of Austria by the treaty of Rastadt. It is on the river of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E,

Mintz, a considerable town of Westphalia, on a territory of the same name on the Weser, which is a trading place. Near this town Ferdinand of Brunswick was defeated by the French, in 1759. It is now in the possession of Prussia, who has made it a bishopric, 27 miles E by N of Hanover. Lon. 52 22 N.

Mintz, one of the Philippine Islands, in circumference, situated in Luconia by a narrow strait full of mountains, which are covered with palm-trees, and all sorts of inhabitants are idolaters, and devote to the Spaniards, to whom it belongs.

Mintz, a borough in Somersetshire, a market on Wednesday. Its harbour for ships of large burthen carries on a considerable trade in coal, and herrings. It sends members to parliament, and is 161 W by N of Exeter, and 161 W by N of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mintz, a province of Asia, which is bounded on the Black Sea, on the E by the Caucasus, and on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. It is go-

vern'd by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country is covered with trees, and it has very little ground fit for tillage; its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Mino, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

Minio, St. an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles S W of Florence. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Minorbino, a small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the N E of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards by the English, in 1799. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Anagni.

Minsingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Minski, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 S E of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Miolans, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Mios, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 miles

broad. It contains one island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

Miquelon, a small desert island, S W of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

Miranda-de-Douero, a fortified town, of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-os-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 208 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Miranda-de-Ebro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on a mountain near the river Baise. Its principal articles of commerce, are wool, down, and geese feathers. It is 15 miles S W of Auch, and 340 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Mirandola, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles N E of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 S W of Paris.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Molon, 27 miles S of Nancy, and 30 S E of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Faix.

Miseno, a cape of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Puzzoli and Cumma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

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Miserden, a village in Gloucestershire, six miles N W of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

Misitra, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S W of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Misnia. See *Meissen*.

Mississippi, a river of North America, which receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E, and of the Missouri, and other rivers from the W. It rises from a considerable lake in the central mountains; its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the stream more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

Missouri, a river of North America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and two calico-printing manufactures. It is eight miles S W of London.

Mittau, a strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 N N E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mocha, or *Moka*, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls.

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. When they meet any man in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it, without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelmandel 240 miles S S W of Suana, and 560 S S E of Mecca. Lon. 44 35 E, lat. 14 0 N.

Molburry, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a bottom, between two hills, 36 miles S S W of Exeter, and 208 W S W of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Molena, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the duke, and stands in a pleasant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the streets are narrow and the houses unequal. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is an elegant structure, richly furnished, and contains fine paintings; among others, a famous night-piece of Corregio. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 N N W of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Molena, or *Modenese*, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

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Modica, a town of Sicily, on a river
of the same name, 25 miles S W of
Syracuse. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Molon, a strong town of the Morea,
with a safe harbour and a bishop's see.
It is seated on a promontory, projecting
into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of
Coron, and 95 S W of Napoli-di-Roma-
nia. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Mosir, a town of Poland in Lithu-
ania, capital of a district of the same
name. It is seated on the river Pry-
pec in a fertile country, 85 miles SE
of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Moffat, a town in Dumfriesshire,
near the river Annan, noted for its mi-
neral springs, which were formerly of
great repute, and attracted numbers of
genteel company. It has a manufac-
ture of coarse woollen stuffs, and is 20
miles N by E of Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains
in the S of Scotland. They occupy the
N part of Amandale; and from these
descend in different directions, the
Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose
sources are but a little distance from
each other.

Mogador, an island and castle of Af-
rica, in the kingdom of Morocco, near
cape Ozem. There are mines of gold
and silver in one of the mountains.
Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 31 38 N.

Moguls, *Country of the*, or *Western Chi-
nese Tartary*, is bounded on the N by
Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary,
on the S by the great Wall and Lea-
tong, and on the W by Independent
Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have
neither towns, villages, nor houses:
they form themselves only into wander-
ing hordes, and live under tents, which
they transport from one place to ano-
ther, according as the temperature of
the different seasons, or the wants of
their flocks require: they pass the
summer on the banks of their rivers,
and the winter at the foot of some
mountain or hill, which shelters them
from the cutting N wind. They are
naturally clownish, and dirty in their
dress, as well as in their tents, where
they live amid the dung of their flocks,
which when dried, they use for fuel
instead of wood. Enemies to labour,
they choose rather to be satisfied with
the food with which their flocks sup-
ply them, than take the trouble of culti-
vating the earth; it even appears that
they neglect agriculture from pride.
During the summer, they live only on

milk, which they get from their flocks,
using without distinction that of the
cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel.
Their ordinary drink is warm water, in
which a little coarse tea has been infu-
sed; with this they mix cream, milk,
or butter, according to their circum-
stances. They have also a method of
making a kind of spirituous liquor of
sour milk, especially of that of the mare.
The Moguls are free, open and sincere.
They pride themselves chiefly on their
dexterity in handling the bow and ar-
row, mounting on horseback, and hunt-
ing wild beasts. Polygamy is permit-
ted among them; but they generally
have only one wife. They are unac-
quainted with the use of money, and
trade only by barter. They use
sheepskins for cloathing, wearing the
wool inmost, and the skin on the out-
side, from which exhales a rank and
disagreeable smell, on which account
they are called by the Chinese, Stink-
ing Tartars. The religion of the Mo-
gul Tartars is confined to the worship
of Fo. They have the most supersti-
tious veneration for their lamas, who
are clownish, ignorant, and licentious
priests, to whom they attribute the
power of calling down hail or rain. All
the Moguls are governed by khans, or
particular princes, independent of each
other; but all subject to the emperor
of China, whom they consider as the
grand khan of the Tartars. The limits
of their respective territories, and the
laws by which they are at present go-
verned, were settled by the emperor
of China. These tributary khans have
not the power of condemning their sub-
jects to death, nor of confiscation; these
two cases are reserved for the supreme
tribunal established at Peking for the
affairs of the Moguls, to which every
individual may appeal from the sen-
tence of his prince, who is obliged to
appear in person wherever he is cited.
The best cultivated canton of all the
Mogul territories is the district of
Cart-ching, near the great Wall, where
the emperor goes every year to enjoy
the pleasure of hunting, and where he
generally passes the summer: for that
purpose he has caused several beauti-
ful pleasure houses to be built there,
the principal of which is Gelo. All
the Mogul nations under the Chinese
government, may be divided into
four principal tribes, which are the
Moguls properly so called, the Kalkas,

M O H

the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokonor.
Mohatz, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Braniwar, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube, and Corasse, 17 miles N W of Esseck. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Mohawk River, a river of North America, which rises in the state of New York, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

Mohawks, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in North America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with sir John Johnson, into Canada.

Mohilla, or *Mohila*, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and camclions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year, so that in short it is a kind of paradise. Lon. 45 0 E, lat. 11 55 S.

Mohilef, a government of the Russian empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, in 1772; which contains 11 districts.

Mohilef, a populous, strong and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Ortza. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

M O L

Moissac, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles N W of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Mola, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E of Bari.

Mold, a town in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the N E by the Dniester; on the E by New Russia; on the S E by Bessarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the S W by Walachia; and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Baralalch. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled Hospodar, is tributary to the grand scignior, and is obliged to raise a large body of troops at his own expence in time of war. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name: but the fact is, that in very dry seasons the waste water is absorbed by a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

Mole, *St. Nicholas*. See *Nicholas*, *St.*
Molen, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lawenburg, belonging to the city of Lubec. It is seated on the Stekinness, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N W of

ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great quantity of flour, and is seated near the Garonne, 13 miles N of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

ancient town of Naples, in the province of Terra-di-Lavora, where they pretend to be the house of Cicero, seated 13 miles E of Venice, 14 miles E of Rome.

town in Flintshire, where the Earl of Derby is held. It is five miles from Wrexham.

province of Turkey in the north, 110 miles long and 210 broad; bounded to the N by Poland, from the E by the Black Sea, and to the S by the Danube. It is divided on the N E by the Danube, on the E by New Russia; on the S by Bessarabia; on the S by the Black Sea; on the S W by Wallachia; on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Dniester. The soil is fertile, and it abounds in good pastures. It feeds a great number of cattle, and sheep: it also produces wine, oil, honey, wax, fruits, and game and fowls. The principal city is styled Hospodar, is the residence of the grand seignior, and is the seat of a large body of troops. It is the theatre of much violence in time of war. The Greek Christians of the Greek Church are the principal town. The principal river in Surry, which runs through the county and passing beneath Boxley, is supposed to disappear in its vicinage, and is supposed to derive its name from the fact is, that in very dry weather the waste water is absorbed by the soft ground, two miles from the Swallows, in cascades of the banks; but not at a constant stream from an open channel above. The Mole enters the Thames at the mouth of the river.

Nicholas. See *Nicholas*, St. Nicholas, a strong town of Germany in the duchy of Lawa, lying to the city of Lubec. It is the Stekiness, 12 miles from the city. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, and a duchy. It is seated on the coast, 10 miles N W of

Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Molise, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Quera. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S E of Siguenza, and 88 E N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Molise, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Brusch. It is 10 miles W by S of Strasburg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See *Banda*.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Mombaza, a town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 miles S S W of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Mombaza, a country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they

supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombaza by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated to the S W of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Monaco, a small, but handsome and strong town of Italy; capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is 8 miles W S W of Vintimiglia, and 12 E N E of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the S E by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

Monaghan, a borough in Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, 40 miles S W of Belfast, and 60 N W of Dublin.

Monaster, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S E of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Montcalier, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, five miles S E of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Moncalvo, a small but strong town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles S W of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Moncao, or *Monzon*, a very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it but in vain. It is 8 miles S E of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Monchabou, a city of Asia in the kingdom of Burmah, which, in 1755, was the residence of the king, before the court removed to Ava the present capital, from which it is distant 39 miles.

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Moncon, or *Monzon*, a strongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sola and Cinca, six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 N E of Saragossa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles S W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Moncton, a post town in Addison county, Vermont, 26 miles S by E of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 13 N of Vergennes, with 1000 inhabitants.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing the province Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

Mondidier, a small town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles S E of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

Mondonedo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles N E of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blasois. It has a castle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

Mondovi, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April 1765. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, eight miles N W of Ceva, and 35 S E of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Monghir, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is seated on the Ganges 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 N W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Monguls. See *Moguls*.

Monheim, a town of Germany, in

Bavaria, 10 miles from Weisseberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Monickedam, a seaport of the United Provinces, in New Holland. Seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuder-Zee, eight miles N E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Monjoy, a small town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Moniatrol, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 42 17 N.

Monmouth, the county town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Wye and Mynnow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It contains two parish churches, and here was born the warlike Henry V. It is a handsome town, carries on a good trade with Bristol by the Wye, sends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W of Gloucester, and 128 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouth, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 15 miles W by N of Augusta on the river Kennebec, and 23 N W of Pittston on the same water.

Monmouth, a post town, the capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey; situated 22 miles N E of Allentown, and 13 S W of Shrewsbury. This was the scene of a warm engagement between the American army under Gen. Washington, and the British under Sir Henry Clinton, on the 27th of June 1778, which was one of the hottest days in that year!

Monmouthshire, a county of England, in the diocese of Landaff, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the S E by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and S W by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W 20. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. This county is extremely well watered by several fine rivers; for besides the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyncy, or Rummy, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which runs southward, and falls into the Severn, and divides it into two unequal portions; all these

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a small town of Germany in Westphalia and dutchy miles from Juliers. Lon. 39 N.

town of France in the Upper Loire and late day. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 44

the county town of Mon- ick a market on Satur- assantly seated at the con- e Wye and Mynnow, surround it, and over here is a bridge. It arish churches, and here warlike Henry V. It is own, carries on a good atol by the Wye, sends to parliament, and is 21 oicester, and 128 W by Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49

a post town in Kennebec. 15 miles W by N of river Kennebec, and 22 on on the same water.

post town, the capital county, New Jersey; es N E of Allentown, of Shrewsbury. This of a warm engagement merican army under Gen. nd the British under Sir e, on the 27th of June was one of the hottest ar!

ire, a county of England, of Landaff, bounded on fordshire, on the E by e, on the S E by the Sevean, and on the W e counties of Brecknock

. Its extent from N to miles, and from E to W temperate and healthy, itful, though mountain- y. This county is ex- wated by several fine ides the Wye, the Myn- thyney, or Rumney; this most peculiar to itself which runs southward, e Severn, and divides qual portions; all these

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rivers particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone. The West- ern portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and it is now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak Eng- lish, but the common people use the Welsh language. The manufacture of this county's flannels.

Monomotapa, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, on the E by the Mosam- bique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a set- tlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33° E lon. and 14 and 19° S lat.

Monomugi, a kingdom of Africa, ly- ing near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monongahela, a river of North Amer- ica, which takes its rise in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany where their united streams are called the Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its mouth.

Monopoli, an episcopal town of Na- ples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles S E of Bari. Lon. 17 37 E, lat 41 21 N

Mons, an ancient large and strong city of Austrian Hainault, with a con- siderable manufacture of woollen stoffs, and a good trade. It has been fre-

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quently taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, by which the country around it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 miles N E of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monanto, a strongly fortified fron- tier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Monaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Gaudiana, 25 miles S W of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W lat. 38 26 N.

Monsterberg, or *Munsterberg*, a town of Germany in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N E of Glatz, and 27 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Monstier. See *Moutier*.

Montabour, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montacnic, a considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S S E of Con- stantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

Montaign, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late pro- vince of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mau- leon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Montalban, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragos- sa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Montalcino, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bi- shop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S S E of Sienna, and 45 S E of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the river Monacio, ten miles N of As- coli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Montabras, a frontier town of Portu- gal, in Alentejo, about 32 miles distant from Lisbon. Lon. 6 24 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Moutargil, a small town of Portugal in the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 39 30 N.

M O N

Mont, St. Andre, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Netherlands, three miles N of Ranillies. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 5 41 N.

Montargis, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

Montauban, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Querey. The inhabitants amount to 20,000: and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montbazou, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles S W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Montbeliard, a handsome strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire of the same name, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Aline and Doubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 N E of Besancon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

Mont Blanc, the French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered dutchy of Savoy, as eighty fourth department of France.

Montblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Montbrison, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in

M O N

the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, eight miles N E of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Mont-de-Marsan, a town of France and capital of the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 miles N E of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Monte-Cassino, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Montecchio, a considerable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles N W of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 8 N.

Monte-Falco, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and dutchy of Spalatto, seated on a mountain near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

Monte-Falcone, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a castle near the river Ponzano, 12 miles N W of Trieste. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Monte-Fiascone, a small populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Montego, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingstown the most flourishing in the island; the harbour is capacious, but inconveniently exposed to the N wind, and it carries on a considerable commerce with Britain and America.

Monte-Leone, a town of Italy in Naples, which was almost entirely ruined by the earthquake of 1638.

Montelimar, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It has an ancient citadel, and is seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 44 33 N.

Monte-Marano, a populous town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Novo, a considerable town of Portugal in Estramadura, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Velho, a town of Portu-

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partment of the Upper Alps and
vince of Dauphiny, seated on a
mountain, almost surrounded by
ance, eight miles N E of Em-
lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

de-Marsan, a town of France
tal of the department of Lan-
late province of Gascony. It is
n the Midouse, 30 miles N E
Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Casino, a mountain of Naples,
op of which is a celebrated be-
e abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41

Reggio, a considerable town of
the dutchy of Reggio. The
defeated the Austrians near
e. August 3, 1796. It is eight
W of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E,
N.

Re-Fico, a town of Italy, in the
y of the church and dutchy of
, seated on a mountain near the
litumno, 12 miles W of Spalato.
2 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

Re-Falcone, a town of Italy, in Ve-
Friuli, with a castle near the
onzano, 12 miles N W of Triest.
3 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Re-Fiascone, a small populone
of Italy, in the territory of the
, with a bishop's see, seated on
tain near the lake Bolsena, in a
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Rego, a town of Jamaica, and
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e commerce with Britain and
ca.

Re-Leone, a town of Italy in Na-
which was almost entirely ruin-
the earthquake of 1638.

Re-Limar, a commercial town of
, in the department of Drome
te province of Dauphiny. It has
ient citadel, and is seated in a
plain, 25 miles S of Valence,
25 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 3
44 33 N.

Re-Marano, a populous town of
in Naples, seated on the Calore,
les S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0
40 48 N.

Re-Mor-o-Novo, a considerable
of Portugal in Estramadura, 50
E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 55 W,
8 42 N.

Re-Mor-o-Velho, a town of Portu-

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gal, in Beira, with a very large castle.
It is seated in a very fertile country,
and is 83 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9
W, lat. 40 5 N.

Monte-Pelosa, an episcopal town of
Naples in Basilicata, seated on a moun-
tain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles
E of Civenza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 46
N.

Monte-Pulsiano, an episcopal town of
Tuscany, seated on a mountain near
the river Chiana, in a country noted for
excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Flo-
rence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Montesa, a very strong town of Spain,
in Valencia. It is the seat of an order
of knighthood of the same name; and
is five miles N W of Xativa. Lon. 0
10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Monte-Sancto, formerly called Mount-
Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Eu-
rope, on the gulf of Contessa. It is
called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy
Mount, because there are 22 monaste-
ries thereon, in which are 4000 monks,
who never suffer a woman to come
near them. It is 17 miles S of Saloni-
chi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Monte-Verde, an episcopal town of
Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 60
miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 42 E, lat.
40 51 N.

Mont-Ferrand. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, a dutchy of Italy; bound-
ed on the E by the Milanese and Ge-
noa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and
on the S by the territory of Genoa,
from which it is separated by the Ap-
penines. It contains 200 towns and
castles, is very fertile and well cultiva-
ted, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and
silk; and is subject to the king of Sar-
dinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, a town of France in the
department of Seine and Oise and
late province of the Isle of France, 16
miles W of Versailles. Lon. 2 50 E,
lat. 48 45 N.

Montfort, a town of France, in the
department of Isle and Vilaine and late
province of Bretagne. It is seated on
the river Men, and is 12 miles W of
Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Montfort, a strong town of the Uni-
ted Provinces, in Utrecht, with an
ancient castle. It is seated on the Ys-
sel, seven miles S by E of Utrecht.
Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Montfort, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, capital of a country of
the same name, subject to the house of

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Austria. It is 16 miles S of Lindau
and the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 54
E, lat. 47 22 N.

Montfort-de-Lemos, an ancient town
of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent
castle. It is seated in a fertile coun-
try, 25 miles N E of Orense, and 55
S E of Compostella. Lon. 7 9 W, lat.
42 28 N.

Montgat, a town of Lower Hunga-
ry, in the county of Peczazas, with a
fortress composed of three castles,
seated on a craggy rock. It is encom-
passed by a great morass; and art and
nature have rendered it almost im-
pregnable. It was defended by the
princess Ragotsky, wife of count Te-
kili, when besieged by an army of Im-
perialists, who were ordered to raise
the siege in 1668.

Montgomery, a county of Pennsylva-
nia, 33 miles long, and 16 broad. It
contains upwards of 25000 inhabitants.
Norristown is the capital.

Montgomery, a village, with a post-
office, in Montgomery county, Penn-
sylvania, about 17 miles N of Philadel-
phia.

Montgomery, a post town, and the
capital of Montgomery county, Virgi-
nia.

Montgomery, a post town in Montgo-
mery county, Maryland, 28 miles S E
of Fredericktown, and 38 S W of Bal-
timore.

Montgomery, the county-town of
Montgomeryshire, with a market on
Tuesday. It sends one member to
parliament and had once a tower and a
castle, which were demolished in the
civil wars. It is pleasantly and health-
fully seated on the ascent of a hill, and
in a fertile soil, 26 miles S W of Here-
ford, and 161 N W of London. Lon.
3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Montgomeryshire, a county of North
Wales, 36 miles long, and 36 broad,
bounded on the N by Merionethshire
and Denbighshire, on the NE and
E by Shropshire, on the S by Radnor-
shire, and Cardiganshire, and on the
W by Merionethshire. It contains
five market towns and 47 parishes,
and sends two members to parliament.
This county is full of high hills, with a
few valleys and meadows fit for corn
and pasture. Its riches proceed from
its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts be-
ing almost entirely sheepwalks; and
the flocks, like those of Spain, are dri-
ven 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. The river Severn has its rise on the top of Plimilion hill, besides which it has the Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for Salmon.

Montiel, formerly an episcopal town of Spain in New Castile, 18 miles from Merza.

Montilla, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 49 35 N.

Montlouis, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Montluet, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 miles N E of Lyons, and 205 S E of Paris. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Montluzon, or *Montlucon*, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Bourbon, seated on the river Cher, 150 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Montmedi, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Montmelian, formerly a strong town of Savoy, but the French in 1705, demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles S E of Chamberry, and 27 N E of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Montmorenci, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 miles S E of Poitiers.

Montpellier, a city of the department

of Heraut and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the Hugonots, but has been partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, but it is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles S W of Nismes, 47 N E of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Montpellier, a post town in Caledonia county, Vermont; situated on the N E side of Onion river, 34 miles S E of Burlington on lake Champlain, and 12 miles N of Williamston, in Orange county.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Montreal, a fertile island of North America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles long, and 10 broad. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760, without firing a gun. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants carry on a trade in skins with the savages. It is 110 miles N of Albany, and 120 S W of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles N N W of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatayud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Montreal, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 N E of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Montreal, or *Montroyal*, a fortress of

late province of Lan-
one of the largest and
cities in France, and has
shop's see; a university,
garden, the first esta-
pe. The cathedral was
Hugonots, but has been

The number of inhabi-
ted at 30,000. Its trade
s, blankets, cotton goods,
es, gauzes, hides, but it
ous for its drugs and
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small navigable river, and
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different parts of the ci-
caneous canals. It is 27
Nismes, 47 N E of Nar-
0 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3
37 N.

a post town in Caledonia
ont; situated on the NE
n river, 34 miles S E of
lake Champlain, and 12
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Arragon, with a castle,
Xiloca, 25 miles N N W
d 40 S by E of Calatajud.
lat. 40 53 N.

an archiepiscopal town of
valley of Muzara, seated
five miles W of Paterno,
Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E,

or *Montroyal*, a fortress of

Germany, in the electorate of Treves,
seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles
NE of Treves. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Montreuil, a fortified town of France
in the department of the Straits of Ca-
lais and late province of Picardy. It
has a castle and is seated on a hill,
near the river Canche, 10 miles N W
of Hesdin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon.
1 52 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Montreuil-Belay, a town of France,
in the department of Maine and Loire
and late province of Anjou, seated on
the river Touet, 155 miles S W of Pa-
ris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

Montrichard, a town of France, in
the department of Loire and Cher and
late province of Blaisois. It has a cas-
tle and is seated near the Cher, 12
miles S E of Amboise, and 112 S W
of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Montrose, a borough and seaport in
Angushire, near the estuary of the
South Esk. Over this river, a new
bridge was erected in 1795. At high
water the town is almost surrounded by
the sea; and the harbour is a fine semi-
circular basin, with a stone pier. The
buildings are neat; and the most re-
markable are the town-house, the
church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an
hospital for lunatics, and its parish
church is the largest in Scotland except
the parish church of Glasgow. A great
number of trading vessels belong to
this tow. and a considerable trade is
carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Ri-
ga, Archangel, &c. Malt is likewise
made here in great quantities, and its
manufactures of sailcloth, linen and
thread of late years have become very
extensive. The salmon fisheries on the
N and S Esk form a valuable branch of
commerce. The inhabitants of Mont-
rose are said to be about 10,000, and it
is 48 miles N E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2
32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Mon, St. Michel, a strong town of
France, in the department of the Chan-
nel and late province of Normandy,
built on a rock in the sea, which is as-
cended at low water. This place gave
name to the late military order of St.
Michel, founded by Lewis xi. 1479.
It is 10 miles S W of Avranches, and 180
W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Montaujeon, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Marne and late
province of Champagne, 145 miles
S E of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in

Catalonia, on which is a famous mo-
nastery and chapel, dedicated to the
Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pil-
grims. It is inhabited by monks of sev-
eral 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 five
high, and the country around is seen
for 150 miles. It is 25 miles N W of
Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Ca-
ribbee Islands, in the West Indies, dis-
covered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so
named by him from its resemblance to
the mountain mentioned in the prece-
ding article. It is about nine miles in
length and breadth; and supposed to
contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are
covered with cedar and other trees. It
carries on a great trade to England and
Ireland in rum, &c. belongs to the
English, and is 30 miles S W of An-
tigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

Monza, a town of Italy, in the Mi-
lanese, seated on the Lambro, eight
miles N E of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat.
45 33 N

Manzingen, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W
on Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves.
Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains
of Africa, extending between Abyssinia
and Monomotapa. They are high-
er than those of Atlas.

Moorefields, a post town, the capital
of Hardy county, Virginia; lying on
the E side of the south branch of Po-
towmack, 75 miles W by S of Win-
chester, and about 50 S of Cumberland,
in Allegheny county, Maryland.

Moorestown, a pleasant village in Bur-
lington county, New Jersey; 9 miles
E by N of Philadelphia, and the same
distance W by S of Montholly.

Mooredabad, a city of Hindoostan
Proper, the capital of Bengal before
the establishment of the English pow-
er. It is seated on the western arm of
the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta.
Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Montapilley, a town of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, in the Guntor Cir-
ar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon.
80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Cas-
tile, 18 miles S E of Toledo. Lon. 3
4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Morant, Point, the most easterly pro-

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montory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

Morat, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a ballivic of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern, and 10 miles N E of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Morat, a lake of Switzerland, in a ballivic of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

Moratalaz, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles S S W of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

Morava, or *Moraw*, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teyn, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

Morave, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendrial.

Moravia, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

Morbach, or *Murbach*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. 42 miles S E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Morbegno, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated

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on the Adda, 12 miles S E of Chiavenna, and 20 N E of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which 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.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles S S E of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepuro and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate and the soil fertile, except the middle where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasilio-Potamo, and the Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The Sangiack of the Morea resides at Modon.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

Moresby, a harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

Moret, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, situated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Morgantown, the capital of Burke county.

Morgantown, a post town in North Carolina, lying on the S side of Catawba river, 45 miles N W of Lincolnton, and 30 N of Rutherfordton.

Morgantown, the county town of Monongahela county, Virginia; situated on the E side of Monongahela river,

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12 miles S E of Chiavenna of Lecco. Lon. 9 31

department of France, of the late province of which takes its name from between that town and the sea. Its entrance is narrow, expands within, and contains several small islands.

town of Naples, in the S S E of Molise. Lon. 1 24 N.

ancient Peloponnesus, a part of the S part of Greece, to be divided by the isthmus of Corinth between the gulfs of Saronic and Egina. It is 180 miles broad, and divided into several provinces. The air is temperate, the soil fertile, except the mountains where there are many mountains watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Alpheus, the Vasilio, and the Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1826 by the English.

town of Spain, in Valencia almost destroyed, in the army of Philip V. It is high mountains, 80 miles

harbour, a little N of the town in Cumberland; in and many remains of antiquity dug up, such as altars with inscriptions on them; several have been found in the rocks.

ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, situated on the Loire, 35 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 27 N.

town of Piedmont, situated on the S of Turin. Lon. 7 24 N. It is the capital of Burgo.

a post town in North Carolina on the S side of Catawba, 100 miles N W of Lincolnton, in the county of Rowan.

the county town of Montgomery, Virginia; situated on the banks of the Monongahela river,

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25 miles S by W of Union, in Pennsylvania.

Morges, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, seated on a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal merchandise is transported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles W S W of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 27 N.

Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, 200 miles E of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerna, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea-coasts in dialect, dress, disposition and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original. With regard to their character, we are informed that they are much injured by their maritime neighbours. The inhabitants of the sea-coast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these are all either of an ancient date, or if any have happened in latter times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general; and though thievish tricks are frequent among them, a stranger may travel securely through their country, where he is faithfully escorted, and hospitably treated. Friendship, that among us is so subject to change on the slightest motives, 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 Slavonian ritual, contains a particular benediction for the solemn union of two male or two female friends in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called Pobratimi, and the female Posestreime, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between these of different sexes are not at this day bound with so much solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was

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also the custom. If discord happens to arise between two friends, it is talked of over all the country as a scandalous novelty; and there has been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravation of their countrymen to their intercourse with the Italians. Wine and strong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuse, will of course produce the same bad effects as among others. But as the friendships of the Morlacchi are strong and sacred, so their quarrels are commonly unextinguishable. They pass from the father to the son; and so deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of this nation, that all the missionaries in the world would not be able to eradicate it.

Morlaix, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital 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 N E of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 53 N.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from N E to S W, is above 590 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarridan, Morocco Proper, Tassilet, Sugelmessa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, especially near mount Atlas. The soil though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Berberics, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live

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in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth, and out of them the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. The deserts abound with lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 160,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez.

Morocco, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground that it resembles a small city. It is inclosed by strong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a separate town, walled in, and shut up every evening at nine, after which no person can enter or depart, till next morning. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

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Maron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S E of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles W N W of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the trade-winds. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to parliament. It has a free-school, founded by Edward VI. and is 15 miles N of Newcastle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

Morristown, the capital of Morris county, New Jersey, 20 miles W of Newark, and 22 E of Hackensack town. This was a long time general Washington's head quarters in the Revolution war.

Mors, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the dutchy of Cleves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 57 23 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for its serges, tanneries, and coarse linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Seez, and 70 W of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of the N and late province of French Flanders, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles S E of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Mortain, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles E of Avranches. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mortara, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 22 miles S W of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Mortlake, a village in Surry, seated on the river Thames, six miles W of London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres,

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in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

Mortlich, a village in Banffshire, six miles S W of Keith. Here Malcolm II. in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

Morton, or *Morton Hampstead*, a town in Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn on Saturday. It is seated on the skirts of Dartmoor, 185 miles W by S of London. Lat. 3 46 W, lat. 50 39 N.

Morton, or *Morton in Marsh*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flossway, and is 83 miles W N W of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Mornedo, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum. There are still to be seen, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Morven, a district in Argyleshire, whose mountains are beautifully celebrated in the songs of Ossian, as the country of Fingal.

Mosa, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles N E of Mocha.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11 and 25° S lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narrowest place.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name, and on the coast of Zanguebar; consisting of three islands. The principal island, called Mosambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The air of this country is very unwholesome where it is but thin of people, and the Portuguese stay only on account of their trade. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since.

Mosambique, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is a large well fortified place, having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries. Their slips al-

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ways call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries, and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 40 10 E. lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 26 miles E N E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isar and Amberg, 9 miles W of Landschut. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Moscow. See *Russia*.

Moscow, one of the most considerable governments of Russia, containing 15 districts, bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kaluga and Resan, and on the W by those of Tver and Smolensko. Its capital is of the same name.

Moscow, a large city of Russia, 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 divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, near the confluence of the Moskva and Neglina, which wash two

of its sides, is of a triangular form, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, about two miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; also several churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal now in ruins. 2. The second division, called Khitaigorod, 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 white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it is supposed to derive its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded, and of which some remains

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are still to be seen. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters, is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested 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 Neglina. 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 Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. 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. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most 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 are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is certainly the largest city in Europe; its circumference within the rampart, which incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in so disjointed and straggling a manner that its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, and in the adjacent villages, 300,000 souls, and is the most populous city in the empire. The places of divine worship, at Moscow, are extremely numerous; including the chapels, they amount to above 1000; there are 484 public churches; 199 of

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which are of brick, stuccoed, or white washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells which form no inconsiderable part of divine worship, are of a stupendous size; they are hung in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunov, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, at whose expence a bell was cast, weighing 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: the bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement, and about two feet in height. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved, the name of the deceased prince, and the era of his death. They are covered with palls of red cloth or red velvet; but upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns; from the centre of the roof hangs an enormous chandelier of massy silver of English workmanship. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Oeca, near Colonna, communicates, 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 655 miles S S E of Petersburg, and 1200 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 37 31 E. lat. 55 45 N.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nan-

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ci, and passing by Metz, Thionville,
and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Cob-
lenz. Metz is the capital.

Moskoe. See *Maclartroom.*

Mosquito Shore; a country of New
Spain, in North America, lying on the
Atlantic Ocean. The interior part of
the country is bounded by the lake Ni-
citraqua, and fenced by mountains
stretching to the west. In magnitude
it exceeds 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 purpose at land or sea. The
soil is superior to that of the West In-
dia Islands; the air and climate are
more salubrious; and the destructive
ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes
have never been known here. The
Spaniards esteem it a part of the prin-
cipality of Honduras, though they have
no colonies in the Mosquito country.
When they first invaded this part of
Mexico, they massacred the greatest
part 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 any Europeans that come
upon their coasts against the Spaniards,
and particularly the English, who fre-
quently come thither; and the Mosqui-
to men being excellent marksmen, the
English employ them in striking the
mantee fish, &c. and many of the Mos-
quito Indians come to Jamaica, and sail
with the English in their voyages. The
Mosquito Indians are so situate between
morasses and inaccessible mountains,
and a coast full of rocks and shoals,
that no attempts against them by the
Spaniards, could ever succeed. Never-
theless, they are a mild and inoffensive
people, of great probity, and will ne-
ver trust a man who has once deceived
them. They had so great a veneration
for the English, that they spontaneously
put themselves under the protection of
the crown of Great Britain. This was
first done, when the duke of Albemarle
was governor of Jamaica; and the king
of the Mosquitoes received a commis-
sion from his grace, under the seal of
that island; since which time, they
were not only steady in their alliance
with the English, but warm in their af-
fection, and very useful to them on ma-

ny occasions. When the king died,
the male heir went to Jamaica, to cer-
tify that he was next in blood, and re-
ceived a commission in form from the
governor of Jamaica, to be king of the
Mosquitoes; till which, he could not
be acknowledged as such by his coun-
trymen. So fond were they of every
thing English, that the common people
were proud of every Christian or sur-
name given them by our seamen, who
conferred on their chief men the titles
of some of our nobility. But the con-
nection between the English and the
Mosquitoes no longer subsists. By a
convention with Spain, in 1763, the
English, in consideration of certain ces-
sions on the coast of Honduras, agreed
to evacuate this country totally; and it
is now a province of Spain. See *Hon-
duras.*

Motagan, an ancient and strong town
of the kingdom of Algiers, with a cas-
tle and a good harbour, 50 miles N E
of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Mostar, a considerable town of Turk-
ish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbish-
op's see. It belongs to the Turks, 20
miles N E of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E,
lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul. See *Mosul.*

Motala, a town of Naples, in Terra
d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles
N W of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat.
40 46 N.

Motyr, an island of Asia, one of the
Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch,
on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E,
lat. 0 10 S.

Motril, a seaport town of Spain, in
Granada, with a good harbour, seated
on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S E of
Granada. Lon. 3 28 W lat. 36 32 N.

Mouab, a town of Asia in Arabia Fe-
lix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fer-
tile country, 30 miles S of Sanaa. Lon.
46 33 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Moudon, one of the most ancient
towns of Switzerland, capital of a baili-
wic of the same name, in the Pays de
Vaud, and formerly of all that part of
the country which belonged to the duke
of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the
canton of Bern, resides in the castle of
Lucens, built on the summit of a moun-
tain. It was formerly called Minodun-
um. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne.
Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Moug-len, or *Chen-yau,* the capital of
the country of the Mantchew Tartars,
in East Chinese Tartary. It is built on

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an eminence, and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 miles N E of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Moulins, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins-Engilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is 5 miles S W of Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

Moultan, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly lessened on account of the river having been choaked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors supposed to be the Catheri or Cathai, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles S W of Lahore, and 310 S E of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. In the reign of Edward I. N and S. Moulton had the privilege of sending members to parliament, and was a royal demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles S E of Barnstaple, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Mount Edgecumbe, a prodigious peak, on the west side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

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Montholly, a post town, the capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, situated on the north side of Ancocous creek, about 12 miles E by S of Burlington.

Mount Pleasant, a post town in West Chester county, New York; lying on the E side of Hudson river, and containing 2745 inhabitants.

Mountbay, a bay on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

Mountsorrel, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-colored stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 20 miles S S E of Derby, and 105 N N W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late General Washington, and his favourite retreat from the fatigues of public employment; pleasantly situated on the W bank of Potowmack river, 18 miles below the city of Washington, and 9 below Alexandria.

Mount Vernon, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, 14 miles N W of Augusta, or Kennebec river.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Arditia and Guadians, 87 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

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 not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply

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nually from Mesurata to this place; and
hence the Fezzanners themselves di-
patch, every year, a caravan to Cashna,
and another to Bornou. Mourzook is
262 miles S of Mesurata, 650 N W of
Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna.
Lat. 27 20 N, lon. 13 5 E.

Mouzy, a river of Hindoustan, which
crossing the country of Golconda, runs
into the Kistna on the confines of the
circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, a town of France, in the
department of the Lower Alps and late
province of Provence. It is noted for
a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for
a once famous pilgrimage, called Our
Lady of Beauvezet, seated between
two very lofty and craggy mountains.
Moustiers is five miles N E of Kiez,
and 47 W N W of Nice.

Mosul 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 castle, and citadel: but
the houses are in several places gone to
ruin. It has a great trade, particularly
in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and
silks. At some distance from Mosul
is a mosque, in which they pretend the
prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants
are Mahometans; but there are a great
number of Christians. In 1743, it was
besieged by the Persians, but to no
purpose. In 1758, this city and the
adjacent country were visited by a
dreadful famine, in consequence of the
preceding hard winter, and of the in-
numerable locusts by which the fruits
of the earth were destroyed. It is 130
miles S E of Diarbekar, and 190 N W
of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Moutier, or *Monstier*, a town of Sa-
voy, capital of Tarentesia, with an
archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on
the Isere, 62 miles N W of Turin.
Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Mouzon, an ancient town of France,
in the department of the Ardennes and
late province of Champagne, with a
late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seat-
ed on the Meuse, eight miles S E of
Sedan, and 110 N E of Paris. Lon. 5
10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands,
discovered by Captain Cook, is 162
miles in circumference. A low isth-
mus divides it into two circular penin-
sulas, of which the Eastern is double
the size of the Western. The moun-

tains in both rise to a very great height,
and may be seen at more than the dis-
tance of 30 leagues. The N shores af-
ford no soundings, but the country pre-
sents an appearance of verdure and
fertility. Near the W point of the
smaller peninsula is a spacious bay,
with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-
nut trees; the country behind has a
most romantic appearance, the hills
rising in a great variety of peaked
forms; and their steep sides, and the
deep chasms between them, are cover-
ed with trees. The inhabitants are
computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W,
lat. 20 53 N.

Moyenvic, a town of France, in the
department of Meurthe and late pro-
vince of Lorraine, remarkable for its
salt-pits. It is three miles from Vic,
and 10 S S E of Nancy.

Mozcalaw, a strong town of Lithua-
nia, capital of a palatinate of the same
name. It was almost ruined by the
Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is
seated on the Sutz, 22 miles S of Smo-
lensko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucheln, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Thuringia, six miles N of Freyburg,
and eight S W of Merzburg. This
town was burned in 1621, by the Im-
perialists under the command of Count
Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Muchelney, a village in Somersetshire,
where are the remains of a rich and
ancient abbey, part of which is now
changed to a farm house. It is two
miles S by E of Langport.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the
department of Dordogne and late pro-
vince of Perigord, seated on the river
Isle, 18 miles S W of Perigueux.

Muther, a river of Germany, which
rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg,
crosses Stiria, passing by Judenburgh,
Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls in-
to the Drave, near Kanisca, in Hunga-
ry.

Muehr, or *Mueraw*, a considerable
town of Germany, in the dutchy of Sti-
ria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles N W
of Gratz, and 40 S W of Neustadt.
Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, a town of Italy,
in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seat-
ed on a gulf of the same name, five
miles S E of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat.
45 52 N.

Muhlberg, a town of Upper Saxony,
in the margravate of Meissen. It is
situate on the Elbe, has a castle and

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is 19 miles N W of Meissen and 32 N W of Dresden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Muhlrose, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated nine miles S W of Frankfurt on the Oder, on a canal which forms a navigable communication from Hamburg to Breslaw.

Muirkirk, a town in Ayrshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron-work.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an island of considerable size, being 25 miles in length, and in some places of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and grass but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle: these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

Mull of Cantyre. See *Cantyre*.

Mull of Galloway, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

Muldaw, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

Mullos, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the Inn, 37 miles N W of Salzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Mulhausen, an imperial and hanseat-ic town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrütht, 15 miles N E of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Mulhausen, a considerable town of Germany in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. 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. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its

present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the Burgers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into six tribes. It is well built, adorned with handsome structures and seated in a pleasant fertile country on an island formed by the river Ill. It is 15 miles N W of Basle, and 20 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Mulhiem, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service.

Mulleras, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles S E of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Mullingar, the county town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is seated on the Fovle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Muleia, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marsalquiver.

Munda, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles W N W of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Munda, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit; and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, in a bold situation, 45 miles S of Ougain, and 454 N E of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Mungats, or *Munkats*, an episcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an impregnable castle, erected on a high and steep rock, 50 miles N E of Tokay. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Muclore, a town of Cabul in Hindoo-

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miles from Cologne.
protestants in Cologne
go to perform divine ser-

town of Germany in the
e of Brandenburg, seat-
ed between the Spree
miles S E of Berlin. Lon.
2 14 N.

the county town of West
land. It holds a great
place of food trade, and
two members to the Irish
It is seated on the Fovle,
Dublin. Lon. 7 30 W,

large river of Africa, which
in Mount Atlas, and dis-
pire of Morocco from the
lgiers, falls into the Mé-
sea, to the W of Marsal-

ancient town of Spain, in
miles W N W of Malaga.
lat. 36 30 N.

n, a town of Suabia, seat-
r Danube, 25 miles S W
9 43 E; lat. 48 15 N.

ty of Hindoostan Proper,
e of Malwa, of which it
the capital. It was then
city, 22 miles in circuit,
many monuments of an-
e; but it is fallen

. It occupies the top of
ly mountain, in a bold sl-
es S of Ougeln, and 434
y. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22

Munkats, an episcopal
Hungary, with an im-
le, erected on a high and
0 miles N E of Tokay.
at. 48 30 N.

own of Cabul in Hindoo-

tan, 130 miles from Cashmere. Lon.
70 15 E, lat. 34 13 N.

Munia, or *Menie*, an ancient and con-
siderable town of Egypt. The vessels
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. It is seated on the
Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 13 20
E, lat. 27 45 N.

Munich, one of the most elegant and
populous cities in Germany, capital of
the duchy of Bavaria. The houses
are high, and the streets large, and
spacious, with canals, running through
many of them. The palace of the elec-
tor palatine of the Rhine, as duke of
Bavaria, is a stupendous structure,
magnificently adorned, and is thought
to be one of the largest and most com-
modious palaces in Europe. The cabi-
net of curiosities, the library, the arse-
nal, and ducal gardens merit attention.
The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and
30 altars; also the tomb of one of the
emperors, of black marble, adorned
with statues of Bronze. The market
place is very beautiful; and here are
manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen
cloth, and tapestry. This place has
been often taken and retaken in the
wars of Germany; and, in September
1796, it was attacked by the French,
but the Austrians compelled them to
retreat. It is seated on the Isar, 15
miles S E of Augsburg, and 62 S by W
of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munnersdorf, a town of Germany in
the circle of Franconia. It is seated
on the Lauer, and is 31 miles from
Bamberg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Munypour, a town of Asia, in the
district of Meckly, 264 miles from Ara-
can. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Munsey, a post-town in Lycoming
county, Pennsylvania; situated on the
S side of Munsey creek, at its junction
with the Susquehanna, and 27 miles
N of Northumberland.

Muingen, a town of Germany in the
circle of Suabia and duchy of Wurtem-
burg. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135
miles long and 120 broad; bounded on
the N by Connaught, on the E by Lein-
ster, and on the S and W by the Wes-
tern ocean. The chief rivers are the
Suro, Audliffe, Lee, Bante, Leane,
and Cashlon. There are a great many
bays and harbours, and many rich towns,
and the air is mild and temperate.

Some places are mountainous, but the
vallis are fruitful. The most general
commodities are corn, cattle, wool,
wool, and fish. It contains six counties,
viz. Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork,
Limerick and Kerry, one archbishopric,
and five bishoprics. The principal town
is Cork.

Munster, a sovereign bishopric of
Germany, in the circle of Westphalia,
120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.
The river Emba runs through it from
E to W. It is bounded on the N by
the counties of Bentheim and Stept-
furt, on the E by the bishoprics of
Osnaburgh and Paderborn, on the S
by the county of Marck, and on the
W by the duchy of Cleves and county
of Zutphen.

Munster, a large and populous city
of Germany, capital of the bishopric of
Munster and of all Westphalia, whose
bishop is one of the sovereigns of the
empire. It was a free and imperial
city; but a citadel was built in 1661 to
keep the inhabitants in awe, which
stands distinct from the city. The fa-
mous treaty, called the treaty of
Westphalia, was concluded here in
1648, which ended the religious wars
of 30 years continuance. It is seated
on the Au, 70 miles N by E of Colog-
ne, and 77 S by W of Bremen. Lon.
7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Munster, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Rhine and late
province of Alsace, with a late rich
Benedictine abbey, 30 miles S W of
Strasburg. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Munsterberg. See *Mousterberg*.

Munster-Meinfeld, a town of Ger-
many, in the electorate of Treves, 12
miles S W of Coblenz. Lon. 7 18 E,
lat. 50 19 N.

Murano, an island and town of Italy,
a mile from Venice, formerly a very
flourishing place, but it is now in a
state of decay. The island is said to
contain 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 12 5
E, lat. 45 26 N.

Murcia, a province, formerly a king-
dom of Spain; bounded on the N by
New Castile, on the E by Valencia, on
the W by Andalusia, and Granada, and
on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62
miles long and 58 broad; and the prin-
cipal river is Segura. The soil is dry,
and it produces little corn or wine; but
there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lem-
ons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice,
pulse, and sugar. It has also a great

deal of silk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

Murcia, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. 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. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 S E of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Murfreesborough, the capital of Gates County, North Carolina; situated in Meherrin River, 50 miles N by W of Edenton, and 238 from Washington.

Muro, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S E of Couza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Rosshire, on the N, and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, is subdivided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E and S E by the river Spey, which divides it from Bamffshire; on the S by Aberdeenshire and Invernesshire; on the west by Invernesshire and Nairnshire; and on the N by Nairnshire, and the Firth of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W and nearly the same from N to S. Its air is salutary, and the Winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

Murrhart, a town of Suabia in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Musidan, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Musa, a populous town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 18 miles E of Mocha.

Musselberg, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here a victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Muswell Hill, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Mustagan, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers; with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musacra, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles N E of Almeria, and 62 S W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 50 miles N of Granada.

Mutschen, a town of Germany in the Circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipsic in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 miles E N E of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Muyden, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

Mycone, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheat-eats; also excellent grapes and figs.

MYE

Meidan, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 30 N.

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Muswell Hill, a village in Middlesex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Mustagam, a seaport of the Kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles from the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musacara, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles N E of Almeria, and 92 S W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 50 miles N of Granada.

Mutzen, a town of Germany in the province of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipsic in the vicinity of which is found a species of crystal called Leipsic diamonds. It is 20 miles E of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

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N A S

Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Mysore, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednora, Coimbertore, Canara, and Dindigul; besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chittledroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddappa. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its 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. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, 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 war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in 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. A new war broke out in 1799; when Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital was taken by the English troops, and he himself killed in the assault; in consequence of which his dominions have been divided between the East India company and their allies. Mysore, in general is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

Mysore, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the present capital.

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NASS, a borough of Ireland in the county of Kildare, 17 miles S W of Dublin and 26 N W of Leinster. It is the shire town of that county and alternately with Athy the assizes town.

N A G

It has five fairs in the year, and sends two members to parliament. This place was anciently the residence of the kings of Leinster.

Nabal, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, remarkable for remains of antiquity. Near it are several celebrated potteries. It is situated near the seacoast 32 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nablona, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is situated on the ruins of the Nicopolis of the Greeks, and is the residence of a sheik, who is subordinate to the pacha of Damascus, from whom he farms the tribute of the province. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, olives, and some silk. It is 24 miles N of Jerusalem, and 90 S S W of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Naburg, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles S E of Amberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

Nabegada. See *Kuriles*.

Nafels, a town of Switzerland, in the cantons of Glaris. It is remarkable for a celebrated victory gained by the inhabitants over the Austrians, in memory of which a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799.

Naerden, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alba in 1572, when all the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles N W of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle ten miles W of Tubingen.

Nagure, a town of Hindoostan Proper in the country of Agimere, 40 miles N W of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 27 8 N.

Nagpou, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extensive and

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populous, is but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

Nagybanja, a town Hungary celebrated for its gold and silver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 miles N E of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Nahe, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

Nairn, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Nairnshire; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Nairnshire, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the N by North Murray Firth; on the E and S by Murrayshire; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its greatest length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above ten. It is fruitful, and its corn soon ripens, has several woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn.

Nakivian, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Nasari, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town carries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 miles S E of Chester, and 162 N W of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Namur, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Meuse into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

Namur, a city of the Austrian Nether-

lands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts and a bishop's see. This castle is built in the middle of the town on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was taken by King William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men under the command of marshal Boufflers, and marshal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except these of Namur, from which, however, in violation of solemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the following year. It soon afterwards, however, again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, 24 miles W S W of Liege, and 32 S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nanci, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late dutchy of Lorraine, with a bishop's see. It contains 74,000 inhabitants, and is divided by a canal, into the old town and new. The first though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. The new town whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 212 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Nanfio, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but barren rocks, and there are no springs

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sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 32 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nang-kang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, built on lake Poyang, and containing four cities of the third class under its jurisdiction.

Nanjemoy, a post town in Charles county, Maryland; situated on the N E side of Nanjemoy river, six miles W by S of port Tobacco, and 44 S of the city of Washington.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning-fou*, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan, and said to have been one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is still the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three distant from the river Yang-tse-kiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. Nan-king has lost much of its ancient splendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no vestige of which is now to be seen; an observatory at present neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other superb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deserted, but the rest is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous, and full of business. The streets are not so broad as those of Peking; they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich shops. The public buildings are mean except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles S S E of Peking. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

Nan-ngan-fou, a beautiful and populous city of China in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its district, four cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

Nan-tchang-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its district.

Nantes, an ancient rich and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. It formerly had a university, and a bishop's see, and was the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the 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 60,000. Since the peace in 1763, 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 Geurande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than port Lunnai, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels which go up to Nantes, being a distance of 12 miles. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the Protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, situate at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles S E of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

Nantucket, an island of North America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. The inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishing on the coast, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, and barren island, the inhabitants depend almost entirely on the watery element for subsistence. It contains 5617 inhabitants.

Nantucket, the capital of the island of Nantucket, situated on a bason, the north side of the island, in the lat. of 41° 18' N, and long. of 70° 10' W, at the distance of 120 miles S E of Boston. It is a post town and port of entry. The island contains 5617 inhabitants, and

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belongs to the state of Massachusetts.

Napul, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilcund, on the N W by Sirinagur, and on the N E and E by the ridge of Mountains called Himalch, by which it is separated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia, and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the N W by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from N W to S E is 280 miles, and from N E to S W from 96 to 160. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro, (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. King of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions ensued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its sovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII. was obliged formally to give up all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714. It was

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recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or S E wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives rise to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is justly termed a terrestrial paradise: for it abounds with: "scots of grain, the finest fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, saffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, allum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble in the greatest plenty and perfection. It affords also wool and silk, and several sorts of minerals. Besides the manufactures noticed 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 Appennines, which traverse this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. 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. Another inconveniency is the great number of reptiles and insects engendered by the heat, some of which are very poisonous. The established religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents were said to possess formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, therefore the lower class of people work but little; their delight is to bask in the sun and to do nothing. Persons of a middle rank pass too much of their time in cof-

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fee-houses, and places of public resort;
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 tries. Gluttony is a much more pre-
 dominant vice than ebriety, of which
 instances are extremely rare. In the
 female sex, the passion for finery is al-
 most superior to all others, and, not-
 withstanding any effect the genial
 warmth of the climate may have on the
 constitution of a Neapolitan woman,
 Mr. Swinburne doubts whether she
 would not nine times out of ten prefer
 a present to a lover; yet I apprehend
 chastity is not the characteristic virtue
 of this place more than it is of any other
 populous metropolis; that furious jeal-
 ously for which the nation was so re-
 markable some generations ago, is al-
 most eradicated; the breach of the
 conjugal vow sometimes occasions quar-
 rels and assassinations among people of
 an inferior station, but the case is rare,
 and rivalry between lovers is more fre-
 quently productive of such scenes. Of
 these vices, many are doubtless owing
 to the slavery and oppression under
 which they groan, and to a radical de-
 fect in the administration of justice.

Naples, an ancient and large com-
 mercial city of Italy, capital of a king-
 dom of the same name, with an archbi-
 shop's see, and an university, lying in
 the province called Terra di Lavoro.
 It is seated at the bottom of the bay of
 Naples, which is one of the finest in
 the world, being almost of a round fig-
 ure, of about 30 miles diameter, and
 three parts of it sheltered with a noble
 circuit of woods and mountains. It is
 built in the form of a vast amphithea-
 tre, sloping 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 num-
 ber of palaces, or in the magnificence
 of the churches, the private houses, in
 general, are better built. The circum-
 ference, including the suburbs, is said
 not to be less than 18 Italian miles, and
 the number of the inhabitants therein
 little less than 400,000. The houses
 are of stone, flat-roofed, and generally
 lofty and uniform; but many of them
 have balconies, with lattice-windows.
 The streets are well paved; but they
 are not lighted at night, and in the day-
 time are disfigured, in many places, by
 stalls, on which provisions are exposed
 to sale. Here are a great number of

fine churches, convents, fountains, and
 palaces of the nobility, many of whom
 constantly reside here. It is usual to
 walk on the tops of the houses in the
 evenings, to breathe the sweet cool
 air, after a hot sultry day. The cli-
 mate here is so mild and warm, even
 in the winter, that plenty of green
 pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other
 vegetables, may be had so early as the
 beginning of the new year, and even all
 the winter. The fortress of St. Elmo
 is built on a mountain of the same name,
 and has the entire command of the
 town. Lower down on the same moun-
 tain, in a delightful situation, is a con-
 vent of Carthusians, on which much
 expence has been lavished, to render
 the building and the gardens equal to
 the situation. Naples is admirably si-
 tuate for commerce, and has all the ne-
 cessaries and luxuries of life in great
 profusion; but trade is in a languishing
 condition. Pictures, statues, and antiqui-
 ties, are not so common in Naples as
 might be expected in so great and an-
 cient a city, many of the most valuable
 pieces having been sent to Spain by the
 viceroys. Owing to the populousness
 of the place, many of its streets are
 more crowded than those of London,
 and a great proportion of the poorest
 sort are obliged to spend the night in
 them 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 pro-
 ductive labour, as Naples; for the
 number of priests, monks, fiddlers, law-
 yers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni,
 or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable
 proportion; and the last alone are com-
 puted at above 30,000. The greater
 part of these wretches have no dwell-
 ing-houses, but sleep every night un-
 der porticos, piazzas, or any kind of
 shelter they can find. Those of them
 who have wives and children, live in
 the suburbs of Naples near Pausilippo,
 in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug
 out of that mountain. They are gene-
 rally represented as a lazy, licentious,
 and turbulent set of people, as indeed
 by far the greater part of the rabble are,
 who prefer begging or robbing, or run-
 ning errands, to any fixed and perma-
 nent employment. Yet there are in Na-
 ples some flourishing manufactures,
 particularly of silk stockings, soap,
 snuff-boxes of tortoise shells, and the

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lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with a vast quantity of water, by means of a very costly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000*l.* The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400*l.* a year paternal 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 at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels and other ornaments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but also in the best style of architecture. The cathedral though Gothic is a very splendid edifice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. The harbour, which is spacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The mole runs above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and at the extremity has a high lantern to direct ships safely into the harbour. Naples is 110 miles S E of Rome, 217 S S E of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Napoli-di-Malvasia, a seaport of Turkey in the Morea, capital of the island of Malvasia, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Romania. It is very strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that

excellent wine called Malmsey; and was anciently noted for the temple of *Æsculapius*. It is 42 miles S E of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 57 N.

Napoli-di-Romania, a seaport, and an archiepiscopal town of Turkey 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, and is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides people of different nations, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S W of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles N W of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Narbadh, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an old castle, and is seated on a hill, 12 miles N E of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Narbonne, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lower Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. 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, by which vessels come close up to it, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, an island of South America, on the coast of Chili, so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when sent to the S Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Narcondam, a barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

Nardo, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles N W of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

Narenta, a town of Turkey in Daf-

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called Malmsey; and noted for the temple of It is 42 miles S E of Naxos. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Naxos, a seaport, and opal town of Turkey in the island of the Aegean, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbor, with a narrow mouth, through which only can enter at a time, and is frequented by 60,000 Greeks, heads of different nations, and distinguished by nature and art. It is 12 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 44 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Naxos, an island of Japan, in the island of the Bonin, with a magnificent castle, and a town of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Naxos, a town in Pembrokeshire, seated on Wednesday. It has a harbor, and is seated on a hill, 12 miles S E of Pembroke, and 229 W by Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N. It is an ancient city of France, the seat of the government of Aude and late of Lower Languedoc. Before the year of 1789, it was an archbishopric. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Narbonensis; and the emperor Marcus Aurelius was seated there. Roman inscriptions, in the city, are still visible. A canal, from the river Rhodanus, through the city, to the Mediterranean, which vessels come close to, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is remarkable for its noble harbor, five miles from the Mediterranean. 75 E. by S of Toulouse. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 43 11 N.

Naxos, an island of South America, on the coast of Chili, so called by John Narborough, refreshment here, when sent to the Sign of Charles II. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Naxos, a barren rock rising from the Indian ocean, uninteresting, seemingly destitute of vegetation, about 20 leagues E of the island of Naxos.

Naxos, an episcopal town of Naples, in the island of Naxos. In this little town are 200 inhabitants; it is 20 miles S E of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Naxos, a town of Turkey in Da-

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Naxos, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burhanpore. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Narni, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 miles S W of Spoleto, and 40 N E of Rome.

Narva, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque water-falls, pompously described by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

Narsingapatan, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bisnagur. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situated 400 miles S E of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Narva, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age gained over the Russian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situated on the Narova,

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eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Narwah, or *Narwha*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sinde with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I. in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

Nashville, the capital of Davidson county, Tennessee; situated on the S bank of Cumberland river, 33 miles S by W of Gallatine, 185 W of Knoxville, the capital of the State, and 737 S W of Washington. It contained 346 inhabitants at the last census; it is a post town, and supports a considerable trade with New Orleans.

Nassau, a county of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

Nassau, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 12 miles S E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 128 miles W of Aurungabad, and 95 S S W of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 30 N.

Nastadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles S E of Coblenz, and 22 N W of Mentz. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Nata, a seaport of South America, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S W of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

Natal, a country on the E coast of Africa, lying N E of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Bushman Hottentots. See *Hottentots, Country of the*.

Natchitoches, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi at Point Coupee.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part

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of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W. and watered by a great number of rivers.

Nattam, a town and fortress of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 S S W of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 18 E, lat. 10 10 N.

Navarino, a strong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles N E of Modon, and 17 N W of Coron. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 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 all sorts of game, and in iron mines. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesea. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Basques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of the king of Navarre. See *Palais*, *St.*

Navarreins, a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Bearn, seated on the Gave-d'Oleron, 26 miles S E of Bayonne. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 43 19 N.

Navidad, a seaport of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Navigators Islands, a cluster of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race; scarcely a man to be seen among them less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, horses,

&c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great safety. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. See *Mazoua*.

Naxen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 52 37 N.

Nauenhof, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, eight miles E of Leipsic.

Naumburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 14 miles W S W of Cassel, and 36 S W of Gotingen. It is situate on the Eder.

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Saxe Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 37 miles N E of Erfort, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Naskow, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery here. It is 60 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and though it has no harbour, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cotton, silk, flax, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants, the highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dress of this island has something ridiculous 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 breasts with a single gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy stomacher or breast piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls. They add to this romantic cumbrous dress all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining talc, which they find in the island. This island was anciently famous for a fort

constructed; and they are advanced in internal policy, the islands in this ocean, surrounded by a coral reef, land with great safety. lat. 14 19 S. See *Maouna*, town of Upper Saxony, in Marche of Brandenburg, lat. 52 37 N.

a town of Upper Saxony, of Leipsic, eight miles E

a town of Germany, in of Mentz, 14 miles W sel, and 36 S W of Got. situate on the Eder.

a town of Upper Saxony, dutchy of Saxe Naumburg on the Sala, 37 miles N and 60 W of Dresden, lat. 51 12 N.

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Naxia, a considerable is- Archipelago, 25 miles in 88 in circumference. It h orange, olive, lemon, ce- pomegranate, fig, and mul- and though it has no har- s on a considerable trade cine, oil, cheese, figs, cot- x, salt, oxen, sheep, and s inhabited both by Greeks

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of marble called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, the capital of the isle of Naxos, with a castle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Nazareth, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Nazareth, a post town in Northamp- ton county, Pennsylvania, belonging to the Unitas Fratrum, or society of Moravians: it is situated ten miles N of Bethlehem, eight W by N of Easton on the river Delaware, and 63 N of Philadelphia. In 1800 it contained 311 inhabitants, distinguished for their industry and regularity of manners, as this religious society generally is.

Naze, or *Cape Lindenæs*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Neagh Lough, a lake of Ireland situate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga, and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted, being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered.

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a por-

treeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles N W of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Neath, a river in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Neb, a river in the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel Castle.

Nevo, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the W side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

Nebra, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles N W of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in the black Forest, crosses the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

Neckars-Gemund, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars-Ulm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Nedroma, a city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Orwell and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving boueface. It is ten miles N W of Ipswich, and 73 N E of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Needles, two rocks in Hampshire, N of the isle of Wight so called from their sharp extremities.

Neelheewo, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W of Atoof. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S E point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neerwinden, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Here were fought two celebrated battles which are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden; the one in 1693, the other in 1793 when the French

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were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. See *London*.

Nefia, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Negapatam, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch who were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negambo, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the English in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Negrain, a seaport on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W S W of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Negril-point, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

Negro-Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

Negru's Island, one of the Philippine Islands, between Pannay and Zebu.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the N, and stretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephants teeth.

Negropont, an island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coast of L vadia, separated from it by the strait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

Negropont, a strong city, capital of an island of the same name, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city 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. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N E of Athens, and 260 S W of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nezahand, an ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 170 miles N W of Ispaham. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Neidenau, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles E S E of Heidelberg.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm.

Neilton, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Neisse, a town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles N E of Glatz, and 35 S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Nellenburg, a town of Stabia, capital of a landgravate of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance, and 20 N E of Schafhausen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Nelson, an English settlement in North America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles S E of Churehill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92 55 W, lat. 57 7 N.

Nemea, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with an old castle, between two hills. It is

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ested on the Loing, 10 miles, S of Fou-
tainbleau, and 13 S E of Paris. Lon.
2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Nen, the principal river of Northamp-
tonshire, which rises in the W part of
the county. It is made navigable at
Northampton, leaves the county at Pe-
terborough; and crossing the isle of
Ely, forms part of the W boundary of
Norfolk, and falls into the Lincoln-
shire Wash. It likewise communi-
cates by several channels, with the
Great Ouse.

Neucaastro, a fort of Turkey in Europe,
in Romania, where the Turks always
keep a good garrison. It is seated in
the middle of the strait of Constantine-
ple, 12 miles from that city. Lon. 29
4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Neuss, *St.* a town in Huntingdon-
shire, with a market on Thursday. It
is a well built town, has a considera-
ble church, with a fine steeple, and a
considerable trade in coal. It is seated
on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone
bridge, 20 miles W S W of Cambridge,
and 36 N N W of London. Lon. 0 30
W, lat. 52 7 N.

Nepean Island, an island of the South
Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter,
on the S coast of Norfolk Island, con-
sisting entirely of one mass of sand,
held together by the surrounding cliffs,
which are a border of hard rocks.
The surface was covered with a kind
of coarse grass, and upwards of 200
fine pines were growing on it.

Nepi, an ancient town of Italy, in the
patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's
see, seated on the Triglia, 20 miles N
of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Nerac, a town of France in the de-
partment of Lot and Garonne and late
province of Guienne. It is situated on
the river Baise, which is navigable
here, and is divided by that river into
great and little Nerac. In the feudal
times, this was the residence and capi-
tal of the lords of Albert. Their stu-
pendous castle, where Henry IV. spent
part of his youth, is now in ruins. In
the 16th century, the greatest part of
its inhabitants embraced the reformed
religion, but were obliged to surren-
der to Louis XIII. in 1621. Nerac is
20 miles S W of Agen, and 380 S by
W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, a river of India, which is-
sues from a lake on the southern con-
fines of the province of Allahabad,
forms the boundary between Hindoos-

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tan Proper and the Deccan, and falls
into the gulf of Cambay, below Barouch.

Nericia, a subdivision of Sweden
Proper, bounded on the N by Westma-
nia, on the E by Sundermania, on the S
by E Gothland, and on the W by W
Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the
most considerable place in it.

Nero, an island in the E Indies, the
second of the Banda Islands, where
the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nas-
sau. Here are large serpents, but not
venomous, and the mountains are cover-
ed with trees, in which are birds of
avery singular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat.
4 40 N.

Nertchinsk, one of the four provinces
of the Russian government of Irkutsk.
Its capital, of the same name, is seated
on the Nertcha, which falls into the
Schilka.

Nesle, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Somme and late province
of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon,
eight miles N E of Royes, and 66 N
by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49
51 N.

Ness, Loch, a beautiful lake in Inver-
nessshire, 22 miles in length, and, for
the most part, one in breadth, tho'
sometimes two. It is sheltered on the
N W by the high mountains of Ur-
quhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged
with coppices of birch and oak.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which is
the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into
the frith of Murray, a little below the
town of Inverness.

Netherlands, or Low Countries, a large
country of Europe, anciently called
Gallia Belgica. In the ninth century,
the sons of the emperor Lewis the
Pious having divided the dominions of
their father, who possessed Germany,
France, and Italy, a new kingdom was
formed, comprehending Germany and
France, and a part of the Netherlands.
It was called Lotharia, but did not
long subsist; for it was soon divided
into two; and that seated near the
Mediterranean was called the king-
dom of Burgundy; while the other, to
the N, had the name of Austrasia. Nei-
ther did this last continue long, it being
divided into 17 provinces, under differ-
ent names, which still depended on the
empire of Germany, and were called
Lower Germany. In process of time, the
house of Burgundy purchased many of
them, and was about to form them,
with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but

Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss, in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary his only child; who, marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they, under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very first article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent states. The war was renewed in 1621; but, at last, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expressly renounced all claim to sovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the subsequent accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was stipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria. Some considerable parts, however, fell by conquest, or cession, to the French and Dutch; the province of Artois, the Cambresis, and part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch possessed the N part of Brabant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders. The emperor Charles VI. left the Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, afterwards emperor. During her reign, no sovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her son, Joseph II. having projected many innovations, in the constitutions, both in church and

state, and enforcing them with violence, an universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces now openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of December 1790, the Austrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congress exercised its powers was far from being calculated. Leopold II. (the successor of the capricious and unfortunate Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and Hague, to recover the entire possession of his authority in these provinces, and that, in a great measure to the satisfaction of the people; the ministers of the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empress queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French overrun the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered possession; and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the territory of the French republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying between 2 and 7° E lon. and 49 and 54° N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, and Lis; 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 the winter. The soil is extremely fertile in corn and pastures; and there are several fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. See *United Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Netchkau, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territo-

forcing them with violence, a spirit of revolt broke out; 40,000 men rose, as if by support the renunciation of the crown, which several of the nobles openly made; a confederation formed from the different provinces, and the supreme government vested; and by the end of 1790, the Austrian forces were expelled from the empire. The new government, which was not of long duration, was indeed, in the manner in which it exercised its powers, being calculated. Leopold II, successor of the capricious and tyrannical Joseph, who died in the year 1790, was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and Vienna, to recover the entire empire, and to re-establish his authority in these provinces. In a great measure to the mediation of the courts, the restoration of the ancient constitution, as enjoyed by the empress Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French invaded the Netherlands, and endeavored to effect another revolution, which were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again invaded the Netherlands, and in 1795 they were decreed to form the territory of the French Republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 miles broad, between 52° and 7° E. lon. and 54° N. lat. They are bounded to the N. by the German Ocean, to the E. by Germany, and on the S. by the English Channel. They once constituted a part of the empire of France, under the name of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Moselle, and Lis; and there are several navigable canals, which afford great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate, and the mouths of the rivers are frozen up in the winter; the soil is extremely fertile in corn, and there are several manufactures of lace, lawns, cambric, &c. See *United Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Neuburg, a town of Germany in the Upper Saxony, in the territo-

ry of S. Voigtland, seated on the Goldbach, 12 miles S. W. of Zwickau.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the Liracina, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is 24 miles S. of Rome. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Petersburg.

Neuburg, the duchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E. and W. The W. is about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, the E. is about 17 miles long, and the same broad.

Neuburg, a town of S. Prussia, in the circle of Silesia, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 13 miles N. of Basle and 12 S. of Brisach. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a famous monastery, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wirtemberg, with a castle, seated on the Enz, 25 miles W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles N. E. of Augsburg, and 40 S. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Neuburg, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Funen, with a famous harbour, 53 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Neuchâtel, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Valengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchâtel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N. to S., and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the dutchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchâtel and Valengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country. The constitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where there are most catholics. In 1529, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air

is healthy and temperate; but the soil is not equally temperate every where, however there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, and a great many fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active and industrious.

Neuchâtel, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls, and is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchâtel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much esteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed lins and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new town-house, and a superb causeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchâtel is governed by a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 miles N. E. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E. lat. 47 5 N.

Neuchâtel, or *Yverdun*, a lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchâtel, in a direction from S. W. to N. E., at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bièvre by a narrow outlet, and is 17 miles long and 5 broad.

Nevers, a village in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, one mile N. E. of Newport. There are several monuments of antiquity in this parish, and among the rest a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and two broad, with a circular top, charged with a cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knot work of various patterns.

Nevers, a considerable episcopal town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated on the Loire over which it has a handsome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Casimer, king of Poland, expired in

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1672. It is 145 miles S E of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Neufchatel, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles S E of Dieppe, and 75 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Neufchateau, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, 27 miles W N W of Luxembourg. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Neufchateau, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S W of Nancy, and 150 l by S of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Neuhaus, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechlin, with a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Neuhaus, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oste, but a sand bank accumulating in it, at the issue of the Oste, into the Elbe, its trade was almost annihilated, and it is now of much less consequence than formerly. It is 19 miles N N W of Slade. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Neuhauzel, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neutracht, 15 miles N W of Comora, and 40 S E of Presburg. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Newin, or *Newin*, a town in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 W N W of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christophers 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 is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

Neumark, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 56 miles N of Clausenburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Neumark, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles N N W of

Ratisbon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Neus, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

Neusalz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles N W of Glogau.

Neusille, a town of Hungary, 24 miles S W of Presburg, situate on a lake of the same name.

Neusol, a town of Upper Hungary, it has a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. It is noted for the greatest copper mines in all Hungary, which are in its neighbourhood, and is seated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Crennitz, and 50 N E of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, 22 miles N N E of Lubec. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, with a strong castle, 15 miles N W of Hanover. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Neustadt, an episcopal town of Lower Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal, 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburgh, seated on the Sale, 12 miles N E of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles N N E of Halibron. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains nine miles N by W of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Newville, a town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle. Before Swisserland was invaded by the French, it was governed by two burghermasters, and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four members.

Neuwied, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Weid. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles N N W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

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 d with copper. It is noted for

reatest copper mines in all Hun-
 which are in its neighbourhood,
 seated on the Gran, 10 miles N
 emnitz, and 50 N E of Leopold-
 Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

stadt, a town of Lower Saxony,
 dutchy of Holstein, seated on
 ltitic, 22 miles N N E of Lubec.
 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

stadt, a town of Lower Saxony,
 dutchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles
 Schwerin. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53

stadt, a town of Lower Saxony,
 dutchy of Brunswick-Lunen-
 burg, a strong castle, 15 miles N W of
 ver. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N.

stadt, an episcopal town of Low-
 austria, with a castle, and an arse-
 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27
 t 47 48 N.

stadt, a town of Franconia, in the
 pric of Wurtzburgh, seated on
 ale, 12 miles N E of Schweinfurt,
 10 25 E lat. 50 24 N.

stadt, a town of Germany, in the
 y of Wirtemberg, seated on the
 er, 12 miles N N E of Halbron.
 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

stadt, a town of Germany, in the
 nate of the Rhine, seated on a
 chain of mountains nine miles N
 of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49

usville, a town of Swisserland, in
 ishopic of Baale. Before Swis-
 nd was invaded by the French, it
 governed by two burghermasters,
 a small and great council, each
 sting of twenty-four members.

uswied, a flourishing comme. cialci-
 Germany, in the circle of the Up-
 rhine, capital of the principality of
 l. It contains between 6 and 7000
 itants. Neuwied is 10 miles N N
 Cobleatz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50

NEW

New Antrim, a post town in Orange
 county, New York; situated on the
 post and stage road, from New York
 to Albany, 34 miles N by W of the for-
 mer, and 30 S E of Goshen.

Newark, a handsome post town of Es-
 sex county, New Jersey; situated on
 the W side of Passaic river, 6 miles N
 of Elizabeth town, and 10 W by N of
 the city of New York. It has a college,
 instituted in 1792, and carries on the
 manufacture of shoes in an extensive
 manner.

Newark upon Trent, a borough in Not-
 tinghamshire, with a market on Wed-
 nesday. It is seated on the Trent,
 over which is a bridge, and once had
 a handsome castle, now in ruins. New-
 ark has a good trade, is governed by a
 mayor, and sends two members to par-
 liament. It is 17 miles N E of Notting-
 ham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon.
 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

New Bedford, a post town in Bristol
 county, Massachusetts; situated on an
 arm of Buzzard's bay, 59 miles S of
 Boston and 30 N E of Newport in
 Rhode Island. It has a safe harbour,
 and carries on a considerable foreign
 trade. The inhabitants in 1800 amount-
 ed to 4361.

Newbern, the capital of Craven coun-
 ty, North Carolina; situated on the S
 bank of the river Nuse, in the lat. of
 35° 20' N, and long. of 77° 5' W, 35
 miles S of Washington, on Pamptico
 river, and 81 S by W of Edenton, on
 Albemarle sound. This is a post town
 and port of entry, the most populous in
 the State, and was the seat of govern-
 ment before the revolution. The quan-
 tity of lumber, Indian corn, tar, pitch
 and turpentine, exported annually from
 this town, is very considerable. The
 inhabitants are estimated at 2467, one
 moiety at least being blacks and mulat-
 toes.

Newbiggin, a fishing town of North-
 umberland, seven miles E of Morpeth.
 It is situated on the N side of the bay
 of Newbiggin.

New Brunswick, a post town in Mid-
 dlesex county, New Jersey; situated
 on the S bank of the river Rariton, 30
 miles N E of Trenton, and 36 S W of
 the city of New York. In 1800 the ci-
 ty contained 3000 inhabitants. The
 bridge built over the Rariton, at this
 place, is distinguished for its excellent
 workmanship.

Newbury, a corporate town in the isle

NEW

of Anglesey, with a market on Tues-
 day. It is governed by a mayor, and
 seated on the river Briaat, 15 miles S
 W of Beaumaris, and 257 N W of Lon-
 don. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Newburn, a petty village in Northum-
 berland, on the W side of Newcastle,
 inhabited by Coilers. Here a part of
 the army of Charles I. under lord Con-
 way, was defeated by the Scotch in
 1640.

Newbury, a corporate town in Berk-
 shire, with a market on Thursday, its
 poor are chiefly employed in spinning.
 Two battles were fought near this town
 with dubious success, between the for-
 ces of Charles I. and the parliament, in
 1643, and 1644. Newbury is conno-
 diously seated on the river Kennet, 26
 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of Lon-
 don. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Newbury, a post town in Orange coun-
 ty, New York; on the W side of Hud-
 son's river, 64 miles S by E of the city
 of Hudson, and 67 N of New York,
 with about 400 inhabitants.

Newbury, a post town, the capital of
 Orange county, Vermont; situated on
 the W side of Connecticut river, 40
 miles N of Dartmouth college, and 5
 N W of Haverhill, in New Hampshire;
 it contains 1304 inhabitants.

Newbury-port, a considerable port of
 entry and post town, in Essex county,
 Massachusetts; situated at the mouth
 of the river Merrimack, in the lat. of
 42° 47' N, and long. of 70° 47' W. It
 lies at the distance of 40 miles N. from
 Boston, and 22 S from Portsmouth, in
 New Hampshire; in point of foreign
 commerce, it is the third port in the
 State; the inhabitants are about 6000.

Newcastle, a town in Carmarthen-
 shire, with a market on Friday. It is
 a poor town, and its once fine castle is
 now in ruins. It is seated on the Tywy,
 17 miles N W of Carmarthen, and 219
 W N W of London. Lon. 4 30 W, lat.
 52 4 N.

Newcastle under Line, a borough in
 Staffordshire, with a market on Mon-
 day. It had four churches, now redu-
 ced to one; and the castle, whence it
 took its name, is quite demolished. It
 has a manufacture of hats, is governed
 by a mayor, and sends two members to
 parliament. It is a large place with
 broad paved streets and is famous for
 more stone-ware being made near it
 than at any place in England. It is seated
 on a rivulet, 15 miles of Stafford, and

NEW

NEW

149 N N W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle upon Tyne*, a large borough and sea port in Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 tons burthen may come up to the town, in ballast but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading which is brought down the river in lighters. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gates-head, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of those arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and the bridge was entirely rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town was defended by a strong wall, in which were seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb proof; but the castle and walls are now in ruins. Here is a noble exchange; and the finest quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth, being longer than that of London and Bristol. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, who is allowed 600 a year for his table, besides a coach and barge, 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, situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle, the coals carried thence annually are computed to amount to 1,137,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth, earthen ware, white lead, milled lead, &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is particularly fa-

mous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them; hence the proverb, "that a Scotchman and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world over." Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery, and the trade to the West Indies has become very considerable. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and very uneven, being built on the declivity of a steep hill, but the Upper or N part of the town, which is inhabited by the politer sort of people, is much pleasanter and has several level, well built, and spacious streets. The suburbs are chiefly used as glass houses, iron manufactories, and breweries, where beer is made which has obtained great reputation, and they are 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. The annual revenue of the customs here is computed to amount to near 100,000*l*. Newcastle was made a borough by William I. and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III. in 1239. It is 34 miles S of Alnwick, 94 N of York, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 127 W, lat. 55 5 N.

Newcastle, a post town and the capital of Newcastle county, Delaware, situated on the W bank of Delaware river, 6 miles S of Wilmington, and 34 S W of Philadelphia. Although one of the oldest towns on the river, being planted by the Swedes in 1627, it has long been on the decline; the hundred containing at last census but 2438 inhabitants. It lies in lat. 39° 30' N and long. 75° 18' W.

Newcastle, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine: 45 miles N E of Portland, and 12 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction.

Newcastle, a town of Virginia, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York river, 40 miles N W of Williamsburg.

Newigate, a village in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

Newenham Cape, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of North America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles N W of Gloucester, and 114 W N W of

NEW

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NEW

London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.
Newfider-Sea, a lake of Hungary, 17
 miles long and six broad, 20 miles S by
 W of Presburg, and 28 E S E of Vien-
 na.

New Forest, a forest in Hampshire,
 situate in that part of the county which
 is bounded on the E by Southampton
 Water, and on the S by the English
 Channel. It was afforested by William
 the Conqueror, who expelled the inha-
 bitants for that purpose, and was then
 10 miles longer than it is now. His son
 William Rufus was killed in this forest,
 by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel,
 which had accidentally glanced against
 a tree. The spot is pointed out by a
 triangular stone, its timber is now ap-
 propriated to the use of the royal navy.

Newfoundland, a large island on the
 E coast of North America, between 47
 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular;
 the N point is separated from Labrador
 by the strait of Belleisle, and from this
 apex it is 350 miles in length to the
 base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a
 mountainous country, and the climates
 rather severe, the ground being cover-
 ed with snow five months in the year.
 The coasts are high and the shores
 most remarkably wooded, and the hills
 are clothed with birch, hazel, spruce,
 fir, and pine. In some parts of it there
 are trees sufficiently large for the
 building of merchantmen, the hull is
 made of juniper, and the pine furnishes
 masts and yards, but no masts have yet
 been found for a large cutter. It seems
 to have no inhabitants of its own, but in
 the summer time is visited by the Esqui-
 maux Indians. It has several bays and
 harbours, and there are about 500
 English families who continue here
 all the year, besides the garrison of St.
 John's Placentia, and other forts. The
 great importance of this island arises
 from its fishery, which begins in May
 and ends in September; the great fish-
 ing-banks to the S E of this island, are
 resorted to by at least 10,000 people,
 and 8 or 900 sail of ships, and the fish
 when cured are exported to Spain,
 Portugal, Italy, and the West Indies. In
 winter the chief employment of the in-
 habitants is to cut wood; and the small-
 est kind, used for fuel, is drawn by
 their large dogs, trained up and bar-
 nessed for that purpose. There is great
 plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but ve-
 ry little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's
 is the principal settlement.

NEW

New Garden, a township in Chester
 county, Pennsylvania; where there is
 a post office, 12 miles W N of Wil-
 mington, Delaware, and 125 from the
 city of Washington.

New Garden, a settlement of friends,
 in Guilford county, North Carolina, 26
 miles, E of Salem, the Moravian town.

New Geneva, a post town of Fayette
 county, Pennsylvania, on the W side of
 Monongahela river, 13 miles N of Mor-
 gantown in Virginia; and 45 S of Pitts-
 burg.

New Germantown, a post town in
 Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 28
 miles N W of New Brunswick, and
 20 W of Elizabethtown.

New Gloucester, a post town in Cum-
 berland county, Maine; 30 miles N by
 W of Portland, containing 1378 inha-
 bitants when last census was taken.

New Hartford, a post town in Litch-
 field county, Connecticut, 22 miles W
 by N of the city of Hartford, and 12
 miles N E of Litchfield, the shire town.

New Hampton, a post town of Hun-
 terdon county, New Jersey, 21 miles
 N by W of Flemington, and 40 N W of
 Brunswick.

Newhaven, a town of Sussex, at the
 mouth of the river Ouse, with a quay
 on the E side, where ships may ride
 secure in foul weather. It is chiefly
 inhabited by maritime people, and is
 seven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56
 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

New Haven, the capital of New Ha-
 ven county, Connecticut, and alternat-
 ly with Hartford the seat of state gov-
 ernment. It is delightfully situated at
 the head of a small bay in Long Island
 Sound, in the lat. of 41° 18' N, and lon.
 of 72° 56' W, at the distance of 40
 miles S by W of Hartford, and 54 W
 of New London. It is built with con-
 siderable elegance, the streets being
 generally laid out in regular squares,
 and many of them shaded with rows
 of trees. Yale College instituted in this
 city, in 1700, is a seminary in high
 credit. The students are about 150
 in number, and the total of the inha-
 bitants 4050, of whom one in 70 is sup-
 posed to die annually. Here is a post
 office, and a bank. The foreign trade
 is very considerable, the exports of
 one year having amounted to 170,000
 dollars.

New Holland, a post town in Lancas-
 ter county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N
 P P P

NEW

NEW

E of the borough of Lancaster, and 50 W by N of Philadelphia.

New Ipswich, a post town in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; about 55 miles N W of Boston, with 1266 inhabitants.

New Lebanon, a town in Columbia county, New York; situated 33 miles S E of Troy, near the line that divides this state from Massachusetts.

New London, a city in New London county, Connecticut; seated on the W side of the river Thames, in lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ and lon. $72^{\circ} 15' W$. It lies about three miles of Long Island sound, 50 N E of Hartford, and nearly the same distance E of New Haven. The entrance of the harbour is defended by two fortifications, one on each bank of the river. This is one of the principal ports of entry in Connecticut, the foreign trade particularly to the West Indies being very considerable. The inhabitants at the last enumeration were 4600.

New London, a small post town in Campbell county, Virginia, 250 miles S W of Washington, about 12 miles S of James river.

Newmarket, a town partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It has one parish in each county, but all the town is in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horse-races; and here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion. It has two charity schools settled by Queen Anne with 50*l.* a year each. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $52^{\circ} 20' N$.

New Market, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, eight miles N by E of Exeter, and 15 W of Portsmouth, with 1627 inhabitants.

New Market, a post town in Frederick county Maryland, nine miles eastward of Fredericktown.

New Market, a post town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, situated on the E side of Robinson river, 132 miles W by S of Washington.

New Market, a village in Dorchester county, Maryland, lying on the E side of Nanticoke river, nine miles above Vienna on the same stream. Here is a post office.

New Mills, a thriving village, with a post office, in Burlington county, New Jersey, about five miles E of Montholli.

New Milford, a post town in Lincoln

county, Maine, at the head of Sheepscut river, 15 miles N by W of Wiscasset.

New Milford, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 15 miles N of Danbury, and 18 S W of Litchfield, on the N E side of Houssatanick river, containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Newnham, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Severn, eight miles S W of Gloucester, and 112 W N W of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 23' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 46' N$.

Newport, a borough in the Isle of Wight, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large populous and well frequented town governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 S W of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N$.

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, but sends two members to parliament. It is three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $50^{\circ} 43' N$.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday and a handsome freeschool, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 N W of London. Lon. $2^{\circ} 18' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 45' N$.

Newport, a seaport town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, it had once a strong castle which is now demolished. It is seated on the river Usk, over which is a handsome bridge, 19 miles S S W of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 4' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 36' N$.

Newport, a corporate town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, and seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles N E of St. David's, and 235 W N W of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 50' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 6' N$.

Newport, a post town, and port of entry, in Newport county, Rhode Island, and formerly the metropolis of the province. This city stands on the S W corner of the island, in lat. $41^{\circ} 29' N$, and lon. $71^{\circ} 10' W$. The harbour which is between Goat Island and the town, is one of the best and largest in the United States, but this, added to beauty of situation and salubrity of air,

NEW

NEW

has not prevented the city from declining; owing in some measure to the removal of the seat of government, but more to the loss of foreign trade: though planted in 1639, the inhabitants hardly amount to 7000 at this time. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fortification on Goat Island.

Newport, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, three miles S W of Wilmington, and about the same distance N W of New Castle. It has about 300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and flour, between the adjacent counties and Philadelphia.

Newport-Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has two bridges, 14 miles E N E of Buckingham and 51 N N W of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

New River, for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Bushill being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largest waggon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, runs several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

New Rochelle, a post town in West Chester county, New York, planted originally by French Hugonots. It lies 20 miles N E of the city of New York.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is

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. It has suffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulster, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now so much improved in trade and buildings, that it

is the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Newry-water, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford bay.

New Salem, a town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Here is a post office 34 miles N W of Worcester, and 81 in the same course from Boston.

Newsham, a village in Derham, situate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

New Sharon, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, on the N side of Sandy river, 34 miles N W of Augusta on the river Kennebec.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 150 N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Newton, a borough in the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 S W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Newton, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Severn, seven miles S W of Montgomery, and 169 W N W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Newtown, a post town, and the capital of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles N of Philadelphia, containing a gaol, court-house, and 790 inhabitants.

Newtown, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, eight miles N E of Danbury, and 25 N W of New Haven: the township contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Newtown, a town in Sussex county, New Jersey, 39 miles N E of Easton in Pennsylvania.

Newtown, a town in Tioga county, New York, situated on the N side of Tioga river, 20 miles S E of Painted Post, containing 1333 inhabitants.

Newton-Bushel, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday

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at the head of Sheeps-
isles N by W of Wiscas-

a post town in Litch-
connecticut, 15 miles N
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19 miles S S W of Mon-
152 W by N of London.
lat. 51 36 N.

corporate town in Pem-
with a market on Saturday,
of a castle. It is govern-
er, and seated at the foot
l, at the bottom of a bay
name, 18 miles N E of St.
1 235 W N W of London.
7, lat. 52 6 N.

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seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 W S W of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Newtonstewart, a town in Wigtonshire, situate on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town. It is 26 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

Newton, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print-fields.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated near the E coast of Lough Foyle, 15 miles E N E of Londonderry.

New-Year's-Harbour, a part of Staten Land, in South America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

New-Year's-Islands, small islands of South America, on the N side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c. resort to these islands.

New York, the metropolis of the county and state of New York, situated on the point of York Island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, in lat. 40° 42' N, and lon. 74° 10' W. It was founded by the Dutch in 1615, and called New Amsterdam—incorporated by the British government in 1696, and is now governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The city is divided into seven wards. The streets are extremely irregular, and most of them inconveniently narrow; though it can boast of one or two, that are superior to those of any city in the United States. The buildings are mostly of brick or stone, and some of the public edifices are constructed with considerable elegance and grandeur, particularly, Federal Hall, the New State Prison, and one or two places of religious worship. In point of population this is the second city in the United States, containing 60,000 inhabitants, and in respect of trade, the first; the exports in 1801 having been estimated at 13,792,276 dols. The harbour is safe and spacious, with water sufficient for an 80 gun ship; and the navigation is seldom interrupted by ice. There is a college liberally endowed, four banks and several insurance offices. The water consumed by the inhabitants is conveyed principally through pipes from springs at the north end of the city, as that in the common wells is hard-

ly potable. The distance from New York to Philadelphia is 96 miles, to Boston 252; to Baltimore, 197; and to Washington 242.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of says and bays. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles S W of Ipswich, and 37 N E of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Neytrachs, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Ngan-King-fou, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiangnan in China; its situation is delightful. It is governed by a particular viceroy, who keeps a large garrison in a fort built on the banks of the river Yang-tse-kiang. The commerce and riches of this city render it very considerable; and every thing that goes from the southern part of China, to Nan-king, must pass through it. All the country belonging to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Ngan-to-fou, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing in its district, two cities of the second and five of the third class. It is 425 miles W by S of Nanking.

Niagara, a river of North 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; and 18 miles N of this are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Above the falls in the middle of the river, is an island 800 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both sides of this island all the waters that come from the lakes of Canada, rush with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. Before the water comes to this island, it runs but slowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows the most rapid in the world. Before it comes to the fall it is perfectly white and in

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many places thrown high up into the air
and seems to outfly an arrow in swift-
ness. The river then loses itself in
Lake Ontario. The noise of the Nia-
gara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind,
may be heard at the distance of 45 miles.
When the water strikes the bottom, it
rebounds to a great height, and causes
a thick cloud of vapours, on which the
sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful
rainbow.

Niagara, a post town in Genesee
county, New York; situated on the E
side of Niagara river, at its junction
with lake Ontario, in lat. 43° 15' N.
and long. 79° W. This important place
was strongly fortified by the British
while it was in their possession, and
delivered to the Americans in the same
good condition. It is 370 miles N W
of Philadelphia, and 544 N N W of
Washington.

Nias, a small island, in the East In-
dies: the women are remarkable for
their beauty, and are purchased as
slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese.
It is situated at the W end of Sumatra.
Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Nibana, a town of Italy, in the dutchy
of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon.
100 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Nicaragua, a province of New Spain,
in the audience of Guatimala, bounded
on the N by Honduras, on the E by
the Atlantic Ocean, on the S E by
Costa Rica, and on the S W by the
South Pacific Ocean, being about 400
miles from E to W, and 120 from N to
S. It is one of the most fruitful pro-
vinces of Mexico, and is well watered
by lakes and rivers. The air is tempe-
rate and wholesome; and the country
produces plenty of sugar, cochineal,
and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicara-
gua is the capital.

Nicaragua, a lake of New Spain, in
a province of the same name. It is 200
miles in circumference, has some islands
in it, and stretching from the city of
Leon N W to S E; communicates with
the Atlantic Ocean by the river St.
Juan.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipela-
go, between Samos and Tina, ancient-
ly called Icaria, 50 miles in circumfe-
rence. A chain of mountains covered
with wood and full of rocks, which the
inhabitants who are very poor, make
their abode, runs through the middle
of it, and supports them with water.
They are of the Greek religion, about

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3000 in number, and apply themselves
to swimming and diving for sponges,
and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon.
26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Nicastro, an episcopal town of Na-
ples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S
of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Nice, a county of Italy, bounded on
the W by the river Var and the Mari-
time Alps, which divide it from France;
on the N by Piedmont; on the E by
the territories of Genoa; and on the S
by the Mediterranean. It was ancient-
ly an appendage of Provence, in France;
but has for many years, belonged to the
king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was con-
quered by the French. The inhabi-
tants supply Genoa with timber for
ship building, and carry on a trade in
paper and other articles. It is 60 miles
long and 30 broad, and contains about
125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient and considerable ci-
ty of Italy, capital of a county of the
same name, with a strong citadel and
a bishop's see. It is of a triangular
form, and confined in its situation, hav-
ing a high rock on the E, the river Pag-
lion on the W, and the Mediterranean
on the S; from which last it is separa-
ted by a beautiful and extensive ter-
race, used as a public walk. The har-
bour is on the E side of the rock, and
called Limpinia, from a small river that
falls into it. The exports are silk,
sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oran-
ges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits.
It has been several times taken by the
French, and last of all in 1800. It is
four miles E of the mouth of the Var,
and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E,
lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Asia. See *Isnic*.

Nichaburg, a city of Persia, and the
largest and richest in Korassan, famous
for a mine of turquois-stones in its neigh-
bourhood. It is 37 miles S of Me-
sched. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Nicholas, St. a town of France, in the
department of Meurthe and late pro-
vince of Lorraine, with a handsome
church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to
which pilgrims formerly resorted, from
all quarters. It is seated on the Meur-
the, five miles S E of Nancy, and 265
E of Paris.

Nicholas, St. a seaport of Russia, in
the government of Archangel, seated
at the mouth of the Dwina, on the
White Sea, six miles S of Archangel.
Nicholas, St. or *Mole St. Nicholas*, a

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town, harbour, and cape of the West Indies, at the N W extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

Nicklesburg, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellioli or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The largest of these islands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature but very well made, and surprisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of sitting at table with Europeans, and eat most enormously. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

Nicolas, St. one of the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicolo, St. the most considerable and most populous town of the isle of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, a town of Turkey in Asia in Natolia, now called Ischimich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. 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 50 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles N W of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerana, 165 miles S W of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Nicosia, a strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cyprus-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 S W of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Nicotera, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N E of Reggio, and 185 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S E of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Nicara, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

Nidaw, or *Nidow*, a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is situate on the lake of Biemme, 15 miles N W of Bern, and 60 S W of Zurich.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 miles N E of Frankfort, and 38 E N E of Meitz. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Nidecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers. It is situate on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles S E of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Nidjibabad, a small town of Hindostan Proper, 80 miles N N E of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto,

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town of Bulgaria, famous battle fought between the Christians in 1396, when Sigismund lost the day, 10 men killed. It is situated, 130 miles N W of Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Glanish, an ancient town built by Pompey the Great, a victory gained over Mithridates is seated on the Cerulus S W of Erzerum. Lon. 38 15 N.

strong town, capital of the Prus, and the residence of the king, delightfully seated on a mountain Olympus and a range of mountains. It was fortified by the Venetians, the works are in ruins. It is situated on a bay, and there are groves of olives, almonds, lemons, mulberries, and cyprus trees, interspersed among the houses, the town a delightful appearance, the church of St. Sophia is a fine structure, which has been turned into a mosque, and adorned with ornaments. It is 100 miles S W of Tripoli, and 160 S W of Constantinople. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

seaport of Naples, in Calabria, with a bishop's see, and 185 S E of Reggio, and 185 S E of Constantinople. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

town of New Spain, on the coast, at the bottom of a bay, named after Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 10 15 N.

archiepiscopal town of Armenia, in Caramania. Lon. 39 25 N.

Nidow, a handsome town, capital of a bailiwick of the canton of Bern, Switzerland. It is situated on the lake of Neuchâtel, 13 miles N W of Bern, and 13 miles S W of Yverdon.

town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, 20 miles N E of Mentz, and 38 E N E of Mentz. Lon. 50 17 N.

town of Germany, in the Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, and surrounded by 13 miles S S E of Juliers. Lon. 50 46 N.

a small town of Hindoostan, 10 miles N N E of Delhi. Lon. 29 35 N.

ancient town of Spain, situated on the Rio Tinto,

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40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

Niederbicker, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

Nienecz, a strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Niemen, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica and Grodna; it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-halt, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by.

Nienburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is a rich and strong town is seated on the Weser, 30 miles N W of Hannover, and 37 S E of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Nien Goster, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

Nienhuis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper. See *Dnieper*.

Niestadt, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

Niestadt, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles N E of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

Niester. See *Dniester*.

Neuport, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles S W of Ostend, and 16 N E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Niger, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Parke was sent out by the African association in 1795. The course of this river which was formerly supposed to be from E to W, is

NIL

now determined by Mr. Parke to be from W to E. In tracing the rise of the Niger Mr. Parke proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey Eastward; he was disabled from proceeding farther by sickness, hunger and fatigue; particularly as he must have relied on the charity of the Moors, if he had continued his journey, who seemed to be a set of merciless fanatics. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Cashua, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

Nigritia. See *Negroland*.

Nikoping, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nikoping, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, 60 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

Nile, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has however, been lately made by Mr. Bruce, who spent several years at the court of Abyssinia, and by the favour of the emperor and great people of the country, was enabled to accomplish this arduous task. In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountain of Geesh, arises a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the surface of the marsh itself, though apparently founded much deeper in it. The diameter of this is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides, and constantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all their religious ceremonies are performed. This mouth, or opening of the source, is some parts of an inch less than three feet in diameter, and the water stood about two inches from the lip or brim. This spring is about six inches deep. This is the first fountain of the Nile. Ten feet distant from the first of these springs, a little to the west of south, is the sacred fountain, about eleven inches

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in diameter; but this is eight feet three inches deep. And about twenty feet distant from the first, is the third source, its mouth being something more than two feet large, and it is five feet eight inches deep. The Nile thus formed by the union of streams from these three fountains, runs E for about 50 yards, with very little increase of water, till it is turned gradually N E and then N by the grassy brink of the land descending from Saeala. Here it receives the addition of several springs, and becomes capable of turning a common mill. From this it turns W about four miles farther, where is a cataract of about six feet, after which it leaves the mountainous country, and takes its course thro' the plains of Goutto. Here it flows so gently, that its motion is scarcely discernible, and its direction is so winding, that it forms more than 20 sharp angular peninsulas, in a course of five miles. Its course then inclines to the N E and E, when it falls down another cataract, and then receives the Jenima, a stream not inferior in size to itself. Proceeding to the N, it crosses the southern part of the lake Tzana, or Dembea, and issues out at the W side of it in the territory of Dara. After emerging from this lake, it first receives the name of the Nile. The banks in the course of a few miles become very high, and are covered with the most beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejemder till it reaches Alata, where is the third cataract, which is represented by Mr. Bruce as the most magnificent sight he ever beheld. The river had been considerably increased by rains, and fell in one sheet of water without any interval, about half an English mile in breadth, with a force and noise that was truly terrible, and which stunned, and made him for a time, perfectly dizzy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the course of the stream both above and below, marking its track, though the water is not seen. The river, though swelled with rain, preserved its natural clearness, and fell, as far as he could discern, into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the stream when it fell, seeming part of it to run back with great fury upon the rock, as well as forward in the line of

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its course, raising a wave, or violent ebullition, by chafing against each other. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noise. Below this tremendous waterfall the Nile takes a S E direction along the W side of Begemder and Amhara, on the right inclosing the province of Gojam. It receives a great number of streams from both sides, and after several turns takes at last a direction almost due N. and approaches within 62 miles of its source. It now seems to have forced its passage through a gap in some very high mountains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 280 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very considerable height. It now runs close by Sennaar, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards makes a sharp turn to the E. Leaving Sennaar, it passes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the N E it joins the Tecazze, and passes a large and populous town named Chendi. Having at length received the great river Atbara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then turns to W by S for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Korti. From Korti it runs almost S W till it passes Dongola, after which it comes to Moscho. From thence turning to the N E, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15' of N lat. where is the seventh cataract named Jan Adel. This is likewise very tremendous, though not above half as high as that of Alata. This course is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole space which is much inferior to any of those already described. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the causes of its inundations are thus described by Mr. Bruce. The sun being nearly stationary for some days in the tropic of Capricorn, the air there becomes so much rarified, that the heavier winds, charged with watery particles, rush in upon it from the Atlantic on the W, and from the Indian ocean on the E. Having thus gathered such a quantity of vapours as it were to a focus, the sun now puts them in motion, and drawing them after it in its rapid progress northward, on the 7th of January, for two

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raising a wave, or violent by chafing against each other half a mile below the Nile is confined between where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and force. Below this tremendous cataract the Nile takes a S E direction on the W side of Begemder, on the right inclosing the Gojam. It receives a great stream from both sides, and then turns takes at last a direct due N. and approaches 1000 miles of its source. It now have forced its passage up in some very high mountains bound the country of the Nile falls down a cataract 280 and immediately below this there is a series of very considerable rapids now runs close by Senaar, then nearly N and S, and afterwards a sharp turn to the E. Senaar, it passes by many islands inhabited by Arabs, and then the N E it joins the Tecazze, a large and populous town on the Nile. Having at length reached the great river Athara, it turns to the W for about two degrees; it then flows W by S for more than two degrees of longitude, and arrives at Gondar where it runs almost S W. Below Gondar, after which it is called the Atoscho. From thence turning to the N E, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15' of N lat. Below the seventh cataract named Alata. This is likewise very treacherous, though not above half as high as the first. This course is now the Nile falls into the Mediterranean being only one other cataract the whole space which is inferior to any of those already mentioned. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the causes of its inundation thus described by Mr. Bruce, the sun being nearly stationary in the tropic of Cancer the air there becomes so much heated that the heavier winds, charged with fiery particles, rush in upon the Atlantic on the W, and the lighter on the E. Having gathered such a quantity of heat as were to a focus, the sun then moves in motion, and drawing the air in its rapid progress northward the 7th of January, for two

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years together, seemed to have extended its power to the atmosphere of Gondar, when for the first time, there appeared in the sky white, dappled, thin clouds, the sun being then distant 34° from the Zenith, without any one cloudy or dark speck having been seen for several months before. Advancing to the line with increased velocity, and describing larger spirals, the sun brings on a few drops of rain at Gondar the 1st of March, being then distant 3° from the zenith; these are greedily absorbed by the thirsty soil, and this seems to be the farthest extent of the sun's influence, capable of causing rain, which then only falls in large drops, and lasts but a few minutes; the rainy season, however, begins most seriously upon its arrival at the zenith of every place, and these rains continue constant and increasing after he has passed it, in his progress northward. In April, all the rivers in Amhara, Begemder, and Tasta, first discoloured, and then beginning to swell, join the Nile in several parts of its course nearest them; the river then, from the height of its angle of inclination, forces itself through the stagnant lake without mixing with it. In the beginning of May, hundreds of streams pour themselves from Gojam, Damot, Maitsha, and Demben, into the lake Tzana, which had become low by intense evaporation, but now begins to fill insensibly, and contributes a large quantity of water to the Nile, before it falls down the cataract of Alata. In the beginning of June, the sun, having now passed all Abyssinia, the rivers there are all full, and then is the time of the greatest rains in Abyssinia, while it is for some days, as it were, stationary in the tropic of Cancer.

Nimequen, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1695; and has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 35 miles S E of Utrecht, and 70 N E of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Ning-Koue-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing in its district six cities of the third class.

Ning-so-fou, called by the Europeans *Lianpo*, an excellent seaport of China,

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on the E coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 850 miles S E of Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Ningouta, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plain stakes driven into the earth. Without this palisado, there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, corresponding to the four cardinal points.

Ninove, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Nis, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Niort, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry sweet wines are much esteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarse woollen goods. It is 28 miles N E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Nippon, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of China.

Nisherei-Novogorod, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on a mountain at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Nisiben, or *Nesbin*, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S W of Diarbeck. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Nisita, a small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called *Porto Favone*.

N I V

Nîmes, a flourishing city of France in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarree, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nîmes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church, in 1685; and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nîmes is computed at near 50,000. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles N W of Arles, and 75 N E of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Nissa, or *Nesava*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precep, and 120 S E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake in the mountains to the N W, and passing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nithdale, a division of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now almost destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

Nitria, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. 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.

Nivelle, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey, of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. Here also is John of Nivelle, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cumbries. It is 13 miles S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

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Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnais, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and the Yonne are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

Nixabour, a town of Persia, in Khorasan, 80 miles S E of Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Nixapa, a considerable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S E of Antequera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Nixonton, a post town in Pasquotank county, North Carolina; situated on the E side of Little river, 36 miles N E of Edenton, and 13 S W of Jonesburg on Pasquotank river. This is the capital of the county, and principal seat of justice.

Nizza-della-Paglia, a town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 miles S W of Alexandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Noanagar, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles N W of Bombay.

Nocera, an ancient town of Italy in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N E of Spoleto. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Nocera-di-Pagani, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Nogarcot, a town of Hindoostan Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul, and is 50 miles N E of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Nogajans, the name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian sea, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus; besides several settlements to the W and N W of the Euxine; in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mæotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninsula of Krimea, and the banks of the Borysthenes and the Dniester, to the other side of the Danube.

a late province of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 miles N W of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, a pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late provinces of Beauce, seated on the Hilaire, 35 miles N E of Mans. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Noir Cape, a promontory of South America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuogo. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Noirmatier, an island of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles in length and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The English attacked it without success in 1795. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see, 10 miles N E of Naples. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almost obliterated, and nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but some brick walls, the marble casing having been taken away by an earl of Nola to build his palace. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Noli, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is five miles N E of Final, and 30 S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Nombre-de-Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto-Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferr'd. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Nona Cape, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa as an impassable boundary denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Nona, a small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Nontron, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Peri-

gnetz, and 30 SSW of Limoges. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 55 miles E of Surat, and 142 W of Burhampour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Noorden, a considerable town of Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Nootho. See *King George's Sound*.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 34 miles N of Stromsholm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 2 N.

Norcia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. It is a kind of republic, and seated among the mountains, 20 miles S E of Spoleto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Nord. See *Norta*.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles N N W of Sunderburg.

Nordgau. See *Bavaria, Upper Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants. It is 25 miles S W of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Nordheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate between the Ruhme and Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen, and 45 S of Hanover. It carries on a pretty considerable commerce. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Nordkioping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is one of the largest and most commercial provincial towns in Sweden, and covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are manufactures of cloth, which employ 1500 men; three sugar-houses; one of snuff; fifty mills for grinding corn, which is exported in large quantities; and a brass foundery. They have also a salmon fishery which gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 59 23 N.

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Nordland, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

Norlingen, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Aigre, 38 miles N W of Augsburg. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E, lat 54 40 N.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and S E by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air differs in different parts of the county according to the soil, which in some places is marshy, especially on the sea coast, and there the air is foggy and unwholesome; in others it is clayey and chalky, poor, lean and sandy, and there the air is good. The county is almost all champaign, except in some places where rise gentle hills. The marsh lands yield rich pasture for cattle; the clay grounds, pease, rye and barley; and the sandy heaths feed vast flocks of large sheep, of which some villages are said to keep 4000 or 5000. These heaths also abound in rabbits of a silver grey colour. Great quantities of mackarel and herring are caught upon the coast of this county, the former in the spring, and the latter in September; especially at Yarmouth, where they are cured in a particular manner, and to great perfection. Wood and honey are also very plentiful in this county, and on the coasts jet and amber-grease are sometimes found. Turnips are also more generally grown here than in any other part of the country; likewise buckwheat, which is used for feeding swine and poultry. The manufactures of the county, which is exceedingly populous, are chiefly woollen and worsted stuffs and stockings, for which they are well supplied with wool from the vast flocks of sheep fed on it. The county is well watered and supplied with fish by the rivers Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Lesser Ouse, and the Bure, besides rivulets. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere, and there is a bundance of game especially pheasants. Norwich is the capital.

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Norfolk, a port of entry and post town in Norfolk county, Virginia; as well as the capital of the county. It is seated on the E side of Elizabeth river, about 20 miles W of Cape Henry, 18 S. Hampton, on the opposite side of the bay, and 54 S E of Williamsburg, in lat. 36° 55' N. and long. 76° 25' W. This is a very thriving town, being finely situated for foreign trade, and possessing more of it than any other in the State of Virginia. The exports of one year have amounted to 2,000,000 of dollars, and those principally of domestic produce. It is a borough town, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. The inhabitants in 1800 were reckoned 6,946, one third of whom, at least, were slaves.

Norfolk Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The island is well watered; at or near Mount Pitt, rises a copious stream which, flowing through a very fine valley, divides itself into several branches, each of which retains sufficient force to be used in turning mills. The whole island is covered by a very thick forest, choaked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The woods are inhabited by innumerable tribes of birds, many of them, very gay in plumage. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer, the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sidney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norfolk Sound, is a very extensive place; it lies in Lon. 135 36 W, lat. 57 3 N. How far it stretches to the N is not known.

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprhending the

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Norfolk Sound, is a very extensive bay; it lies in Lon. 135° 36' W, lat. 57° S. How far it stretches to the N is unknown.

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the

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provinces of *Bestriskeland*, *Helsingland*, *Medelpadia*, *Hiemland*, *Herjedalia*, *Ongermania*, and *West Bothnia*.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the English Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cyder and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now comprehends the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, lying on the S side of Kennebec river, 35 miles N W of Augusta, with 633 inhabitants.

Norristown, the capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; 17 miles N by W of Philadelphia; situated on the N E side of Schuylkill river, and containing 922 inhabitants. The Delaware and Schuylkill canal passes between this town and Schuylkill.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles N E of Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

North, or *Nord*, a department of France, which comprehends the late French Provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

North Cape, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

North Coast, a department of France. See *Cotes du Nord*.

North Ferry, a small town at the N side of the Frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

Northallerton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well built trading place, 30 miles N N W of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. By a computation of the inhabitants made

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in 1790, it contained 24,250. Easton is the capital.

Northampton, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; on the W side of Connecticut river, 48 miles W of Worcester, and 40 N of Hartford, in Connecticut. It has 2190 inhabitants.

Northampton, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. Its fairs are noted for horses both for the draught and saddle; and it is besides a great thoroughfare for the W and N roads. Its principal manufactures is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and next to that stockings and lace. The horse market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets, and horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the jockies from York and London. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market-place, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt.

It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles S E of Coventry, and 66 N W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire, on the W by that county and Warwickshire, on the N W by Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon and Bedford. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market towns, and 330 parishes, and there are 150,000 inhabitants. As this county is dry, well cultivated, free from marshes, except the fens of Peterborough, in the centre of the kingdom, and of course at a distance from sea, it enjoys a very pure and wholesome air. In consequence of this it is very populous, and so full of towns and churches, that 30 spires or steeples

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may be seen in many places at one view; and even in the fens the inhabitants seem to enjoy a good state of health, and to be little affected by the water which frequently overflows their grounds, especially in winter, but it is never suffered to remain long upon it. Its soil is fertile both in corn and pasturage in which it is peculiarly celebrated; but it labours under a scarcity of fuel, as it doth not produce much wood, and by lying at a distance from the sea cannot be easily supplied with coal. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. Besides many lesser brooks it is well watered by the rivers Nen, Well and Oluse, Leam, Cherwell and Avon, the three first of which are for the most part navigable.

Northcurry, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Tone, 20 miles S W of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Northfield, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the E bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite to Greenfield, and 80 miles W by N of Boston.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments, as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

Northford, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, 10 miles E of New Haven. Here is a post office.

Northleach, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, several almshouses, and a free grammar-school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Northumberland, a county of England, which received its name from being situate N of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by

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the German Ocean, on the S by the bishopric of Durham, on the S W and W by Cumberland, and on the N W and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E, to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The S E part abounds with pit-coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. The rivers cause the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of salmon and trout. The principal of these are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket, Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, a county of Pennsylvania, 180 miles long and 80 broad. A computation was made of its inhabitants in 1790, when it contained 17,161.

Northumberland, the capital of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated at the confluence of the E and W branches of the river Susquehanna, 77 miles N W of Reading, and 37 N of Harrisburg. It has a post office, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its salt-works. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep and some of them are hollowed into the form of a tetra-ple. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be

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Ocean, on the S by the Durham, on the S W and Berland, and on the N W of the Tweed. It extends N to S, and 50 from E, in the diocese of Durham: market-towns, and 460 parishes eight members to. The air of this county is might be imagined from which it lies; for its situation to seas, in the narrowest land, gives it the advantage the cold moderated by the which; and, for this reason, dom lies long in this coun- on the tops of high hills. very healthful, and the peo- generally live to a great age, afflicted with sickness. The is, the eastern part, which very good wheat, and of corn, and has rich me- the banks of the rivers; but h part is generally barren, ly healthy and mountainous. rt abounds with pit-coal, of 58 chaldrons are computed ally shipped from thence to here are also large quanti- and timber. The rivers country to be well watered, great plenty of salmon and principal of these are the Tweed, and the Cocket, the county town, but the Newcastle.

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exported. Northwich is 20 miles N E of Chester, and 173 N W of London. Lon. 2 36 W. lat. 53 16 N.

North Yarmouth, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated in Casco bay, 14 miles N of Portland, and 140 E of Boston.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles S W of Banbury, and 74 N W of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbour in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for ships. Lon. 163 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

Norwalk, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut; situated on Long Island Sound, 12 miles S W of Fairfield, and 50 N E of the city of New York.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying between the 57th and 72d degrees of N lat. and between the 5th and 31st degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a direct line from Lindisnaes, in the diocese of Christiansand to the N cape at the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuya or Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, 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, but he is supposed to have overrated them considerably. They maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griefelfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of his country. By this law peasants are free, a few only excepted, on some noble estates near Fredericstادت; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway

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and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegians are generally well formed, tall, sturdy and robust, brave, hardy, honest, hospitable and ingenious; yet savage, rash, quarrelsome and litigious. Their women are well shaped, tall, comely remarkably fair and obliging. The mountaineers acquire surprising strength and dexterity by hard living, cold, laborious exercise, climbing rocks, skating on the snow, and handling arms. Those who dwell in the maritime parts of Norway exercise the employment of fishing and navigation, and become very expert mariners. The peasants never employ any handicraftsmen for necessities to themselves and families; they are their own hatters, shoemakers, tailors, tanners, weavers, carpenters, smiths, and joiners; they are even expert in ship-building; and some of them make excellent violins. Great part of Norway is covered with forests of wood, which constitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly consist of fir and pine, for which great sums are received from foreigners, who export an immense number of masts, beams, planks, and boards. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is so moderate, that the seas are always open and practicable, except in creeks and bays. On the E side of Norway, from the frontiers of Sweden to Filefield, the cold generally sets in about the middle of October with great severity, and lasts till the middle of April. The soil of Norway varies in different places, according to the situation of rock or valley. The mountains are bare and barren; but the earth washed down from them, enriches and fertilizes the vallies. In these the soil generally consists of black mould, sand, loam, chalk and gravel, lying over one another in unequal strata. The face of the country is in many places deformed by large swamps and marshes, very dangerous to the traveller. The ploughed lands in respect to mountains, woods, meadows and wastes do not exceed the proportion of 1 to 80, so that the whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. The principal trees, as noticed above, are the fir and pine; it produces likewise oak, plenty of elm trees, ash, hazel, and

birch. They carry on a considerable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; masts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, mill-stones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cow-hides, goat-skins, seal-skins, the furs of bears, &c. down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper and other sorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white, blue, grey and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningsberg at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxe, who says that they formerly produced 70,000*l.*; but they now produce only 50,000*l.* The mines of cobalt and the preparation of Prussian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V. in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI. husband of the celebrated Margaret; and at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V. who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

Norwich, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coal, wine, fish, oil, and all other heavy goods, which

come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, &c. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Romm catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill which is the shire-house, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. The city is reckoned six miles in compass. It has 12 gates, and six bridges over the Yare, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for its worsted manufacture. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000*l.* a year. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 N E of London. Lon. 1 20 E. lat. 52 40 N.

Norwich, a city in New London county, Connecticut, lying on the E side of the river Thames, near its head, and 14 miles N of New London, in lat. 41° 34' N, and lon. 72° 29' W. This is a thriving commercial and manufacturing city, and contained at the last enumeration 3476 inhabitants.

Norwich, a town of the State of Vermont, 182 miles N of New York. Lon. 72 22 W, lat. 43 40 N.

Nossen, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Notchengong, a town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles S S W of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 20 32 N.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

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town of Sicily and capital of Val-di- Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles S W of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Nottelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seven miles W of Munster.

Nottingham, a town of the United States, in Maryland, five miles N E of Baltimore.

Nottingham, the county-town of Not- tinghamshire, with a market on Wed- nesday and Saturday. It is situate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its cas- tle; a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient for- tress, celebrated in English history. It is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market- place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton, and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters. The streets are well paved, and from their situation in a rock always clean. It is remark- able for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I. set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war. Not- tingham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Nottingham, a post town in Rocking- ham county, New Hampshire, 24 miles N W of Portsmouth, with 964 inhab- itants.

Nottingham, a post town in Prince George county, Maryland, on the W side Patuxent river 27 miles S E of Washington.

Nottingham, West, a town of Hillsbo- rough county, New Hampshire, on the E side of Merrimack river, 45 miles N by W of Boston. It has a post office and 1267 inhabitants.

Nottinghamshire, a county of Eng- land, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkshire and

Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Devonshire. It lies in the Diocese of York: contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends eight members to parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleasanter and healthier air. As for the soil, it dif- fers widely in various parts of the county. Towards the W where lies the forest of Sherwood, which takes up the greatest part of it, it is sandy, but the S and E parts, watered by the Trent and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful both in corn and pasture; but the former produces little, except, wood, coal, and some lead. The county has a variety of manufactures and commodities, as wool, leather, tallow, stockings, earthen ware, and strong ale. The principal rivers are the Trent, and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Hum- ber.

Novalle, a small, but populous town of Italy, ten miles N E of Padua, and 12 S W of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Novara, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles N E of Verceil, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Nova Scotia, or *Acadia*, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See *New Brunswick*. It is very unhealthy on account of the thick fogs which obscures the atmosphere for a great part of the year, and for four or five months it is intensely cold. The most part of the country is one continued tract of forest, and the soil, except on the rivers' banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Novellara, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 20 S by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

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Novi, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles N W of Genoa, Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Novi Bazar, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, near the Orasen, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Novigrad, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 N W of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Novigrad, a very strong plac. of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Nou-Kian, a river of Asia. See *Aca*.

Novogorod, one of the most ancient cities, and once the metropolis of Russia, now capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellations. It was for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were so extensive, extending 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 N W limits of Siberia, its power so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and the Great Novogorod? It continued in this flourishing state till the 15th century, when Ivan Vassilievitch grand Duke of Russia laid siege to the town. The inhabitants were constrained to surrender and deliver up the charter of their liberties. It still continued to be the most flourishing and commercial town of Russia, and at this period contained 400,000 souls. The prosperity of Novogorod at this time experienced a most fatal downfall from which it never recovered. Ivan having discovered a conspiracy between the inhabitants and the king

of Poland, butchered about 25,000 or 30,000 of the inhabitants. But the splendour of this once flourishing town was not totally obscured, until Peter the Great founded Petersburg to which he transferred the commerce of the Baltic. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia, which are united by a bridge. Novogorod is situate near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles S S E of Petersburg. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Novogorod Severskoi, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Desna, 140 miles N N E of Kiof.

Novogorodsk, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Novomirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 miles W N W of that place. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It lies on the frontiers of Hungary, and possesses mines of gold and silver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. Lon. 19 49 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Noya, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, where there are many vineyards, 17 miles S E of Auxere. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Noyon, an ancient and formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It gave birth to the famous Calvin and is seated near the Oise, 22 miles N W of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Nozeroy, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Compte, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S E of Salines, and 30 S of Besancon. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Nubia, or *Sennar*, a kingdom of Afri-

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Sennar, a kingdom of Afri-

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ea, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the
E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abyss-
inia, and on the W by Bornou. The
Nile runs through it; on the banks of
which, and of the other rivers, it is
fruitful, but in other places barren,
sandy, and destitute of water. The in-
habitants make their bread and drink
of a small round seed called doca, or
seff, which is very ill tasted. Their
houses have mud walls, are very low,
and covered with reeds. The dress of
the better sort is a vest without sleeves,
and they have no coverings for their
heads, legs, and feet. The common
people wrap a piece of linen cloth about
them, and the children go quite naked.
They are a stupid debauched people,
but profess to be Mahometans. The
productions of the country are gold,
elephant's teeth, civet, and sandal-
wood; and a great many slaves are sent
into Egypt. The principal towns known
to the Europeans are Dangola and Sen-
nar.

Nuestra Senora-de-la-Paz, a town of
South America, in Peru, and in the
audience of Los Charcas, with a bi-
shop's see. It is seated at the foot of
a mountain, in a valley abounding with
vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe
in January. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 16 50 S.

Nuestra Senora-de-la-Vittoria, a town
of North America, in the province of
Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Cam-
penchy, and in the province of Tabasco.
Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Nueva Segovia, a town of the East
Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one
of the Philippines, with a bishop's see.
The Portuguese alcaid, major of the
province, resides in this place. It is
seated near the mouth of the river Ca-
gayan. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 18 59 N.

Nuits, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Cote d'Or and late pro-
vince of Burgundy, famous for its ex-
cellent wines. It is seated at the foot
of a mountain, 15 miles S W of Dijon,
and 130 S E of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat.
47 10 N.

Numancia, anciently a considerable
town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebra-
ted for a siege of 14 years maintained
against the Romans, who finally sub-
dued and destroyed it, in the year 133
B. C. The ruins of it are still to be
seen, near the head of the river Doue-
ro, four miles above the town of Soria.

Nun, or *Ned de Nun*, a province of
Africa, separated on the S from the

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kingdom of Sus, by a sandy desert.
The emperor of Morocco pretends to
be sovereign of this country, but his
authority is only nominal. This vast,
but desert province, is inhabited by dif-
ferent tribes of Arabs, who are scattered
over every part capable of cultivation.

Nundydroog, a town of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in
the Mysore country. Its fortress is
built on the summit of an almost inac-
cessible mountain, 1700 feet in height,
but was besieged and taken by the En-
glish under lord Cornwallis, in 1792.
It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Saturday, and a ma-
nufacture of woollen cloth. It was for-
merly noted for its nunnery, and is
seated on the river Anker, eight miles
N by E of Coventry, and 99 N N W of
London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Nuneham, a village, five miles E by
S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spin-
ning Feast, an annual festival, institu-
ted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the
encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nunmy, a village in Somersetshire,
two miles S W of Frome, with a fair
on November. It is remarkable for an
old castle taken by the parliament's for-
ces in 1645, the shell of which is still
entire and a fine piece of antiquity.

Nur aburg, or *Nuvenberg*, a free im-
perial city of Germany, capital of the
circle of Franconia, with a university.
It is six miles in circumference, sur-
rounded by high walls, flanked with 363
towers; and the river Pegnitz, over
which are 12 stone bridges, runs
through the middle, and divides it into
two parts. The government is aristo-
cratical; and the townsmen are divided
into eight quarters, each of which has
a captain. The burgeses are very in-
dustrious, and the best workmen in
arts; their maps and prints are in high
esteem, as well as their musical and
mathematical instruments; nor are they
less curious in clockwork, and in the
several manufactures of iron, steel, ivo-
ry, wood, and alabaster. The best
toys are made here, which are com-
monly known in England by the name
of Dutch toys. Here is a famous aca-
demy for painting, an anatomical thea-
tre, and a public library. The ancient
and superb castle or palace, which the
inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is
still standing at the extremity of the ci-
ty; and the arsenal is one of the best in

Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, as also the imperial crown and 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 surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, slippers, and 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 an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large forests. It is 55 miles N W of Ratisbon, 62 N of Augsburg, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 miles S E of Stuttgart, and 60 E of Strasburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Nusserpaur, a town of Hindooston, capital of a district of the same name, 80 miles N E of Tatta. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 2 20 N.

Nava, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Erft, five miles S W of Dusseldorf, and 20 N W of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Nborg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old palace, in which Christian II. was born, and is 10 miles E of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

Nyburg, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Nyon, a commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Here are a great many Roman inscriptions, and it is a trading place. It is seated near the lake of Geneva, 10

miles N N E of that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Nyons, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Aiguës over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring named Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles N W of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Nyrot, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S W of Narva, and 60 N of Wîsburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

Nystadt, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden, and it is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles N W of Abo. Lon. 31 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Noted, or Næstedt, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a considerable trade to the dutchy of Mecklenburg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

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OKHAM, or OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1729. It is seated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Oakhampton, or Ockhampton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has large remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

Oaks Creek. See *Canidarago*.
Oban, a village in Argyleshire, seated on the seacoast, where there is an

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of that city. Lon. 6 12 N.

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rday. Near the church re-
caying walls of an old cas-
r silver pennies of the later
gs were found here in 1749.
in the centre of a fertile val-
the Vale of Catmose, 23
E of Nottingham, and 98 N
ndon. Lon. 0 46 W, lat.

on, or *Ockhampton*, a bo-
vonsshire, with a market on
It sends two members to
is governed by a mayor, and
nains of a castle, disman-
y VIII. It is seated on the
24 miles W of Exeter, and
of London. Lon. 4 5 W,

. See *Canidarago*.
lliage in Ayleshire, sea-
coast, where there is an

O C H

excellent fishing station and a custom-
house.

Obblach, a town of Germany, in the
dutchy of Stiria, seated at the conflu-
ence of the rivers Achza and Traun,
three miles below the lake Chienzec,
and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat.
47 3 N.

Oberkirch, a town and castle of
France, in the department of Lower
Rhine, and late province of Alsace,
lately belonging to the archbishop of
Strasbourg, from which place it is three
miles distant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35
N.

Oberndorf, a town of Germany in the
circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest,
subject to the house of Austria. It is
divided into the Upper and Lower
Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14
miles N of Rothwell. Lon. 8 45 E, lat.
48 22 N.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a
castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of
Passau, to whose bishop it belongs.
Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Oberstein, a town of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a
county of the same name, seated on the
river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves.
Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Oberwesel, formerly an imperial town
of Germany, in the electorate of Treves
taken by the French in 1794, and se-
ated on the Rhine, 40 miles E N E of
Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estre-
madura, with a strong castle, seated
on a rock, 38 miles N of Lisbon. Lon.
9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

Oballah, a strong town of Persia, in
Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the
Tigris, near Bussarah. Lon. 45 15 E,
lat. 30 15 N.

Obskaya, a bay of the Frozen Ocean,
in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

Obvinsk, a town of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Perm. It is situate on the
Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0
E, lat. 58 44 N.

Oby, a river of Russia in Asia, which
rises in the desert of Ischimska, and
running N joins the Irtysh, near Tob-
olsk, and falls into the bay of Obskaya.

Ocano, a town of Spain, in New Cas-
tile, seated on a plain, abounding in
all the necessaries of life, 18 miles E
of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Ochenfurt, a town of Germany in the
circle of Franconia, and in the bisho-
ric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine,

O D E

10 miles S E of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10
19 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Occa, a large river of Russia, which
falls into the Volga, near Nishnei No-
vogorod.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ul-
mi, and 40 W S W of Augsburg. Lon.
10 11 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony,
which rises in the S part of the dutchy
of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfen-
bottle, and Brunswick, and falls into
the Aller, W of Gynora.

Ocrida. See *Lochrida*.

Oczakow, or *Oczakoff*, a town and
fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe,
but now included in the Russian gov-
ernment of Catharinenslaf. It has been
frequently an object of contest between
the Turks and the Russians, many thou-
sands of whom on both sides, have fall-
en in the different sieges it has under-
gone. It was taken by storm by the
Russians, in 1778, and was confirmed
to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It
is seated at the mouth of the Dniaper,
opposite Kiburn, 50 miles W of Cher-
son, and 190 N by E of Constantinople.
Lon. 30 59 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Odensee, a considerable and ancient
town of Denmark, capital of the isle of
Funen, with a bishop's see. It is se-
ated on a small river, two miles from
the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W of
Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30
N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has
its source near a town of the same
name, in Silesia. It runs N through
Silesia, Franckfort, Lebus, Custrin,
and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and
Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Use-
dom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Be-
low Stetin it forms a large lake, after-
wards falling into the Baltic Sea by
three mouths; between which lie the
islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oder, a town in the S W extremity
of Silesia, at the source of the river
Oder, 16 miles S W of Troppaw. Lon.
17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Oderberg, a town of Germany in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and in the mid-
dle Marche of Brandenburg, situate on
the Oder, 35 miles N E of Berlin. Lon.
14 15 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Oderburg, a town of Silesia, seated
near the confluence of the Oder and
Elsa, 10 miles S of Ratibor. Lon. 18
10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Obernheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Oliham, a corporate town in Hampshire; with a market on Saturday, 24 miles N E of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait of 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm is the chief town. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

Oelfelde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Oelsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Oesel, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

Oeting, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the Inn, eight miles N-W of Burkhausem. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Oeting, or *Oetingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Wirnitz, 12 miles N N W of Donawert, and 35 W N W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment 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.

Ofanto, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidius.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It surrendered to the French in July 1796, and is seated on the Maine, five miles E of Francfort. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Offenburg, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kintzig,

12 miles S E of Strasburg, and 20 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Ongersheim, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has a villa belonging to the elector, and is situated on the Rhine, four miles W N W of Mannheim.

Oheteroa, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Islands. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

Ohio, a river of North America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, in lat. 38 3 N. about 400 miles from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not probably in the whole exceed 10 feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass this rapid; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 miles, where it is from 800 to 1000 yards. After a course of near 1200 miles from Pittsburg, in which it receives numbers of large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 43 N.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, in whose neighbourhood they cultivate great quantities of tobacco. It has a large castle and is situated on the Ohla, eight miles N W of Brieg, and 14 S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Ohrdruf, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha. It has been frequently destroyed by fire, but has risen again like the phoenix from its ashes, and is now in a very flourishing state, and carries on considerable ma-

of Strasburg, and 28 S of 81 E, lat. 48 31 N. A town of Italy, in the marcona, 26 miles S of Loreto, 46 E, lat. 42 53 N. A town of Germany in the Rhine. It has a villa the elector, and is situated, four miles W N W of

an island in the S Pacific 3 miles in circuit, and has no anchorage. It is populous nor fertile as the N of it; yet its manufactures are of superior kind. The cloth is cut, and the spears and cut and polished, and executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well taller browner than those of Islands. Lon 150 47 W,

ver of North America, its source in the Allegany and is called the Allegany, with the Monongahela when it first receives the p. It bounds the state of its whole length; and the outlet it has, is a rapid, one half long, in lat. 38 3 N. miles from its mouth. In the river runs over a rocky bed 1000 yards broad, and is so gradual, that the fall is only in the whole exceed when the stream is low, only can pass this rapid; though, boats of any burden are not safe. The Ohio carries a quantity of breadth, from 400 except the last 150 miles, from 800 to 1000 yards. A distance of near 1200 miles from which it receives numbers of small rivers, it enters the in lat. 36 43 N. A town of Silesia, in the principality, in whose neighbourhood cultivate great quantities of wheat. It has a large castle and is called Ohla, eight miles N W of Breslaw. Lon. 14 S E of Breslaw. Lon. 50 56 N.

A town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Gotha. It has been destroyed by fire, but has since like the phoenix from its ruins now in a very flourishing state carries on considerable man-

ufactures. It is eight miles S S E of Gotha, and 15 S W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Ohringen, a town of Franconia, 34 miles E S E of Heidelberg, and 33 S of Wertheim. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Oigh, Loch, a lake in Invernesshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through loch Ness into Murray Frith.

Oira, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles N E of Taranto. Lon. 17 34 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Oisans, a town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S E of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France.

Oise, a river which has its source in the Ardeennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

Okeham. See *Oatham*.

Okingham, or *Wokingham*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, eight miles S E of Reading, and 32 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Okotzk, a province of the government of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

Oldenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta, 23 miles W of Bremen, and 45 S E of Emblen. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Oldendorf, a town of Lower Saxony; in the dutchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Oldenzeel, a town of the United Provinces in Overysseel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N

Oldeslo, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 N E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Old Town, a post town in Allegany county, Maryland; situated on the N side of Potomack river, near the mouth of the S W branch, 14 miles S E of Cumberland, and 134 N W of Washington.

Oleron, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E side stands a strong castle.

In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles S W of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 36 miles E N E of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Olibis, a town of Poland in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Olanda, a town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 13 S.

Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the Kings of Sweden and Poland.

Oliveira, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiano, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Omelas, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 56 miles S of

Valladolid. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Oimutz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Oline, a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is seated on the Guse, 12 miles S E of Northampton, and 56 N N W of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Oline, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. 50 miles N W of Rochelle, and 258 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olee, or *Oelee*, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles N E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Olnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Olten, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombrone, a river of Italy which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, a town of Italy in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano, three miles S of Grosseto.

Omegnia, a town of the dutchy of Mi-

lan, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Ortu.

Omer, *St.* a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sithieu, and owes its present name and importance to a Saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. It is a fortress of considerable importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry off the water when it is overflowed, and in the midst of the morass there is a sort of floating islands covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral was a handsome structure, and there were other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of the place in 1679. They produce 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 Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles N W of Aire, and 135 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Ommen, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles N E of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Ommenburgh, a strong town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles S E of Marburg, and 45 N E of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Ommirabih, a river of Africa, which rises in mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor. *Onano*, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

One, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

Oneelcorv, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S E point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on the

ovarese, with a castle, five
rts.

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of France, in the depart-
straits of Calais and lake
Artois. It was anciently a
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in the Aa, on the side of a
miles N W of Aire, and
Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54

A town of the United Pro-
Overijssel, seated on the
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wn of Russia, in the gov-
Archangel. It lies on the

lake Omega, near the White Sea, 80
miles S of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E,
lat. 63 35 N.

Omega, a river and lake of Russia, in
the government of Olonetz. It is 100
miles long and 40 broad, and has a com-
munication with Lake Ladoga, and
consequently with Petersburg. The
river gives its name to a country full
of wood, and falls into the White Sea.

Onglia, a principality of Italy, sur-
rounded by the territory of Genoa, but
subject to the king of Sardinia. It a-
bounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

Onglia, a seaport of Italy, in a prin-
cipality of the same name. The French
and Spaniards had possession of it in
1744, but were driven from it by the
Piedmontese. It was taken by the
French, in 1794. It is seated on a
small river, 30 miles S E of Cogni, and
50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E,
lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida or Onondago, a lake of N
America, in the state of New York. It
is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and ex-
tends westward about 25 miles where
its outlet, the Onondago river, runs
into Lake Ontario, at Oswego.

Ongar, or Chipping Ongar, a town in
Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12
miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 E N E
of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the
Carnatic, seated on a river which falls
into the Bay of Bengal, not far from its
mouth, and is 829 miles S W of Cal-
cutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Onondago, a lake, and river, in the
state of New York. The river flows
W from the lake till it meets the Sene-
ca, when its course turns N, to Oswego,
where it enters Lake Ontario. It is
boatable from its mouth to the head of
the lake, except one fall which causes
a portage of 20 yards. Towards the
head waters of this river, salmon are
caught in great quantities.

Onondago, a small post town in Onon-
dago county, New York, formerly the
seat of the general council of the six
nations; situated about ten miles S by
E of Salt Lake, and 60 W by S of old
Fort Schuyler.

Onore, a seaport of Canara, on the
coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of
Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Onoth, a town of Hungary, 50 miles
N E of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48
10 N.

Oonust, a small island, at the mouth

of the harbour of Batavia, where the
Dutch build and careen their ships.

Oontario, a lake of N America, situate
between 71 and 74° W lon. and 41 and
43° N lat. On its S W part it re-
ceives the waters of Lake Erie (by
means of the river Niagara) and near
the S E the Onondago river; and on the
N E its waters enter the river Iroquois.
It is 600 miles in circumference,
and abounds with fish of an excellent
flavour, among which are the Oswego
bass, weighing three or four pounds.

Oodooanullah, a town of Hindoostan
Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W
bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain
of hills. The situation is esteemed un-
healthy, on account of the forests in its
vicinity. It was the seat of the gov-
ernment of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah,
till he fell in the contest for empire
with his brother Aurungzebe. The
numberless ruins here, and in the
neighbourhood, evince his passion for
building, and the great extent of them.

There still remains a part of the palace,
which, in his time, was nearly destroyed
by fire. Here is an elegant bridge
over the Ganges, built by the same
prince, famous for the victory gained
over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by Major
Adams. Oodooanullah is 82 miles N
by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E,
lat. 24 58 N.

Oonulastu, one of the islands of
the Northern Archipelago, visited by
captain Cook in his last voyage. The
native inhabitants of this island are to
all appearance a very peaceable peo-
ple, having been much polished by the
Russians, who now keep them in a state
of subjection. As the island furnishes
them with subsistence, so it does, in
some measure with clothing, which is
chiefly composed of skins. The upper
garment, which is made like a w-g-
goner's frock, reaches down to the
knees. Besides 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
part are of Russia leather. Fish and
other sea animals, 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 very be desirous of iron,
nor to want any other instrument ex-
cept sewing needles, their own being

formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, 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 shoemakers, tailors and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows that they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Oonoop and *Ooshesneer*. See *Kuriles*.

Oostborch, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cadsand, four miles N E of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

Oporto, or *Porto*, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppelen, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. It is seated on the Oder, in a pleasant plain, 35 miles S E of Breslaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Oppenheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Oppido, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 19 N.

Orach, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles S W of Belgrade.

Oran, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated

partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, almost opposite to Carthage, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing; and 2000 persons perished. The bey of Mascara, taking advantage of the distressed state of the garrison, attacked it with a considerable force, was but compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It is 124 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 08 W, lat. 36 2 N.

Orange, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, and before the French revolution, an episcopal see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. which escaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1682. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Orangeburg, a post town, the capital of Orange county, South Carolina, situated on the E side of Edisto river, about 70 miles N W of Charleston, and 43 S E of Columbia, the present capital of the state.

Oranienbaum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Anhalt Dessau, six miles S E of Dessau.

Oranienbaum, a village of Russia, on the gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into an hospital, then into a palace by Peter III. It is 20 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 52 N.

Oranienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. Its present name had its rise from a villa built by the elector; it was anciently called Bretzow. A colony of the Vaudois was established here, in 1699, who had been driven from their country on account of their religion. It is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin, and 28 N N E of Potsdam. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 50 N.

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Oratavia, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbalcan, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Orbe, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailiwick of Echallens, admired by travellers for its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single-arched bridge, projecting over the Orbe. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. In its vicinity are famous salt works. It is 26 miles E of Frankfurt.

Orbitello, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles S by W of Sienna, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after watering Beziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

Orcaides. See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lisle. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Orchilla, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curacao. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

Orchemant, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the river Semoi, 18 miles N of Sedan.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf, and 32 N N W of Cologne.

Ordunna, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles S W of Bilbao. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

Orrebro, the capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a castle in the middle of the town, situated on a small island, formed by two branches of the Swart. It was formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and

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red paint in particular. Orrebro is 95 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

Orgrund, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 12 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielorod.

Orel, capital of the above government, is seated on the Ocea and Orel, 207 miles S S W of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orellana. See *Amazon*.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles N E of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Orense, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles S E of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbek. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates, 83 miles N E of Aleppo, and 100 S W of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is said to have had twelve churches, but now only one, whose steeple is a sea-mark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 N E of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Orford, a post town on the E bank of Connecticut river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire; at the distance of 18 miles N by E of Dartmouth college, and 17 S of Haverhill. In 1800 the township contained 1000 inhabitants.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on

the S E coast of Sussex, which is a shelter for seamen when a N E wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Orgarford, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Orge et, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Compte, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Orgivah, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Oria, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles N W of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

Orient, or *Port L'Orient*, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, but can contain but a small number of men of war. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five miles S W of Hennebont. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Origueta, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles S W of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Orissa, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnapour only, is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

Oriastagni, an ancient town 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. It is seated on

the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N W of Cagliari. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Orkney, a town of Schonen in Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Orkney Islands, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Firth. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and producing only pasturage for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Mainland, South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flotta, Copinsha, Strupensha, Stronsa, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between the islands are extremely rapid and dangerous. Near an island called Swinna are two great whirlpools called the wells of Swinna, which are counted dangerous by mariners especially in a calm. The largest of these islands is called Pomona, in length 33, and in breadth 9 miles, containing 9 parish churches, and 4 excellent harbours. The air is moist, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea; and frost and snow do not continue long. In some places the soil is bare and mountainous, and in others sandy and barren; however, many of the islands produce large crops of barley and oats, but no wheat or other grain excepting what is enclosed in gardens. These, when duly cultivated, produce all kinds of kitchen herbs and roots, bringing even fruit-trees to maturity, but out of them, in the open country, there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen, except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and the cyr-boden. The Orkneys produce great variety of herbs and berries, grass and corn, which last is exported as far as Edinburgh. In some of the islands, the natives have discovered mines of tin, lead, and silver, though none of them are wrought to any advantage; in others, we find abundance of marl, grey and red slate, quarries of freestone, and even of marble and alabaster. Besides the abundance of little horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits, the inhabitants of the Orkneys rear all sorts of domestic animals and tame poultry. The gentry of the Orkneys are civilized, polite, and hospitable; and live like those of Scotland, from whom they are chiefly descended. They live comfortably, are remarkably courteous to strangers, and drink a

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great numbers of black cattle, swine,
and saeep; together with large quan-
tities of corn, butter, tallow, salt, and
stuffs made in the country, over and
above the skins of seals, otters, lambs,
and rabbits, down, feathers, writing-
quills, hams, kelp and wool. In the
Orkney Islands they see to read at mid-
night in June and July; and during
four of the summer months they have
frequent communications, both for bu-
siness and curiosity, with each other,
and with the continent: the rest of the
year, however, they are almost inac-
cessible, through fogs, darkness, and
storms.

Orlamund, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of
Saxe-Gotha. It is seated on the Sala,
opposite the mouth of the Oria, 50 miles
S W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat.
50 53 N.

Orlando, a cape on the N coast of Si-
cily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon.
15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France,
now forming the department of Loiret.
It is divided by the river Loire into the
Upper and Lower, and is a very plen-
tiful country.

Orleans, an ancient city of France,
capital of the department of Loiret and
late province of Orleanois, with an epis-
copal see. It stands about 20 leagues
S of Paris, on the northern bank of the
Loire; across which there is an elegant
bridge of nine arches, the entrance by
which is exceedingly noble and strik-
ing, the street which leads from it be-
ing composed of most elegant modern
buildings. In general, however, ex-
cepting this street, it is very meanly
built; the streets are narrow, and the
inhabitants in general poor. It is sur-
rounded with walls, and fortified with
40 towers. The streets almost all ter-
minate at the quay for the convenience
of trade. It is a place of considerable
magnitude; and before the revolution
had several inferior courts of justice,
and an university of no great repute. It
was also a bishop's see; and the cathed-
ral is a most superb Gothic structure,
and had the finest steeple in France till
it was damaged in the time of the civil
wars. There were 22 parishes in it,
and a great number of churches, some
of which were collegiate, and religious

houses. There is also a public walk,
planted with several rows of trees; and
there used to be some sugar bakers; a
manufacture of stockings and sheep
skins; a seminary in which divinity was
taught; a great trade in brandy, wine,
spices and several manufactures, which
with many other commodities used to
be conveyed to Paris by means of the
Loire, and the canal which takes its
name from the city. Under the sons of
Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom.
It stood a memorable siege in 1428,
against the English, which was raised
by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called
the Maid of Orleans. Near the city is
a forest containing 100,000 acres, plant-
ed with oak and other valuable trees.
Orleans is 30 miles N E of Blois, and
60 S S W of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat.
47 54 N.

Orleans, Canal of, which is about 48
miles long, commences at the river
Loire, two miles above the city, crosses
the forest of Orleans, and terminates in
the Loing, which falls into the Seine.
It was finished in 1682, and has 30
locks in its course.

Orleans, an island and town of N.
America, a little to the E of Quebec.
Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, New, a city of N. America,
capital of Louisiana, built during the
regency of the duke of Orleans. In
1788 seven eighths of this city were de-
stroyed by fire. It is seated on the E
side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from
its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

Orleans, a post town in Barnstable
county, Massachusetts; situated on a
small peninsula, between Eastham and
Chatham, containing 1095 inhabitants.

Orlenga, a small town of Russia. It
is situate in the government of Irkutsk,
on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutsk.
Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Ormea, a town of Italy, in the county
of Asti, taken by the French in 1794.
It is situate on the Tanaro, 10 miles S
of Ceva. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Ormond, the northern division of the
county of Tipperary in Ireland.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire with
a market on Tuesday, seated near the
river Douglas, 30 miles S of Lancaster,
and 206 N N W of London. Lon. 3 3
W, lat. 53 37 N.

Ormus, a small island of Asia, in a
strait of the same name, at the entrance
of the gulf of Persia, nine miles S of
Gombroon. It was taken in 1507 by the

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Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however it is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ornyah, a town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 miles S W of Tauris.

Ornans, a town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte. In its vicinity is a well, the same as that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fishes that it disgorges are called *umbrea*. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, eight miles S E of Besancon.

Orne, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea eight miles below Caen.

Orne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

Oronoko, a river of South America, which rises in Popayan, and after a course of 1380 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean in 9° N lat. where its impetuosity is so great that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oropesa, a town of Spain in New Castile, 22 miles E of Piacentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Oropesa, a town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles N E of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Orr, a river in Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland, which rises near New Gallo-

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way, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

Orrington, a town situated on the E side of Penobscot river, in Hancock county, Maine. It has 785 inhabitants, and a post office, 30 miles N of Castine.

Oraova, a town of Upper Hungary, in the banat of Temeswar. It is seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Orsoy, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles S E of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Orta, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Orta, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles N N E of Ascoli.

Ortegál, a cape and castle on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles N N E of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, seated on the S bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Liscr. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Orthez, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 miles S W of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Orton, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S W of Appleby, and 271 N N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Ortza, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle, and is seated at the confluence of the Oresa and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Orvieto, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend, by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiana, 20 miles N W of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

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Orwell, a river in Suffolk, which runs
S E by Ipswich, and uniting with the
Stour, forms the fine harbour of Har-
wich. Above Ipswich it is called the
Gipping.

Orwell, a post town in Rutland coun-
ty, Vermont, lying on the E side of lake
Champlaine, 35 miles N W of Rutland.

Osuca, a large, populous, and com-
mercial town of the island of Nippon,
in Japan, with a magnificent castle, and
a fine populous harbour. The hours of
the night are proclaimed by the sound
of different instruments of music. Lon.
133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Osero, or *Osera*, an island in the gulf
of Venice, belonging to the Venetians,
having that of Cherso to the N, to
which it is joined by a bridge. The
capital is of the same name. Lon. 15
30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Osee, an island in Blackwater Bay,
near Malden, in Essex; it abounds with
wild fowl at certain seasons of the year
where the coal ships for Malden unload
their cargoes.

Ostmo, an ancient town of Italy, in
the marquisate of Ancona, with a rich
bishop's see, and a magnificent episco-
pal palace. It is seated on the Musone,
10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 N E of
Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Ostma, an ancient episcopal town of
Spain in Old Castile, with a university.
It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated
on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of
Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, 41 30 N.

Osnaburg, a bishopric of Germany,
in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles
long and 30 broad. It is remarkable
that this bishopric is possessed by the
papists, and protestants alternately, ac-
cording to the treaty of Westphalia.
The protestant bishop is always chosen
by the house of Brunswick Lunenburg,
and the catholic by the papists. The
present bishop is Frederick duke of
York, second son of the king of Great
Britain. The inspection and adminis-
tration of ecclesiastical affairs, howev-
er, belong to the elector of Cologne,
as metropolitan.

Osnaburg, a rich city of Germany,
capital of a bishopric of the same name,
with a university and a castle. It is re-
markable for a treaty of peace, conclud-
ed between Germany and Sweden, in
1648, in favour of the protestant religion.
The protestants have two of the
churches. The beer of this place is high-
ly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on

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the Haze, 35 miles N E of Munster,
and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E,
lat. 52 24 N.

Osnaburg, an island in the S Pacific
Ocean, discovered and named by cap-
tain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Mia-
tea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W,
lat. 17 51 S.

Ovarno, a town of South America, in
Chili, seated on Rio-Bucna, in a terri-
tory where there are mines of gold, 80
miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W,
lat. 40 58 S.

Ossetia, the country of the *Ossi* or
Oseti, one of the seven Caucasian na-
tions between the Black Sea and the
Caspian; bounded on the N by Great
Cabarla, on the E by the Lesguis
Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeri-
tia. It contains 19 districts, of which
one is subject to Imeritia, and the
others to Georgia. These districts
are of very unequal size; some con-
taining only five, and others 50 villages,
each of which comprises from 20 to
100 families. Their language has some
analogy with that of the Persians.
Their history is entirely unknown.
The Circassians and Tartars call
them Kusha, that is bones.

Ossory, the western division of
Queen's County, in Ireland.

Ossunc, an ancient and considerable
town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a
university, an hospital, 40 miles E of
Seville. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Ostagio, a town of Italy, in the terri-
tory of Genoa, 15 miles N W of Genoa.
Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Ostalic, a town of Spain, in Catalo-
nia. It had a strong castle, taken by
the French, and demolished in 1695.
It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles
N E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 41
41 N.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of Austrian
Flanders, famous for the long siege it
sustained against the Spaniards, from
July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604,
when it surrendered by an honourable
capitulation. In this siege the Dutch
lost 50,000, and the Spaniards 80,000
men. Upon the death of Charles II.
king of Spain, the French seized Ost-
end, but it was besieged and taken by
the allies after the battle of Ramillies in
1706. The emperor Charles VI. had
formed a scheme of establishing an
East India company here; but this
giving umbrage to the maritime pow-
ers, it was laid aside. Ostend was ta-

ken by the French in 1745, but was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the last war as a neutral port it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops. It was again taken by them in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. A secret expedition was sent out by the British government for the purpose of destroying one of these canals in 1797; after effecting their purpose they were all taken prisoners. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 23 N E of Dunkirk, and 60 N W of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has likewise a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles S W of Goslar. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Osterröde, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on the Dribentz. It has an ancient castle, and is 65 miles S E of Dantzic, and 70 S S W of Koningsberg.

Ostervieck, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woollen stuffs, and is situate on the Ilse, 13 miles W of Halberstadt, and 15 miles N E of Goslar. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Ostia, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the harbour is choked up. It is 12 miles S W of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Ostinghausen, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, eight miles W of Lipstadt.

Ostrogothia, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostunt, a town of Naples, in Terra

d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles N W of Brindici, and 24 N E of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Piets' wall N of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a post town and fortress in Tioga county, New York; situate on the S E side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oswego river, and 156 miles W by N of Albany. This fort was built by the English, to protect their trade with the native tribes; taken from them by the French in 1755; retaken by the English in 1756; and ceded to the Americans, at the peace of 1783.

Oswieczyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles S W of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Oswestry, a corporate town in Shropshire with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall, and a castle long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles N W of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Ost, St. a village in Essex; here are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situate near the sea, nine miles S E of Colchester.

Opaha, 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 two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and first discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid ten days. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains,

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with a bishop's see. It is a mountain, near the gulf of miles N W of Brindici, of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E,

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It has since been visited by the celebrated navigator, James Cook, who was the first to discover it. It is situated on two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, and the rest partly of bread-fruit trees, and cocoa-nut trees, plantains,

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bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, 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 far from being ugly and unhand-some, 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 muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breasts forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The birds most common are two sorts of parrots, one of a beautiful sapphirine 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; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island are hogs, dogs, and rats, which are suffered to run about at pleasure. Their houses consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-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 is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Their cloth 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 esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel 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

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water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for 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 provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Foster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose voyage, and Captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

Otley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 202 N N W of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Otoque, an island of South America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

Otranto, or Terra D'Otranto, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the same gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishops reside. It was taken, in 1480 by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles S E of Brindici, T t t

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and 60 S E of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Otego, a narrow lake of North America, in the State of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehanna.

Ottendorf, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Saxe Lauenberg. It is seated on the Meden, 24 miles N of Stade. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Ottensheim, a town of Germany in the Archdutchy of Austria. It lies on the N side of the Danube, 16 miles S W of Freystatt.

Otterburn, a village in Northumberland, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chase.

Ottery, or *Ottery St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 162 miles W by S of London. It has a market on Tuesday. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Ottana, or *Ortona*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Ottweiler, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle, 40 miles S E of Treves.

Oude, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 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 northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontiers; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays an annual subsidy of 420,000*l*. His capital is Lucknow.

Oude, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the

remains of which are seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fytzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabret, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

Oudenard, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort, seated on both sides of the river Scheld. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army; it is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 N E of Tourney, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Oudenburg, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles S E of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Oudipour. See *Cheitore*.
Overflackee, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland between the mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

Overyche, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Ysche, six miles N E of Brussels, and nine S W of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Overyssel, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yssel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougein, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles S W of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of

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See *Cheiture*.

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town of Spain, capital of

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Asturia d'Oviedo, with a Bishop's see, and a university. It is situated at the confluence of the Ove and Duva, which form the Asta, 50 miles N W of Leon and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 4 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Oulz, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W of Susa. Lon. 6 46 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a well built town, seated on the Olen, over which are two bridges, 26 miles N E of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Ouren, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The leads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, which is formed by the junction of the streams of the Ure and Swale, which have their sources near each other in the tract called Richmondshire, and after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which is here a considerable river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Sussex, rising from two branches, which unite their streams near Lewes, and entering the English Channel, form the harbour of Newhaven.

Ouse, Great, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German Sea called the Washes, at Lynn Regis; is navigable to some distance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges.

Ouse, Little, a river, which rises in the S part of Norfolk, and separating on the S W that county from Suffolk, near Downham, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and discharges itself into the Great Ouse.

Oussore, a town of Hindoostan, in the

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Mysore country. It was taken by the English in July 1792, and is 19 miles S E of Bangalore, and 69 E N E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and 21 miles N W of Mirando de Douero. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Coerra de Oeiras, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; but there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Owyhee, the easternmost, and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length from N to S is 28 leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 English miles. It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the N E side, are separated by a mountain that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is covered with coconut and bread fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the N E side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with snow. To the S of this mountain the coasts present a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points: yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish; so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are inclosed with stone fences, and interspersed with groves of coconut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of capt. Cook

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shall be remembered this island will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a strange concatenation of events. Lat. 19 28 S, Lon. 156 0 W.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, and, with the suburbs is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. The university is said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. 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 expence. 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 the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. 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, St. John's Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. The theatre, more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world. The physic-garden of above five acres, walled round with fine gates, one of which cost 500*l*. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a

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parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Oxford is governed by a Mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles S W of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains one city, 15 market towns, 250 parishes, 14 hundreds, 354,000 acres, and about 120,000 souls. The air is sweet and pleasant, and the soil rich and fertile. The lower parts consist of meadows and cornfield, and the higher were covered with woods till the civil wars; in which they were so entirely destroyed, that wood is now extremely scarce and dear, except in what is called the chiltern, and so is coal; of consequence fuel bears an exorbitant price. The county is extremely well watered, by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

Oziewicz, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchassel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles

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 od is now extremely scarce
 except in what is called the
 nd so is coal; of consequence
 an exorbitant price. The
 extremely well watered, by
 ush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and
 e latter, although an inconsi-
 ulet, has obtained some im-
 rom having been supposed to
 to the Thames. The pro-
 Oxfordshire are chiefly those
 the midland farming coun-
 hills yield ochre, pipe clay,
 arths, useful for various pur-
 orn and matt are conveyed
 the Thames to the metropo-
 cheese is made in the graz-
 The greatest want in this
 hat of fuel; for the woods,
 h it once abounded, being
 inished, it is necessary to
 deficiency with coal brought
 and troublesome navigation
 on. The junction of the
 ith the Trent and Mersey,
 l from Braunston to Hamp-
 and by another canal from
 o Brentford, will greatly re-
 nvenience.

a town of Little Poland,
 e Weichsel. The houses
 wood; and the town is co-
 one side by a great morass,
 other defended by a castle,
 s are of wood. It is 34 miles

W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50
 10 N.

P.

PACEM, a town in the N part of
 Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lon.
 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachamac, a valley in Peru, celebrat-
 ed for its pleasantness and fertility, but
 more for a magnificent temple, built by
 the incas to the honour of their god.
 The Spaniards, when they conquered
 Peru, found immense riches in it. It is
 10 miles S of Lima.

Pachuca, a town of Mexico, famous
 for its silver mines. Some authors say,
 that in the space of six leagues there
 are not less than a thousand. One of
 which called Trinity, is supposed to be
 as rich as any in the Spanish dominions.
 Forty millions of silver having been
 taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 miles
 N N E of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat.
 20 32 N.

Pachus, a small island in the Medi-
 terranean, near the coast of Epirus, S
 of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta.
 It is subject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, that vast ocean which
 separates Asia from America. It is
 called Pacific, from the moderate wea-
 ther the first mariners who sailed in it
 met with between the tropics; and it
 was called South Sea, because the Spani-
 ards crossed the isthmus of Darien
 from north to south when they first dis-
 covered it; though it is properly the
 Western Ocean with regard to Ame-
 rica. Geographers call the South Sea
 Mare Pacificum, "The Pacific Ocean,"
 as being less infested with storms than
 the Atlantic; but M. Frezier affirms
 it does not deserve that appellation, and
 that he has seen as violent storms there
 in as in any other sea; but Magellan
 happening to have a very favourable
 wind, and not meeting with any thing
 to ruffle him when he first traversed
 this vast ocean in 1520, gave it the
 name which it has retained ever since.
 Maty, however, adds, that the wind is
 so regular there, that the vessels would
 frequently go from Acapulco to the
 Philippine Islands without shifting a
 sail.

Pacy, an ancient town of France, in
 the department of Eure and late pro-
 vince of Normandy, seated on the Eure,

eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1
 41 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Palang, a seaport on the W coast of
 Sumatra, in the East Indies, in the pos-
 session of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E,
 lat. 0 30 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex,
 W by N of London, with a handsome
 new church, erected in 1790, in a singu-
 larly pleasing style.

Paderborn, a bishopric of Germany,
 in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles
 long and 20 broad. In the middle of it
 are high mountains, and iron mines;
 but the rest of the country is fertile in
 corn and pastures. However it is most
 remarkable for its bacon and venison.

Paderborn, an ancient and populous
 town of Germany in the circle of West-
 phalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes
 its name from the rivulet Pader, which
 rises under the high altar of the ca-
 thedral. It has a celebrated university,
 and is 37 miles S W of Minden, and
 43 E S E of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E,
 lat. 51 46 N.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia,
 seated on the river Ulla, 13 miles S of
 Compostella. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Palatow, a town in Cornwall, with a
 market on Saturday. It is seated on
 the Bristol Channel, and has some trade
 to Ireland, from which place it is dis-
 tant 24 miles. It is 30 miles W of Lan-
 ceaston, and 243 W by S of London.
 Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Padua, an ancient, large, and cele-
 brated city of Italy, capital of the Pa-
 duano, with a university and a bishop's
 see. It is seven miles in circumference,
 and much less considerable than for-
 merly; for it now contains only 30,000,
 whereas it formerly contained 100,000
 inhabitants. The houses are for the
 most part gone to ruin, and the town in
 general is so thinly inhabited, that grass
 is seen in many places, between the
 stones with which the streets are paved.
 The houses are built on piazzas, which,
 when the town was in a flourishing
 state, may have made a magnificent ap-
 pearance; but they now rather give it
 a more gloomy air. The hall of the
 townhouse is one of the largest in Eu-
 rope, and contains the cenotaph of Livy,
 the historian, who was a native of Pa-
 dua. The university, once so celebrat-
 ed, is now on the decline. Here is a
 cloth manufacture; and it said that the
 inhabitants of Venice wear no other
 cloth than what is made here. The

city, however, swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is seated on the Brenta and Barchiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles S E of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Paduana, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long, and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Polesino, di Rovigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Pafenhoffen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motteir, eight miles W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Pagliano, a town of Italy, in Abbruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

Pahang. See *Pan*.

Paimbois, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantea. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Painewick, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It 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 seven miles S E of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Painted Post, a post town in Steuben county, New-York; situated on the N W bank of Tioga river, near the mouth of Cohocton creek, 43 miles N W of Athens, and about 60 miles S of Jerusalem.

Paisley, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire. Paisley is the first manufacturing town in Scotland, and is

greatly celebrated on account of some of its branches. The manufactory of silk gauze, in this respect, first claims our notice. This branch is brought here to the utmost perfection, and is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no less than 5000 weavers employed in Paisley and in the country adjacent; and the others necessary in other parts of the silk manufacture, has been likewise computed to be no less than 5000. Each loom will produce on an average value 70*l.* yearly; the whole will then be 350,000*l.* In the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley, in silk gauze, lawn, and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,183*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and that no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. Besides these principal manufactures, there are some others carried on there; for instance, considerable tan-works, four in number, two soap and candle works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. In 1789, the annual value of all the manufactures in Paisley of every sort, amounted to 660,385*l.* 16*s.* and the inhabitants considerably exceeded 20,000. Paisley is six miles W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccancers; and, in 1741, it was plundered and burnt by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 12 6 S.

Palacios, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

Palais, *St.* a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wrested, in 1512, from John

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cipal manufactures, there are some
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and candle works, a manufac-
ture, and another of inkle or
linen, the annual value of all
the manufactures in Paisley of every
kind amounted to 660,383*l.* 16*s.* and
the value considerably exceeded
the value of Paisley is six miles W of Glas-
gow. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Palcazo, a town in the au-
thority of Peru, in the au-
thority of Quito, with an excellent har-
bour, frequently been plundered
by pirates; and, in 1741, it
was plundered and burnt by com-
manders, because the governor re-
fused to submit to it. Lon. 8 19 W, lat.

Palencia, a town of Spain in Andalu-
cia S of Seville. Lon. 5 24
20 N.

Palencia, a town of France, capital of
the department of Belleisle, off the coast of
France. It has a strong citadel,
and a long siege against the
English in 1761, and then surrendered
on reasonable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat.

Palencia, a town and district of
the department of the Lower
Rhine, with the town and
St. John Pied-de-Port, forms
the whole of the late province
of Navarre, a mountainous coun-
try, produces scarcely any thing
but wheat, oats, and fruits of which
it is rich. This is only a very
small portion of the kingdom of Na-
varre, founded, in 1512, from John

Palencia, by Ferdinand king of Arra-
gon and Castile. This portion, sepa-
rated from Upper Navarre by the Py-
renees, made part of the late kingdom
of France, being annexed to it by Hen-
ry IV. who held it in right of his mo-
ther, Jeanne d'Albert. St. Palais is
seated on the river Bidouze, 13 miles
S E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43
21 N.

Palamboang, or Palambang, a town of
Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at
the E end of the island, on the straits
of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palamcottah, or Trincomelley, a town of
the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the
Carnatic, 410 miles S W of Madras.
Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, a strong seaport of Spain,
in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated
on the Mediterranean, 47 miles N
E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41
58 N.

Palamos, a town of Hindoostan Pro-
per, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles
S S W of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23
40 N.

Palanka, a town of Upper Hungary,
in the county of Novigrad, seated on
the Ithala, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon.
18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Palao Islands. See *Philippines*, New.
Palatine, a post town in Montgomery
county, New York, lying on the N E
side of Mohock river, at the mouth of
Corojo creek, 36 miles W by N of
Skenectady; containing about 200 in-
habitants.

Palawan. See *Parago*.
Palazzo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont,
five miles E of Ivrea.

Pallazuello, a town of Sicily, in the
Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina.
Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, in the
Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles
N E of Milan. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 45
40 N.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon,
with an archbishop's see. It is seated
on the Carion, 40 miles S W of Burgos,
and 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4
42 W, lat. 42 10 N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Ab-
bruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Sol-
mona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old
Castile, 25 miles S W of Burgos. Lon.
3 15 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Palermo, a city of Sicily in the Val-di-
Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and

a large harbour. This city, which is
the capital of Sicily, is of great anti-
quity; and if a conjecture may be
formed from its ancient name Panor-
mus, which signifies an universal har-
bour, it was formerly in a very flourish-
ing condition. By whom it was founded
is uncertain, nor have we any authentic
accounts of its inhabitants till it became
a colony of the Phœnicians, after which
it passed into the hands of the various
nations that became masters of this
island. The present city principally
consists of two wide, uniform, and well-
built streets, each about a mile in length,
crossing each other at right angles in
the centre, where there is a small octa-
gon space, ornamented with four statues.
Most of the cities of Sicily have sur-
names: Palermo is denominated The
Happy. It has gained this epithet, no
doubt, on account of the advantages of its
situation. It has two harbours: in the
one, which is very large, and in which
there is a mole 1300 paces in length,
ships lie at anchor; in the other their
cargoes are laden and unladen. Both
the harbours open to the W: there is
also a superb quay which extends a
mile from W to E, in a rectilinear di-
rection, and is called La Marine. The
prospect is, on the one side, lost in the
wide expanse of the ocean, and on the
other confined by the walls of the city:
the walls appear adorned with pilasters,
and crowned with a row of balustrades
through which the eye discovers a long
range of palaces. These objects alto-
gether form a delightful spectacle.
Indeed nothing can be more picturesque
than the bay of Palermo. It forms a
large amphitheatre, with the capital of
Sicily in the centre; surrounded for
some miles by a most delightful coun-
try, and inclosed by romantic rocks and
mountains. The town was formerly
surrounded by a strong wall; but the
fortifications are now entirely neglect-
ed, except towards the sea, where there
are still a few weak works. The quay
is the principal public walk here. Pa-
lermo is embellished all round with
avenues of trees, and has four principal
entrances, facing the four cardinal
points, which are at the extremities of
the two spacious streets which cross
each other. The most frequented of
these two streets is called Cassero. It
begins where the quay ends, with the
N gate called Porta Felice, the happy
gate; and terminates on the S. The

Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other, the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which in summer is made use of as an orchestra. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, palaces, fountains, statues, and columns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. Spring-waters are very copious in this city. Not a quarter but is liberally supplied with fountains, most of which are marble, all of them adorned with pieces of sculpture, and all afford large quantities of water. The situation of this city is truly happy; the sea, the hills, the lofty mountains, present on all sides beautiful and striking objects. Freed from the fetters of the Inquisition, the abolition of which was procured by the marquis of Caraccioli, and from the influence of some other unfavourable institutions which are rapidly declining, Palermo must become one of the finest cities in the world; and the island of which it is the capital, being all cultivated like a garden, one of the most enchanting spots on the face of the earth. Palermo is the principal residence of the greater part of the Sicilian nobility; and as it is not the custom for any gentlemen to walk in the streets, at least 1000 carriages are said to be kept in the town. They are for the most part in the English taste, very elegant, shown to the greatest advantage, with beautiful horses richly caparisoned, and as many footmen in splendid liveries as can be crowded together, behind. Every evening all the people of rank drive about in this manner on the grand public terrace by the sea-side. There are also very convenient hackney-coaches, covered and open, waiting all day in their respective stations. It is very remarkable that the dead in Palermo are never buried. The dead bodies are carried to the capuchin convent, which is one of the largest in Italy; where after the funeral service is performed, they are dried in a stone, heated by a composition of lime, which makes the skin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and fastened to the wall by the back or neck. A piece of coarse drab is thrown over the shoulders and round the waist; and their hands are tied together, holding a piece of paper with their epitaph,

which is simply their name, age, and when they died. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000; and the harbour, though very large, is not so commodious as might be expected, and the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle, built near the sea-side wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of nobility to this place. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the N E end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Palermo, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, six miles S S W of Cosenza.

Palicandcherry, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbatore, and 66 S E of Calicut.

Palestine, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds, and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the vallies large crops of corn.

Palestrina, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneste, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Palestrina, is one of the largest of the

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Palermo, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, six miles S S W of Crotona.

Palicandcherry, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Malabar, 20 miles S of Coimbatore, and 5 E of Calicut.

Palatine, a part of Turkey in Asia, called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also *Palat*, from the patriarch Judah, and *Holy Land*, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture Canaan, and Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir on the W, and by the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S.

Palma, in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighboring countries with all these, as it abundantly did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, and they feed numerous herds of sheep, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the vallies are fertile in crops of corn.

Palma, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Palmerston's Island, situated in the South Seas, and visited by captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islands, about nine or ten 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 coconuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra-tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, 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 messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called *Tadmor* in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles S E of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palmyra, a port of entry and post town in Montgomery county, Tennessee, situated on the S side of Cumberland river, 65 miles N W of Nashville, along the post road, but about 35 in a direct line.

Palnau, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

Palos, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour: remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles S W of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Palota, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles S W of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Palotza, a small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Palte, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three days

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islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has the same name.

Palicata, a seaport of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Palimbum, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the E coast, 120 miles N E of Benecolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Palliser's Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

Palma, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles N W of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks; and is seated in a most agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E of Udina, and 55 N E of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Palmaria, a small island lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40 58 N.

Palmaria, a small island, seated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Palmas, the capital of the island of Canaria. See *Canary*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Islands in the East Indies, 16 leagues S E of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

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Palmyra, a port of entry and post town in Montgomery county, Tennessee, situated on the S side of Cumberland river, 65 miles N W of Nashville, along the post road, but about 35 in a direct line.

Palnau, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, situate toward the river Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

Palos, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour: remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles S W of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

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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 coconuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra-tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, 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 messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called *Tadmor* in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles S E of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

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Palota, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles S W of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Palotza, a small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Palte, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, about three days

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journey and 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama.

Pamiers, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. *Pamiers* is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 8 N.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, of North Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated, in its whole length, from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Pampelonne, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pampeluna, a town of South America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Bagota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Pampliega, a town of Spain in the province of Old Castile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Pan, or *Puhang*, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of Elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. *Pan* is 140

miles N E of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Panagia, a handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Panama, a city of South America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, used to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourse is now carried on by register ships, which sail round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merchandise, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Panari, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, St. a village in Middlesex, a little to the N W of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for inoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, 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.

Panga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

Panglang, a town of Pegue, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E, lat. 95 54 S.

Panjab, a country of Hindoostan

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Proper, being that watered by the five
eastern branches of the Indus. It was
the scene of Alexander's last campaign,
and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests.
It forms a square of 250 miles, and in-
cludes the whole of Lahore, and a great
part of Moultan Proper. To the lower
part of Moultan it is flat and marshy,
and inundated by the periodical rains
which fall between May and October.

Pannanach Wells, a village in Aber-
deenshire, noted for the mineral waters
discovered in 1756; and a lodge has
been erected for the accommodation of
the company that frequent them in
summer.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan Pro-
per, situate in an extensive plain be-
tween the cities of Delhi and Sirhind.
This plain is celebrated for an obstinate
battle fought in 1761, between an army
of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah,
king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000
Mahometans, when the former were
totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles
N W of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29
15 N.

Panomi, a village of Turkey in the
province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of
Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Panomo, a small town of Turkey in
Europe. It is situate in the province
of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterra-
nean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45
miles S S E of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E,
lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, an island in the Mediter-
ranean, between Sicily and the coast of
Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference.
It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and
corn, and is subject to the king of Na-
ples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Pantika, a town of Turkey in the
Asiatic province of Natolia, situate
the N E coast of the sea of Marmora,
12 miles S E of Constantinople.

Panuco, a province of New Spain, in
the audience of Mexico. The capital,
of the same name, is a bishop's see,
and is situate on the river Panuco, near
the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by
E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E,
lat. 23 0 N.

Pu-oom, one of the New Hebrides,
in the South Pacific Ocean, to the S of
Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, a town of China, in the
province of Petcheli, where the viceroy
resides, and the most considerable city
in the province, next to Peking. It has
twenty others under its jurisdiction;

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three of the second, and seventeen of
the third class. The country around it
is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no
part of China.

Papa, a small but strong town of
Lower Hungary, in the county of Es-
prin. It was taken from the Turks in
1683, after the raising of the siege of
Vienna. It is seated on a mountain,
near the river Marclaltz, 45 miles W
of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Papou, St. a late episcopal town of
France, in the department of Aude and
late province of Languedoc, seated on
the Lembe, eight miles E of Castle-
naudary, and 35 S E of Toulouse. Lon.
2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Pappenheim, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Franconia, capital of a coun-
ty of the same name, with a castle, where
the count resides. It is seated near the
Altmal, 17 miles N W of Neuburg,
and 32 S of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 51
E, lat. 48 58 N.

Para, a fort of Brasil, seated near the
mouth of the river Amazon, and to the
E of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50
0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

Paraets, a vast number of small
islands and rocks, lying in the China
Sea, and forming a long cluster, near
400 miles in length, off the coast of
Cochin-China.

Paralilla, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, lat.
41 4 N.

Parago, or **Palawan,** a large island in
the Indian Ocean, between the Philip-
pines and Borneo, which has a king,
tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards
have a fort here.

Paragua, the most westerly of the
Philippine Islands, extending about 180
miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon.
117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Paraguay, a large country of South
America, bounded on the N by Ama-
zonias, on the E by Brasil, on the S by
Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and
Peru. It contains six provinces; namely,
Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Ura-
guay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from
which the whole country is also called
La Plata. It has numerous lakes and
rivers; of the latter, the three princi-
pal are the Paraguay, Uragua, and Pa-
rana; the united streams of which form
the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These
rivers annually overflow their banks,
and, on their recess, leave them enrich-
ed by a slime, that renders the soil ex-

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tremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This 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 drank in all the Spanish provinces of South America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. 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. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of South America.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and before Surinam was taken by the British, was the chief place of the Dutch colonies in South America. It has a strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for Europe. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees in ever-lasting bloom. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

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Paraiba, a town of South America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

Paramousic, one of the Kurile Islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See *Kuriles*.

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles S E of Schwerin. Lon. 120 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Parckwitz, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the King of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wohlau, and 10 N E of Lignitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Pardobitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Parella, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the county of Canavez, 20 miles N of Turin.

Parenzo, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, a province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oronoko, near its mouth.

Parilla, or *St. Parilla*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles S E of Truxillo, and 230 N W of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

Paris, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which, and the most distinguished, occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf, and

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the tiles used in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, 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 mob, on the 10th of August, 1793, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late duke of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, colleehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicia in 1715, and, in form, somewhat resembles Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV. as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy, in every respect, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnoie, or Mint, is also a noble building, situate 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. Paris is an archbishopric, and the seat of a university. It is situated in the late province of the Isle of France; and it now forms, with a small district round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 S E of London, 635 N W of Vienna, and 630 N E of Madrid. Lat. 48 50 N. lon. 2 25 E.

Paris, the name of several considerable post towns in the United States, adopted in the honey moon of our passion for the French. One lies in Oneida county, New York, about six miles S by W of Whitestown. Another in Cumberland county Maine, about 70 miles N by W of Portland. And another in Loudon county, Virginia, situated on

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the E side of Shenandoah river, about 25 miles SW of Harper's ferry on the Potomac.

Parlgate, a village in Cheshire, 12 miles N W of Chester, situate on the N E coast of the river Dee. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

Parkestein, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 miles N of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Parma, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the N E by the Mantuan, on the E by the Duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; on which account the people live to a great age, and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country; the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles.

Parma, an ancient rich and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the largest opera-house in Europe, having seats for 8000 people. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles N W of Modena, and 60 S E of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Turkey in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was 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; the Turks call it Licaoura. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army

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burnt all the olive-trees. This island
was anciently dedicated to Bacchus,
on account of its excellent wines; and
has been so famous for its marble, that
the best carvers would make use of no
other. Those excellent statues, the
Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of
this island; and the famous Arundelian
marbles, at Oxford, were brought from
this place. It lies to the W of Nazia.

Paros, a town of the Archipelago,
capital of the isle of Paros, which was
anciently the largest and most powerful
town of the Cyclades; but is at present
nothing to what it was. The walls of
the castle are built of ancient palaces
of marble, and most of the columns are
placed longwise: some of them that
stand upright, support cornices of amaz-
ing size. The natives build their
houses of marble, which they find ready
cut to their hands; but they take no
care to place the pieces in a regular
manner: their fields likewise are in-
closed with friezes, altars, and basso-
relievs. The inhabitants are so igno-
rant now, that, instead of great sculp-
tors and skilful architects, they have
nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-
cellars. Paros is a bishop's see, and
situate on the W coast of the island.
Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parret, a small river in Somerset-
shire, whose source is in the S part of
the county. It receives the Ivel and
Thonc, and falls into the Bristol Chan-
nel, at Bridgewater Bay.

Parramatta, a town or settlement of
English convicts, in New South Wales.
It is seated at the head of the harbour
of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney
Cove, between Rose Hill and the land-
ing place in the creek which forms the
head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of
land were either in cultivation, or
cleared for that purpose. The soil in
most places, is remarkably good, and
only wants cultivation to be fit for any
use. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Parsberg, a town of Germany in the
circle of Bavaria, and principality of
Newburg, 18 miles N W of Ratisbon.
Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Parson, or *Parsonfield*, a post town in
York county, Maine, 46 miles W by N
of Portland, containing 1350 inha-
bitants.

Parschwitz, a town of Germany in the
province of Silesia, and principality of
Lignitz. It is subject to the king of
Prussia, and is eight miles N E of Lig-
nitz.

P A S

Parthenay, a town of France, in the
department of Two Sevres and late
province of Poitou. It carries on a
considerable trade in cattle and corn,
and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles
S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46
44 N.

Partenkirch, a town of Germany in Ba-
varia, 40 miles S W of Munich. Lon.
11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Parys, a mountain in the isle of An-
glesey, famous for a copper mine, pro-
bably the largest bed of ore of that met-
al hitherto discovered in the world.
"It is not wrought (says Dr. Aikin)
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 sul-
phur on the spot. Quantities of nearly
pure copper are obtained from the wa-
ters 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 in-
crease from the discovery of this cop-
per mine.

Pas, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Straits of Calais, and late
province of Atrois, 12 miles S W of
Arras. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Pas de Calais, or *Straits of Calais*, a
department of France, containing the
late provinces of Atrois and Boulonnois.
Arras is the capital.

Pasewalk, a town of Germany in the
circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Po-
merania. It is situate near some iron
works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of
Stettin, and 66 S S E of Stralsund.
Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 27 N.

Pasquotank, the capital of Pasquotank
county, North Carolina; lying between
Pasquotank and Little rivers, 308 miles
from Washington.

Passarowitz, a town of Turkey in the
European province of Servia. Here
the emperor Charles VI. and Achmet
II. concluded a peace in 1781. It is
situate near the river Morava, 53 miles
E S E of Belgrade, and 44 W of Orso-
va. Lon. 21 16 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Pusso, a cape of Peru, lying under
the equator, in lon 78 50 W.

Passage, a scaport of Spain, in Bis-
nitz.

day, 60 miles E of Bilbao. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Passaro, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

Passarvan, a town of the island of Java, in the East Indies. Lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

Passau, an ancient city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Illtztadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. The first three are fortified, but the last has no fortifications, being only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Illz, 62 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Passenheim, a town of Germany in Prussia, in the province of Oberland 70 miles S of Königsberg. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Passero Cape, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Passigniano, a town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, seated on the lake Perugia, 17 miles N W of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Pasto or *St. Juan de Pasto*, a town of South America, in Popayan, seated in a fine valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

Postrana, or *Patrana*, a town of Spain in new Castile, seated between the Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 40 26 N.

Patagonia, a country of S America, comprehending all that country extending from Chili and Paraguay to the utmost extremity of South America; that is, from 35° almost to 54° of latitude: being surrounded by the countries just mentioned, the South and North Sea and the Straits of Magellan,

which separate it from the island called Terra del Fuego. It is inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a subject of controversy to the learned. They are supposed to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the river Negro; but, in the hunting season, they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra del Fuego from the mainland. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them as a gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Captain Wallis landed here in 1766, and having purposely provided himself with measuring rods, found that the tallest man among them measured only six feet seven inches high; several were within an inch or two as tall; but the ordinary size was from five feet ten inches to six feet. It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of measuring the whole size of one of those gigantic men. They tell us indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionably large, and that they are robust and bony; but they give us no criterion to judge of their bulk, nor one instance of their extraordinary strength. As they are represented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, some trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and how much they could exceed in that respect the strongest man in the ships. This in a great measure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have seen these people, no two of them agreeing in the same description. Those seen by commodore Byron were painted round both eyes, no two of them alike; those seen by captain Wallis had only a red circle round the left eye; and those seen by Bougainville had no circle round their eyes, but had their cheeks painted red; their colour is a kind of Bronze. Another very remarkable particular is, that they had none of the characters of a ferocious people; there was no offensive weapon among them, except a scimitar. They have no other clothing than skins,

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it from the island called Fuego. It is inhabited by men, who long afforded a controversy to the learned. It is supposed to be one of the most fertile, which occupy that unknown region of America, discovered from the Rio-de-la-Plata by the straits of Magellan. Their language is in that part of the world, which lies on the river, but in the hunting season, it is as far as the straits of Terra del Fuego from the first accounts of it were brought to Europe by the journals of Magellan, who described them as a gigantic race, above the rest, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Capt. Cook, who landed here in 1766, and having provided himself with arms, found that the tallest of them measured only six feet high; several were six feet two inches tall; but the tallest was from five feet ten inches to six feet. It is pity that none of them thought of measuring the height of one of those gigantic people; indeed, that they tell us, that they are propere, and that they are robust, and that they give us no criterion of their bulk, nor one in proportion to their extraordinary strength. They are represented not only as remarkably tractable, but might have been made of iron, if they could have lifted, and they could exceed in that strength the strongest man in the ships. At that measure, would have the point, which is yet the same by the different relations in these people, no two of them in the same description. Commodore Byron were both eyes, no two of them seen by captain Wallis, and a red circle round the left eye seen by Bougainville, and round their eyes, but had painted red; their colour is bronze. Another very particular is, that they had characters of a ferocious nature, and was no offensive weapon except a scimitar. They wear other clothing than skins,

which they wear with the hair inward and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

Paták, a town of Hungary, with a college for protestants, situate on the Latorca, 25 miles S S E of Cassovia. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Patani, a town of Asia, on the N E coast of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name, one of the strongest places in these parts with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos, very voluptuous, and carry on some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleansois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 25 miles N W of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Patehuca, or *Patioca*, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near which is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

Pater Noster, islands of Asia, in the East Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

Pathhead, a considerable manufacturing village in Fifeshire, a little to the E of Kirkcaldy.

Patmos, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compass; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St. John, and the Revelation shewed him there. The greatest part of interpreters think that St. John wrote them in the same place during the two years of his exile; but others think that he did not commit them to writing till after his return to Ephesus. The island of Patmos is between the island of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the place of the banishment of St. John. It is now called *Patina*. Its circuit is five or twenty or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and some monasteries of Greek monks.

It is at present in the hands of the Turks. It is considerable for its harbours; but the inhabitants derive little benefit from them, because the corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, and retire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel consisting of several irregular towers, and is a substantial building seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is very barren, and without wood; however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. In the whole island there are scarce 300 men; but there are above 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers who land in the island should carry some of them away. To the memory of St. John is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over head they show a chink in the rock, through which they pretend that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. E Lon. 26 84 N, lat. 37 24.

Patna, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of considerable trade. It is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764 by Meer Cassim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is seated on the S bank of the Ganges, 400 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patomac. See *Potowmac*.

Patrana. See *Pastrana*.

Patras, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cyprus trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times, but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles S W of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patria, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, so named from a lake near which it is situate, 13 miles N W of Naples.

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Patrica, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, eight miles E of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orrieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S W by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is pleasantly seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles S E of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Pattensen, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, formerly a fortified town. It is six miles S of Hanover.

Patti, an episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

Pattiarj, a town of Asia, in Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Oude, 55 miles N W of Canogue, and the same E N E of Agra. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 27 33 N.

Pattun, or *Puttan*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Guzerat and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 miles S W of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxens, a river in North America, which discharges itself into the Chesapeake, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

Pau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. There are a great number of magnificent castles and some colleges, and in the centre of the town is a castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. It has been often taken and retaken, since the commencement of the present war (1801). It is seated on the Tesino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, *St.* a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and

late province of Artols, 16 miles W N W of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Paul, *St.* a town of South America in Brasil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay tribute to the Portuguese. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Paul-de-Fenouillede, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Paul-les-Vence, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 S E of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Paul-trois-Chateaux, *St.* an ancient and late episcopal town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montclimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Paula, a town of Naples; in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Paulograi, a small town of Russia, in the government of Catharienslaf, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Pavoasan, an episcopal seaport of Africa in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausilippo, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 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 an ancient bay-tree, shrubs and bushes.

Pautzke, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles N W of Dantzic. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

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Payerne, a town of Switzerland, be-
longing to the canton of Bern, 22 miles
S W of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46
38 N.

Puz, a town of Peru, in the audience
of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see.
It is seated at the foot of a mountain,
in a valley abounding in wine and fruits,
350 miles S E of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50
W, lat. 17 0 S.

Puzzy, a town of Turkey in Europe,
in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bi-
shop's see. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 40
33 N.

Peak, a mountainous country in the
N W part of Derbyshire, which
abounds in lead, millstones and whet-
stones. It is much visited on account
of its extraordinary caverns, perfora-
tions, and other curiosities. The
"Wonders of the Peak" have been ce-
lebrated both in prose and verse; and
they are noticed in this work under the
articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth,
and Tiddeswell.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay
of Panama, in South America. The
inhabitants of Panama have plantations
in them, and from them they are sup-
plied with provisions.

Peaths, or *Peese*, a vast chasm in the
mountains of the N E part of Berwick-
shire. It is more than 160 feet deep;
and over it is a noble bridge of four
arches. From its vast height, it greatly
resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Pequenecour, a town of France, in the
department of the North and late pro-
vince of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe,
five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E,
lat. 50 23 N.

Pelee, a river of North America,
which rises in North Carolina, and is
here called the Yadkin River, and en-
tering South Carolina, it takes the
name of Pedee, and flows into the At-
lantic Ocean, 12 miles below George
Town.

Pedena, an ancient town of Italy, in
Venetian Iстриa, with a bishop's see,
25 miles S E of Capo d'Istria. Lon.
14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Pederneira, a seaport town of Portu-
gal, in the province of Estramadura,
18 miles N E of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W,
lat. 39 51 N.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, in the East
Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon.
96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Pedro, Point, the most northern point
of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point

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Calymere, on the continent of India.
Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the
South Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas.
Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

Peebles, an ancient borough, capital
of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed,
over which is a bridge. It has manu-
factures of carpets and serges, and a
weekly market for corn and cattle.
Before the present church was erected,
divine service was performed in part of
an ancient monastery, in which several
kings of Scotland are said to have re-
sided. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh.
Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Peebleshire, or *Tweeddale*, a county of
Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirk-
shire; on the N by Edinburgshire; W
by Lanerkshire; and S by Dumfries-
shire; and contains 308 square miles,
is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadest.
The climate is temperate and the air
clear. Its numerous hills are verdant,
and feed great quantities of sheep, and
its vallies fruitful in oats, barley and
pasture, which feed great numbers of
black cattle, yielding cheese and butter.
It has several rivers which fall into the
Tweed, which produce plenty of fine
salmon, as does West-water Loch, eels,
&c. in such abundance in Angus, that
during the W winds, they have over-
turned the people that catched them.
Loch-geneen falls from a precipice
250 paces high. Its chief mountain is
Braidalb, from whence may be seen
the seas on each side of the island.
This county yields limestone, &c. with
every necessary of life. The chief ma-
nufactures are shotes and thread.

Peekskill, a post town in West Ches-
ter county, New York; lying on the E
side of Hudson river, 50 miles N of the
city of New York, and about 10 below
the fort at West point.

Peel, a town of the Isle of Man. It
is situate on a spacious bay, at the S
extremity of which is Peel isle, a rock
of great magnitude and height. There
is a castle on the summit of it, and
likewise a cathedral said to be dedi-
cated to St. Germain, the first bishop,
who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4
40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in
the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles N N
W of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51
8 N.

Peese. See *Peaths*.

Pegau, a town of Germany, in the

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circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the river Elster, 58 miles W of Dresden. Lon 12 22 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Pegnafle, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle and fortifications, and its cheeses, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles S E of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Pegna-Macor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles N W of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Peguaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles S W of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the S E of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapains, and incline to charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. 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, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of

Burmah, to the state of a dependant province.

Pegu, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 320 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

Peine, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Peipus, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles N W of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Peitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburgh. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles S S W of Franckfort on the Ouer. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Pekin, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this name, which signifies the Northern Court, is given it, to distinguish it from another considerable city called Nan-king, or the Southern Court. This capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese; the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six full leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by the express order of the emperor. The height and enormous thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horsemen might easily ride abreast upon them; they have spacious towers raised at intervals, a bow-shot distant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of reserve in case of necessity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched; over them are large pavilion roofed towers divided in

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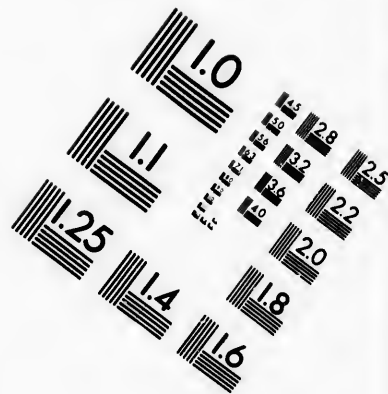
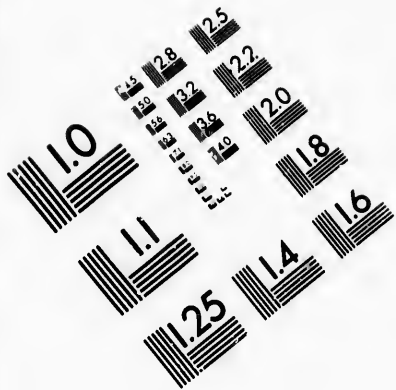
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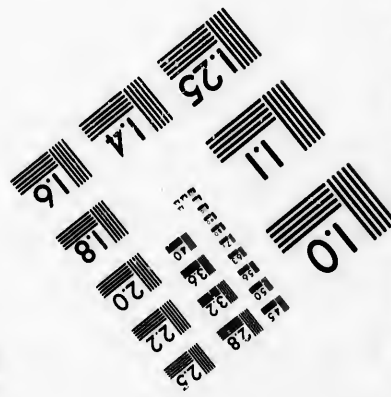
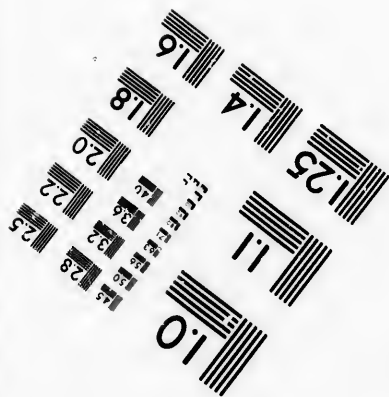
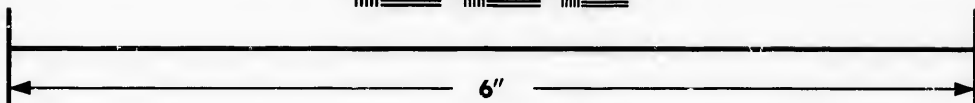
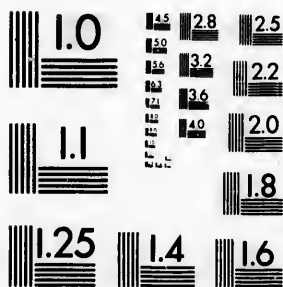
or *Pishour*, a considerable
ostan Proper, in the pro-
bul. It is subject to the
shur, and is 50 miles N W
Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.
own of Germany, in the
per Saxony, and marche of
h. In the vicinity of which
re wrought to advantage,
tures of pitch and turpen-
ed on to great extent. It
S W of Franckfort on the
8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

capital of the empire of
situated in a very fertile
y leagues distant from the
this name, which signifies
o Court, is given it, to dis-
from another considerable
Nan-king, or the Southern
s capital forms an exact
is divided into two cities;
nhabited by Chinese; the
Tartars. These two cities,
adding the suburbs, are six
in circumference, accord-
most accurate measurement
e express order of the em-
height and enormous thick-
walls of the Tartar city ex-
tation; twelve horsemen
ride abreast upon them;
acious towers raised at in-
ow-shot distant from one
d large enough to contain
eserve in case of necessity,
s nine gates, which are lof-
l arched; over them are
n roofed towers divided in





**IMAGE EVALUATION
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to nine stories, each having several apertures or port-holes; the lower story forms a large hall for the use of the soldiers and officers who quit guard, and those appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a space is left of more than three hundred and sixty feet: this is a kind of place of arms, enclosed by a semicircular wall equal in height and thickness to that surrounding the city. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. 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 support of this police costs the emperor a great deal; for part of the soldiers we have mentioned are maintained for this purpose only. They are all infantry, and their pay is generally very high; their employment consists not only in watching for those who may occasion disturbance in the day-time, or walk abroad during the night; they must also take care that the streets are kept clean and swept every day; that they are watered morning and evening in time of dry weather; and that every nuisance is removed; they have orders also to assist in this labour themselves, and to clear the kennels, that the water may have a free course. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall, the intervening space being occupied by houses belonging to the officers of the court, eunuchs, and

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by different tribunals. To some of these is assigned the care of providing necessaries for the use of the emperor; others are for determining disputes, and punishing faults committed by the domestics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immense palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chinese architecture has no resemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Pekin does not fail to strike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular disposition of its apartments, and by the singular structure of its pavilion-roofs, ornamented at each corner with a carved plat band, the lower extremity of which is turned upwards; these roofs are covered with varnished tiles of so beautiful a yellow colour, that, at a distance, they make as splendid an appearance as if they were gilded. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Archipelago in the Mediterranean sea, eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrino, Mount, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari 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. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died

here ; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, (The), were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships ; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the *Antelope*, a packet belonging to the East India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August 1783.—This misfortune was the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the islands afforded, or supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked ; and the astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man.—The cloaths of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly ; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree ; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The cupacks, or chiefs, may be

considered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it ; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink. On particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree, or the sugar-cane. 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, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm-trees ; and the inside of the house 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 beetlenut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of

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pearl oyster, ground narrow, 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 fasten-
 ed in the solid wood. The fishing-
 books are of tortoise shell; and twine,
 cord, and fishing-nets, are well manu-
 factured from the husks 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 supplies the place of a cup.
 There are vessels of a kind of earthen
 ware, of a reddish brown colour, in
 which they boil their fish, yams, &c.
 A bundle of cocoa-nut husks tied to-
 gether, serves them for a broom; and
 thick bamboos, with bores five or six
 inches in diameter, are their buckets
 or cisterns.—Their hatchets are like
 those of the South Sea islands. They
 have also a few articles, which in these
 islands may be called luxuries. The
 shell of the tortoise there is remarka-
 bly beautiful, and the natives of Pelew
 have discovered the art of moulding it
 into little trays or dishes, and spoons.
 Some of the great ladies have also
 bracelets of the same manufacture,
 and ear rings inlaid with shells. The
 natives in general are a stout well
 made people, rather above the mid-
 dling stature, and of a very deep cop-
 per colour, but black. The men are
 entirely naked; the women wear two
 little aprons, one before, the other be-
 hind. Both men and women are ta-
 tooed, and their teeth made Black by
 art. Both sexes are very expert at
 swimming, and the men are such ad-
 mirable divers, that they will readily
 fetch up any thing from the bottom of
 the sea which attracts their notice.
 The conduct of these people towards
 the English was, from first to last, uni-
 formly courteous and attentive, ac-
 companied 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 accompa-
 ny them to England, where this hope-
 ful youth unhappily died of the small
 pox, in Dec. 1784. The East India
 Company erected a monument over
 his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard
 where he was buried. These islands
 were lately visited by captain M'Cleure,

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who confirms the account given of
 them and their inhabitants by captain
 Wilson. In his journal, captain M'Cleure
 says, "having pitched my tent in a
 bay opposite to the ship, I found my-
 self in a perfect paradise, and could
 have been happy to have continued
 here the remainder of my days." They
 are situated between 5 and 9 degrees
 of N lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E
 lon. They are long, but narrow, well
 covered with wood, at least such of
 the islands as our people had an op-
 portunity of seeing. They are encir-
 cled on the west side by a reef of cor-
 ral, of which no end could be seen
 from any eminence our people were on.

Pelham, a small town, with a post
 office, in Rockingham county, New
 Hampshire, 35 miles W by S of New-
 bury-port, and 36 N W of Boston.

Pelissa, a town of Lower Hungary,
 capital of a county of the same
 name, seated near the Danube, 15
 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat.
 47 40 N.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the
 department of the Mouths of the
 Rhone, 15 miles W N W of Aix.
 Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Pella, a town of Turkey in Europe,
 in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi.
 Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Pellerin, a town of France in the
 department of Lower Loire, situate on
 the Loire, with a harbour for small
 vessels, ten miles N of Nantes, and 13
 S E of Paimbauf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat.
 47 23 N.

Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basili-
 cata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20
 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Pemba, a town of Congo, capital of
 a province of the same name. Lon. 18
 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

Pemba, or *Penda*, an island in the E
 Indian Ocean, lying near the coast of
 Africa, and extending about 100 miles
 in circumference. It is governed by a
 king tributary to the Portuguese. Lon.
 40 0 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Penbridge, a town in Herefordshire,
 with a market on Tuesday. It is a
 small place, seated on the Arrow, 12
 miles N W of Hereford, and 145 W N
 W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52
 14 N.

Pembroke, the capital of Pembroke-
 shire, with a market on Saturday. It
 is seated on the innermost creek of
 Milford Haven, over which are two

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bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it. It is surrounded by a wall with three gates, has a castle on a rock, and two churches. It is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament, and is ten miles S E of Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Pembrokeshire, is the S W extremity of Wales, derives its name from, Pembroke the county-town, and is bounded on the E by Carmarthenshire, on the N E by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 parishes, about 2300 houses, and 25,900 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Caerterbury, and diocese of St. David's, and sends one member to parliament. The air of this county is esteemed very salubrious, and the soil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and these, which are chiefly situated in the N E part of the county, yield good pasture for cattle and sheep; towards the sea-coast, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them.

Pena Garcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E of Idanha, Velha. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcasone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Penennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII. for

the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the Bay is another called St. Mawes. It lies a little to the S E of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 10 N.

Pendleton, a post town, and the capital of Pendleton county, South Carolina, about 145 miles N W of Columbia, the capital of the state.

Penemunder, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Penquin Island and Bay, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

Peniche, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

Penick, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Mulde, eight miles E of Altenberg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Penishehr, a town of Hindoostan Proper, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

Penbridge, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Penkum, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles S W of Stetin.

Penmaenawr, a once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles S W of Aberconway.

Penmaffor, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Asta, 14 miles S W of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Penmaffor, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 miles N of Ecija. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Pennar, a river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

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city of the coast; and on the side of the Bay is another calli-
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Pennington, a village in Hunterdon
county, New Jersey, about ten miles N
of Trenton, and eight W of Princeton,
where there is a post office, and occa-
sionally courts are held.

Pennon, a fort of Africa, seated on a
small island before the harbour of Al-
giers.

Pennon de Velez, a very important
seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in
the Mediterranean, near the town of
Velez. It was built by the Spaniards,
in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522,
and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E
of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

Pennsylvania, one of the United
States of America, 290 miles long and
136 broad; bounded on the E by the
river Delaware, dividing it from West
Jersey and New York; on the S by
Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware;
on the W by Virginia and the West-
ern Territory; and on the N W by
Lake Erie, on which it has a consider-
able front, and a good port, lying
within 200,000 acres of land purchased
of Congress by this state. It is divid-
ed into 20 counties; and is well water-
ed by the Delaware, and other naviga-
ble rivers, on which large ships come
up into the heart of the province. Its
produce is corn, cattle, timber, potash,
wax, skins, and furs; and they export
to the West India islands salted beef,
pork, fish, and pipestaves. Philadelphia
is the capital.

Penobscot, a bay of N America, in
the district of Maine, at the mouth of
the river Penobscot. It is long and
capacious; and its E side is lined
with a cluster of small islands.

Penrize, a seaport in Glamorganshire,
with a market on Thursday. It is seat-
ed on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles S
E of Carmarthen, and 219 W of Lon-
don. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Pewith, a town in Cumberland,
with a market on Tuesday. It has a
spacious market place, and had for-
merly a castle; and several remains
of antiquity are seen in its neighbour-
hood. It is seated under a hill, near
the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 miles
S of Carlisle, and 280 N N W of Lon-
don. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, with
a market on Wednesday, Friday, and
Saturday. It is seated on a creek of
Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in
the pilchard and Newfoundland fish-
eries, is governed by a mayor, and

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sends two members to parliament. It
is three miles N W of Falmouth, and
266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W,
lat. 50 10 N.

Pensacola, the capital of West Flo-
rida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mex-
ico, which forms a very commodious
harbour, where vessels may ride secure
from every wind. Lon. 87 24 W, lat.
30 32 N.

Pensance, or *Penzance*, a seaport in
Cornwall, with a market on Thursday.
It is seated on a creek of Mountabay,
and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593,
but has been rebuilt, and carries on a
considerable traffic in shipping. It is
one of the tin-coinage towns, and a cor-
poration governed by a mayor. It is
12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281
W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat.
50 11 N.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire,
with a market on Tuesday. It is noted
for its hats and bread, and seated on
the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and
117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W,
lat. 51 23 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, for-
merly a province of Kasan. Its capital,
of the same name, is seated on the Su-
ra, where it receives the rivulet Penza,
220 miles S W of Kasan.

Penzein, a town of Germany, in Low-
er Saxony, in the principality of Meck-
lenburg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon.
15 36 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Pentland Frith, a dangerous strait,
which divides the Orkney Islands from
Caithnesshire, in Scotland. It is 24
miles long and 12 broad, and the sea
runs with such impetuous force, that
no wind can force a ship against the
current.

Pentland Hills, a ridge of mountains,
a few miles to the S W of Edinburgh,
which afford good pasture for sheep,
and extend about ten miles from S W
to N E.

Pepperborough, a seaport town on the
E side of Saco river, in York county,
Maine; 12 miles S by W of Portland,
and near the mouth of the river.

Pequigny, a town of France, in the
department of Somme and late province
of Picardy; remarkable for the inter-
view between Louis XI. of France, and
Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a
bridge built for that purpose. It is seat-
ed on the river Somme, 15 miles S E of
Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Pera, a suburb of Constantinople

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where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations: and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Peray, St. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles N W of Privas.

Percaslav, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles S E of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Perche, a late province of France, in Orleansois, 35 miles long and 30 broad: bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

Perekop. see *Precop.*

Pereczas, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Perga, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Pergamar, an episcopal town of Turkey in the European province of Romania, 60 miles S W of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, a town of Irac Agemi in Persia, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Perias, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles S W of Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, 24 miles S W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 31 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Perigord, a late province of France, 83 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Quere and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W by Bourdeleois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town of France,

capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles S W of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kusan. It is divided into the two provinces of Perm and Catharinenburgh.

Perinda, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles N W of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

Perleberg, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigniez, 62 miles N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 33 25 N.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of the above government. It is seated at the confluence of the Kama and Zegochekha.

Pernalla, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 miles W of Durampour. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 20 35 N.

Pernambuco, a province of Brasil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

Perne, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Niames, and a little to the W of Apt.

Perneau, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 58 26 N.

Pernas, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles N W of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. It is seated on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Pernov, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late pro-

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vince of Picardy. It is called the Vir-
gin, because it has never been taken,
though often besieged. In this castle
Charles the simple was imprisoned,
and ended his days in a miserable man-
ner. Lewis XI. was detained here
three days by the duke of Burgundy,
till he consented to sign a disadvan-
tageous treaty. It is seated on the
Somme, 27 miles S W of Cambrai,
and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E,
lat. 49 55 N.

Perousa, a town of Piedmont, the
chief place of a valley of the same name.
It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles
S W of Turin. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Perpignan, formerly an episcopal town
of France, capital of the department of
the Eastern Pyrenees and late province
of Roussillon, with a good citadel and
a university. It is seated on the Tet,
over which is a bridge, 100 miles S E
of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

Persain, a town of the kingdom of
Pegu, near a river of the same name,
132 miles S W of Pegu. Lon. 94 55
E, lat. 16 45 N.

Persopolis, is supposed to be anciently
the capital city of Persia, properly so
called. It was taken by Alexander the
Great, who was persuaded when in li-
quor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it
on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50
miles N E of Schiras, and 200 S E of
Ispahan. Lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire,
with a market on Tuesday, seated on
the Avon, nine miles E S E of Worces-
ter, and 102 W N W of London. Lon.
1 44 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, con-
sisting of several provinces, which, at
different times, have had their particu-
lar kings. It is bounded on the N by
Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec
Tartary; on the W by Turkey and
Arabia; on the S by the gulfs of Persia
and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and
on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is
1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from
N to S. The chief rivers are the Tig-
gris and Amuc. In the N and E parts
it is mountainous and cold; in the mid-
dle and S E parts sandy and desert; in
the S and W, level and extremely fer-
tile, though for several mouths very hot.
The soil is far from being luxuriant to-
wards Tartary and the Caspian Sea,
but with cultivation it might produce
abundance of corn and fruit. South of
Mount Taurus, the fertility of the coun-

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try in corn, fruits, wine, and the other
luxuries of life, is equalled by few coun-
tries. It produces wine and oil in plen-
ty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest of
drugs. The fruits are delicious, espe-
cially their dates, oranges, pistachio-
nuts; melons, cucumbers, and garden
stuffs, not to mention vast quantities of
excellent silk; and the gulf of Bassora
formerly furnished great part of Eu-
rope and Asia with very fine pearls.
In short, the fruits, vegetables, and
flowers of Persia, are of a most exalt-
ed flavour; and had the natives the art
of horticulture to as great perfection as
some nations in Europe, by transplant-
ing, engrafting, and other meliorations,
they would add greatly to the natural
riches of the country. The breed of
horses in the province of Fars is at
present very indifferent, owing to the
ruinous state of the country; but in the
province of Dushistan, lying to the S
W, it is remarkably good. The sheep
are of a superior flavour, owing to the
excellence of the pasturage in the
neighbourhood of Shiraz, and are also
celebrated for the fineness of their
fleece; they have tails of an extraordi-
nary size, some of which weigh up-
wards of thirty pounds; but those
which are sold in the markets do not
weigh above six or seven. Their oxen
are large and strong, but their flesh is
seldom eaten by the natives, who con-
fine themselves chiefly to that of sheep
and fowls. Their camels, mules, asses,
oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of
their kind, and are indifferently used
for carrying passengers or burdens;
but the horses are only used for the
saddle. Persia contains mines of iron,
copper, lead, and above all, turquoise
stones, which are found in Chorasan.
Sulphur, salt-petre, and antimony, are
found in the mountains. Quarries of
red, white, and black marble, have also
been discovered near Tauris. The
Persians equal, if not exceed, all the
manufactures in the world in silk,
woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather.
Their works in these join fancy, taste,
and elegance, to richness, neatness,
and shew; and yet they are ignorant of
painting, and their drawings are very
rude. Their dying excels that of Eu-
rope. Their silver and gold laces, and
threads, are admirable for preserving
their lustre. Their embroideries and
horse furniture are not to be equalled;
nor are they ignorant of the pottery and

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Window-glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artists, which is said to be owing to the scarcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewellers and goldsmiths are clumsy workmen; and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking-glasses. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdallah, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

Persia, Gulf of, a gulf 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 from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

Perth, a royal borough in Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the modern style. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E. end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleachfields; and the salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 22 N.

Perthshire, a large, plentiful and rich county of Scotland, bounded on the E

by Forfarshire and Fifeshire; on the S by Ciackmannanshire, Stirlingshire with the river Firth of Forth; on the W and S W by Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the N by Invernesshire and Aberdeenshire. It is above 60 miles long from N to S, and above 50 broad from E to W. It contains Perth proper, part of Gowrie, Stratherne, Monteith, Breadalbane, and Athol. It is fruitful both in corn and pasture, and its principal rivers are the Tay, which is the largest in Scotland; the Keith, famous for its salmon fishery, and has a cataract, the noise of which is extremely loud; the Allan, and the Erne, which falls into the Tay. In Stratherne are found various minerals and metals, particularly copper, lapis calaminaria, and lead. It has a great number of lochs, that produce great variety of excellent fish.

Perth Amboy, a seaport of the United States, in New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kill Sound; its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles S W of New York. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, six miles S S W of Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, six miles N W of St. Dizier.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 miles S E of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles N of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Peru, formerly a powerful empire, whose monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at present a province of Spain in South America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N. and 25 10 S, being nearly 2000 miles long from N to S, and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E by the Andes or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili and La Plata; and on the W by the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at present is Lima, formerly Cusco. The land next the sea is mostly barren, some valleys excepted, into which the

Perthshire, Fifeshire; on the
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 Firth of Forth; on the
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Perth, a seaport of the United
 Kingdom, seated on a
 bay, between the river Rari-
 hur Kull Sound; its situa-
 tion is healthy. It lies open
 to the sea, and is one of the best
 ports on the continent. It is 25
 miles from New York. Lon. 75 0
 35 N.

Perth, a town of France, in the de-
 partement of the Seine and Marne, six miles
 from Melun.

Perth, a town of France, in the de-
 partement of Upper Marne, six miles N
 of Reims.

Perth, a town of the island of Sars-
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 tal is Lima, formerly Cusco.
 The soil is mostly barren,
 excepted, into which the

streams from the hills turn. Between
 the hills are very extensive valleys,
 yielding all manner of grain and fruit,
 and the weather temperate. The An-
 des are covered with snow the greatest
 part of the year, and consequently cold.
 The sea bordering on Peru is called
 the South Sea, but more properly the
 Pacific Ocean, the weather on this
 coast, from lat. 4 to 25 S being gene-
 rally serene. No rain falls in this tract
 unless within four or five degrees of
 the Equator, where they have it con-
 stantly when the sun is vertical, as is
 the case within this distance all over
 the globe. On the Cordilleras or high
 mountains, it rains or snows two thirds
 of the year. The vintage here is in the
 fair season, and vines thrive best in the
 valleys near the sea, where little or no
 rain falls, and which are watered by
 the rivulets coming down from the
 hills, collected and turned into the
 fields and gardens; where they have
 this opportunity, they have ripe grapes
 when they please, and they make ex-
 cellent wines, which cannot be done in
 any other country between the tropics.
 The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are
 the puma and jaguar, inaccurately
 called lions and tigers by the Europeans,
 but possessing neither the undaunted
 courage of the former, nor the raven-
 ous cruelty of the latter; they are
 hardly formidable to man, and often
 turn their backs upon the least resist-
 ance. A quadruped called the lama,
 peculiar to this country, was tamed to
 domestic purposes by the ancient Pe-
 ruvians. In form it bears some resem-
 blance to a deer, and some to a camel,
 and is of a size somewhat larger than a
 sheep. Its wool furnished the Peru-
 vians with clothing, its flesh with food.
 It was even employed as a beast of
 burden, and carried a moderate load
 with much patience and docility; but it
 was never used for draught. Among
 the birds, the most remarkable is the
 condor, which is entitled to pre-emi-
 nence over the flying tribe, in bulk,
 strength and courage. The river Guy-
 aquil abounds with alligators, and the
 neighbouring country swarms almost as
 much with snakes and vipers as that
 round Porto Bello does with toads.
 Besides their fruit-trees, which have
 been transplanted hither from Europe,
 they have those of the Caribbee islands,
 asanas, guayavas, plantains, bananas,
 melons, and water melons; besides

others peculiar to Peru. The tree
 most valued is that which furnishes
 them with quinquina, or Peruvian bark,
 of the size of a cherry-tree, principally
 growing in the province of Quito,
 about 5° S of the Equator; it bears a
 long reddish flower, which turns to a
 pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue
 with the bark. Near the Equator grow
 cecilians, cotton-trees, coconuts, sugar
 canes, palms, and a great deal of good
 timber; but very few forest trees in
 other parts of Peru. But what the
 Spaniards value this country most for is
 the vast treasure of gold and silver
 they have drawn from thence for up-
 wards of 200 years, the mountain of
 Potosi alone, in 22 S lat. having yield-
 ed two thousand millions of pieces of
 eight the first 40 years the mines were
 wrought. When the Spaniards landed
 in this country in 1530, they found it
 governed by sovereigns called Incas,
 who were revered by their subjects as
 divinities; and the inhabitants were
 found to be much more polished than
 the natives of other parts of America,
 those of Mexico excepted. These
 were soon subdued by a few Spaniards,
 under the command of Francis Pizarro.
 Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the
 native Americans, and a mixture arising
 from both, called Mestics. The native
 Americans, who live among the forests,
 form, as it were, so many small repub-
 lics, 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. The natives who live
 at Quito seem to be of a different tem-
 per; for they are extremely idle, and
 so stupid, that they will sit whole days
 together upon their heels, without
 stirring or speaking. Their garment is
 a sort of sack, with holes to put their
 arms through; and this is given them
 by their masters as part of their wages.
 The Mestics, though illegitimate, 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:
 they behave in a more tyrannical man-
 ner over the real Americans, than even

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the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is now divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima, or Los Reyes, and Loa Charcos: the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all South America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroalties have been established. The first is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See *Andes*.

Peru, a post town in Clinton county, New York, on the W side of lake Champlain, 41 miles S of the line that divides this State from Lower Canada, nearly opposite to Burlington, on the E side of the lake.

Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter with three islands in the middle of it. It is eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino.

Perugino, a province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W by Tuscany, on the S by Orvieto, on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are

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remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E N E of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Peschiera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July 1796, who have been since expelled by Suwarrow. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Pescia, an episcopal town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles S W of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 43 47 N.

Pesenac, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles N E of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Pest, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles S E of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Petaw, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Petcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for although Petcheli extends no further than the 42d. degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

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for producing good figs, of great quantities are sent to Venice, seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Foglia, on the gulf of the Adriatic, 25 miles E N E of Urbino, and 100 miles S E of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 12 N.

A strong town of Naples, in the interior. It is seated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Padua, and 100 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

A town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, with a castle, and a strong fort. It has been taken by the French in July 1797, and has since expelled by them. It is seated on the Mincio, 16 miles S E of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 24 N.

An episcopal town of Tuscany, the excellent oil it produces. It is seated 10 miles S W of Pistoia. Lon. 11 43 47 N.

An ancient town of France, in the department of Hérault and late of Languedoc. It is delightfully situated on the river Pein, 12 miles S E of Montpellier. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

A town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite Buda, 10 miles E of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

An ancient town of Germany, in the county of Stiria, seated on the Danube, 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 46 40 N.

Pekin, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal city of China, bounded on the north by the Great Wall and part of Tartary, on the east by the Yellow Sea, on the south by the mountains of Honan, and on the west by the mountains of Chan-si. It is one of the first class cities, and has several others under its jurisdiction. The temperature of the province does not seem to admit of agriculture; for although Peking is situated no further than the 42d. degree of latitude, yet all its rivers are so much frozen in winter, that for four months in the year, the boats with the heaviest loads cannot pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it produces all other kind of grain, and the greater part of the fruit raised in Europe. Peking is the

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Peter and Paul, St. or Petropawloskoi, a seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clarke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; but the marketplace is spacious, and the streets regular. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles N E of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Petersboro', a post town in Hillsboro' county, Northamptonshire; 18 miles W of Amherst, 74 W by N of Newburyport, and the same distance from Boston.

Petersburg, a port of entry and post-town in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Appomattox river, in lat. 37° 12' N, and long. 78° 8' W. It is 25 miles S of Richmond, and 79 W of the borough of Norfolk. This is a place of considerable trade in grain, flour, and tobacco; the exports of one year having amounted to 1,390,000 dollars. Being in the centre of one of the earliest settled parts of the State, it is surrounded by a wealthy and populous country. The inhabitants at the last enumeration amounted to 3521, including 1487 slaves.

Peterhead, a town in Aberdeenshire, situated near the mouth of the Ugie, on the east easterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considerable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. It is a little to the W of Buchanness, and 34 miles N E of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Peterhoff, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Petersburg, and is dis-

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tinguished for its palace and gardens, which for taste and elegance have been compared to those of Versailles.

Petersburgh, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles S W of York town, and 48 N W of the city of Baltimore.

Petersburgh, a post town in Elbert county, Georgia; situated on the W side of Savannah river, near the mouth of Broad river, and opposite to Vienna in South Carolina; 46 miles N W of Augusta, and 86 N of Louisville.

Petersburgh, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in the government of the same name. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of this century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the suburbs, are at least two miles in length; most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks. In several parts, 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 with stone. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of buildings, furnished with great cost and in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, deep, rapid, and transparent as crystal. Its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are

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the most striking objects. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embarked at the expense of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, 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 was in 1783 inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants are computed to be 130,000. Petersburg, from its low and marshy situation, is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high as to threaten the town with a total submersion. These floods are chiefly occasioned by a west or south west wind, which, blowing directly from the gulf, obstructs the current of the Neva, and causes a vast accumulation of its waters. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake 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. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot by the empress at an immense expense: by this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected with great solemnity by Catharine II. in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II. buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles N W of Mos-

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cow, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 750 N E of Copenhagen, and 1000 N N E of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Petersdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Königsberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Loddon, 18 miles N E of Portsmouth, and 53 S W of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Petershagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Petersham, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles N W of Worcester, and 66 W of Boston: a branch of Chickapee river passes by this town. The inhabitants were 1794 at last census.

Peterwaradin, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 S E of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Petit Guave, a seaport of the West Indies in St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to banishment. It is seated on the Songari, 112 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 N E of Peki. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

Petrikow, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carlatadt. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

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Pettau, a town of Germany, in the
dutchy of Stiria. It belongs to the bi-
shop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the
Drave, 28 miles S by E of Gratz. Lon.
15 37 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Pettaully, a seaport of Hindoostan,
on the coast of Coromandel, where
the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46
E, lat. 15 49 N.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeshire, one
mile from Kinghorn, in the Frith of
Forth. It is the usual landing-place
of passengers from Leith, on the op-
posite shore. A basin has lately been
constructed here, under the direction
of an engineer.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, with a
market on Saturday, seated near the
Arun, 12 miles N E of Chichester,
and 49 S W of London. Lon. 0 34 W,
lat. 50 58 N.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, situate
on a small river which runs into a
bay of the English Channel, called
Pevensey Harbour, 14 miles W S W
of Hastings.

Pfaffenhoffen, a town of Germany in
Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine
monastery at a small distance. It is
seated on the Ilm, 19 miles N W of
Ratisbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Pfulgel, a town of Germany, in the
electorate of Treves, with a convent,
formerly a palace of the kings of the
Franks. It is three miles N E of
Treves.

Pfirt, or Forette, a town of France,
in the department of Upper Rhine and
late province of Alsace, ten miles W
of Basil. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Pfortsheim, a town of Suabia, in the
marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with
a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles
S E of Durlach. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48
57 N.

Pfreimb, a town of Germany, in Up-
per Bavaria, with a castle, seated at
the confluence of the Pfreint and Nab,
10 miles N E of Amberg. Lon. 12 21
E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pfullendorf, an imperial town of
Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 37
miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W lat.
48 8 N.

Phanagoria, a small and beautiful
island of Asia, on the E side of the
strait of Caffa.

Pharos, a small island in the Medi-
terranean Sea, opposite Alexandria,
in Egypt, the space between which
and the continent forms an extensive

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harbour. It has a communication with
the continent by a stone causeway and
bridge. It formerly had an exceed-
ingly high tower upon it, called the
Pharos, and on the top of it were
lights for the direction of ships. Lon.
31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharza, anciently Pharsalia, a town
of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the
plains of which some suppose the de-
cisive battle was fought between Ce-
sar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This
town is an archiepiscopal see, seated
on the Enipeus, and is ten miles S of
Larissa.

Phasis, a river of Asia, which cross-
es Mingrelia, and falls into the Black
Sea.

Phaisants Isle. See Faisants.

Philadelphia, an ancient city of Na-
tolia, seated at the foot of the moun-
tain Tmolus, in an extensive plain.
The Greeks retain its ancient name,
but the Turks call it Allalajah. It
contains 11000 inhabitants, among
whom are 2000 Christians, who have
four churches, and a Greek archbishop.
It is 40 miles E S E of Smyrna. Lon.
28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsyl-
vania, and the largest city in the Unit-
ed States, is situated on the West
bank of Delaware river, extending
Westward to the Schuylkill, 10893
feet in length; and from Cedar street
in the South to Vine street in the
North, 5340 feet in breadth. This
was the original plan prescribed by the
proprietor William Penn, and contain-
ed ten streets in breadth, with 23 in
length; which intersecting at right
angles formed 184 squares of various
dimensions. However there have
been considerable deviations from the
original plan: the squares have been
divided and subdivided, and the streets,
courts and alleys have been vastly mul-
tiplied. The built parts of Southwark
and the Northern Liberties have in-
creased rapidly within the last thirty
years. In the year 1800 the enumera-
tion of the city and precincts amounted
to 70,000 inhabitants and about 12,000
houses; and in one year since there
have been 543 new buildings, princi-
pally of bricks, added to the existing
stock. The private houses exhibit
an appearance of neatness, uniformity
and commodiousness: the public edi-
fices are numerous, and some of them
constructed in great elegance of style,

particularly the banks of Pennsylvania, and the United States; the State-house with the two halls erected at the ends of the E and W wings of the same, and filling together the front of a square; the Prison; City Library, Hospital, and Alms House. Nor do the religious edifices, which are 28 in number, yield in appropriate beauty and grandeur. As Philadelphia is the only port of entry in the state, all exports and imports pass through it: in 1795 the exports amounted to 11,518,260 Dols. and the imports cannot be much less than nine millions, communibus annis. There are four banks of discount and deposit, with five commercial and two fire insurance companies. The land stages that set out from the city, one half of them at least daily (Sunday excepted) amount to forty-five, and the water stages or packets to thirteen. This city was founded in 1682, and incorporated in 1701. The charter being abrogated at the revolution, it remained under a provincial government till 1789; when it was incorporated a second time, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Councils, together with seven Aldermen. The Councils are elected by the people, and the Mayor by the Councils, annually: the Recorder and Aldermen are appointed by the governor and hold their offices during good behaviour. Philadelphia lies in lat. 39° 56' N, and lon. 75° 8' W. 347 miles S W of Boston, 95 S W of New York, 102 N E of Baltimore, and 144 N E of Washington.

Philippi, an ancient town of Macedonia, 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 Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cesar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Philippina. See *Samar*.

Philippine, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 miles S E of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very considerable. The principal are Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Matshate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Abo. 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. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

Philippines New, otherwise called *Palaos* and *Carolinas*, islands in the North Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, an archiepiscopal town of Romania, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and seated on the Mariza, 82 miles N W of Adrianople, and 188 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Philips, Fort St. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the last war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Philips-Norton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Philipsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in Werneland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX, and called after his son Philip. In 1775, it

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Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very coniferous. The principal are Luconia, Samar, Matsbate, Mindoro, Negros, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, and John's, Kolo, and Abo. They are very hot and moist, and the soil is fertile in rice and many other useful plants and fruits. The trees are all tropical, and there are ripe fruits in all seasons. There are a great many birds and birds quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all Christians. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 N, lat. 18 15 N.

Philippine Islands, otherwise called *Carolinæ*, islands in the Indian Ocean, to the E of the Philippine Islands, there are about 32 in all, and the equator and the Ladrões; they are very little known to the

Philippopolis, an archiepiscopal town of the Thracian Chersonese, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, on the Mariza, 82 miles N of Constantinople, and 188 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N. *Fort St. Philip*, a strong citadel of which defends the harbour of Malta. It was taken by the British in 1703, and in 1756 by the French, and was restored in 1763. The British retook it in the last war. Lon. 35 50 N.

Philipsburg, a town in Somersetshire, a market on Thursday, 5 miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Philippurg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Upper Rhine. It is very ancient, and considered as one of the chief cities of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the French took it in 1793, and it was restored to the French in 1794, when the French general Berwick was killed at the battle of Mollath. It was restored the year following by the treaty of Vienna. It is situated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Strasbourg, and 40 N E of Strasbourg. Lon. 7 5, lat. 49 12 N.

Philippa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smolnd, seated in a hilly and rocky country, and abounding in iron mines, lakes, and watered by a river, and was built by Charles IX. and his son Philip. In 1775, it

was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It contains no more than 60 wooden houses, and a church and hospital built of stone plastered. It is 20 miles N E of Carlstadt, and 140 N W of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Philizatown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Philipville, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles S E of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Philip Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, esq. governor of New South Wales. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Pianezza, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

Pianosa, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

Piava, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

Picighione, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I. of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is seated on the Serio, 10 miles N W of Cremona, and 36 S E of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Pickering, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N E of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, so

called from a lofty mountain on it, this mountain is filled with dismal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, smoke and ashes to a great distance. It produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 23 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

Picts' Wall, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E, across the island to Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth.

Piedmont, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, 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 and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S E of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Pierre le Moutier, S. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 miles N W of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Pierre, St. a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

Pierre, St. the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 1 N.

Pigeon Island, a small island, eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

Pierre, St. a small island in Switzerland, in the lake of Neufchatel. The

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island is about two miles in circumference, and is enlivened with a charming variety of vineyards, woods, orchards, and meadows. This beautiful spot was the retirement of the celebrated Rousseau.

Pietro, St. on island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built on a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Chiuson, 15 miles S W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Pigney, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles N E of Troyes. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Pillau, a strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. It formerly belonged to Poland but is now subject to Prussia, and is 20 miles W by S of Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilsen, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is seated near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Pilsna, Pilsno, or Pilzow, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfaka, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Pines, Isle of, a considerable island in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-trees, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Ping-leung-fou, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province Chen-si in China. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Pinnel, a strong town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the

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confluence of the Colia and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Pinnenburg, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles N W of Ilanburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

Pinos, an uninhabited island in the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

Pinsko, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Pionbino, a seaport of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 S W of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piombino, a principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

Piperuo, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles S E of Roma. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 miles W of Balasore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Pique Montallier, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Largone ten miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Piritz, a town of Germany in Pomerania in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles S E of Stetin. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Pisa, an ancient and large city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisaro, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. This city is so far from hav-

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ing as many inhabitants as it can con-
tain, that grass grows in the principal
streets. The cathedral is a magnifi-
cent structure, and on the right side
of the choir is a leaning tower, much
talked of. In the great square, be-
fore St. Stephen's church, is a white
marble statue of duke Cosmo the
Great. The grand duke's palace, and
the magnificent exchange, are worth
notice. Pisa is seated in a fertile
plain, at a small distance from the
Mediterranean, ten miles N of Leg-
horn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon.
10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, lying
on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles
long and 25 broad, and one of the best
countries in all Tuscany.

Pisaca, a town of Peru, in the audience
of Lima, with a good road for ships.
It is seated in a country fertile in ex-
cellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles
S S E of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13
36 S.

Piscataqua, a river of the United
States, in New Hampshire, the mouth
of which forms the only port in that
state, and is 60 miles N of Boston.
Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Piscataway, a post town in Prince
George county, Maryland, nine miles
N of Port Tobacco, and 36 S W of
Annapolis, and 18 S of the city of
Washington.

Pisello, the most northern cape of
Natalia, which projects into the Black
Sea, opposite the Crimea.

Pishaur. See *Peishore*.

Pistoia, a handsome and considera-
ble town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tus-
cany, with a bishop's see. There are
several fine churches and magnificent
palaces, and the houses of private per-
sons are generally well-built; but not-
withstanding this, it is almost desert-
ed, in comparison of what it was for-
merly; for there are now only 5000
inhabitants; but among these are 40
noble families. It is seated on a fer-
tile plain, at the foot of the Appen-
nines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles
N W of Florence, and 30 N E of Pisa.
Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Pitcaity Wells, some remarkable sa-
line springs near Perth, in Scot-
land, deemed beneficial in scorbutic
cases.

Pitheca, a seaport of Sweden, in W
Bothnia, seated on a small island, at
the mouth of the Pitheca, in the gulf

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of Bothnia. It is joined to the conti-
nent by a wooden bridge, and is 80
miles S W of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E,
lat. 65 11 N.

Pittenweem, a seaport in Fifeshire,
at the entrance of the frith of Forth,
23 miles N E of Edinburg. Lon. 2 49
W, lat. 56 12 N.

Pittsburg, the capital of Allegheny
county, Pennsylvania; seated on a
point of land formed by the confluence
of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. Op-
posite the town the Ohio is a quarter
of a mile wide, and in dry seasons is
navigable only by small craft for a con-
siderable distance, above and below:

in freshes, it will carry vessels of 2 on
300 tons: topsail vessels were built
and launched at Pittsburg last year.
About 70 miles below, the stream is
wider as well as deeper. In 1800 the
inhabitants were estimated at 1365.
The town is laid out in regular squares,
many of the houses being built with
bricks, and progresses in wealth and
population. The distance from Pittsburg
to the junction of the Ohio, with the
Mississippi is 1188 miles, and to New
Orleans, through the various windings
of both rivers about 2000 miles; to
Carlisle 180; to Philadelphia 296; and
Washington 252. It lies in the lat. of
40° 31' N, and lon. of 80° 12' W.

Pittsfield, a post town in Berkshire
county, Massachusetts, 29 miles W by
N of Northampton, on the Connecticut
river, and 33 S of Bennington in Ver-
mont, containing 2261 inhabitants.

Pittston, a town in Kennebec county,
Maine; situated on the E side of Ken-
nebec river, 19 miles N of Wiscasset,
and opposite to Gardner, with 1408
inhabitants, and a post office.

Pittston, a post town in Hunterdon
county, New Jersey, nine miles N W
of Flemington, and 36 from Trenton
in the same direction.

Pittston, a post town in Luzerne
county, Pennsylvania, lying at the junc-
tion of Lackawannock with the E
branch of Susquehanna river, nine
miles N E of Wilkesbarre and eight
N E of Northumberland.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria
Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St.
Eufemia, four miles from Monte Leone.

Placentia, a dutchy of Italy, former-
ly the western part of the dutchy of
Parma; bounded on the E by that
dutchy, on the N and W by the Mi-
lanese, and on the S by the territory of

Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Wurms, in 1743.

Placentia, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a citadel: which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Wurms, concluded in 1743, and the French took possession of it in 1796. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N W of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 39 45 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles S E of Bilbao. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S E part of the island. It was ceded to the English, and is 40 miles W of St. John, and 200 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Plainfield, a post town in Windham county, Connecticut, 15 miles N E of Norwich, and 29 of New London, containing 1619 inhabitants.

Plancies, a small island of the Mediterranean, situated in the road of Marseilles.

Plano, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

Plassey, *Plains of*, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for the great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plata, an island of Peru, on the coast

of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

Plata, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles S E of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, or *Rio-de-la-Plata*, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Pavana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles 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, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

Plata, *Rio de la*, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the S W of a river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776. See *Peru*.

Plattsburg, a post town in Clinton county, New York; situated on the W side of Lake Champlain, 16 miles N of Peru, and 36 of Willsborough, all on the same lake.

Plawen, a town of Germany, in the circle of lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles S W of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Pleiburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

Plescof. See *Pskof*.

Pleshey, a village in Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farm-house; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mound of an oval form, surrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

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Rio de la, a province of S in Paraguay, on the S W of the same name. It is sub-pain, and at Buenos Ayres, a new viceroyalty was set up in 1776. See *Peru*.

Warg, a post town in Clinton New York; situated on the N of Lake Champlain, 16 miles from Willsborough, same lake.

Plumstead, a town of Germany, in the lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lüneburg, seated on a small stream which falls into the Elbe, near a town of the same name, 17 miles S of Lüneburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plumstead, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Silesia, seated on the Elster, 67 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Plumstead, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by N of Erfurt.

See *Pikof*.
Pikof, a village in Essex, seven miles W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of the house is now a brick farm-house; the remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a mound of earth, surrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a stone bridge.

Plesse, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Plocko, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see, seated on a hill near the Vistula, 65 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ploen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the N side of a lake, 22 miles N W of Lubec. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Ploermet, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles N E of Vannes.

Pludentz, a town of Germany, in the Austrian dominions, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inspruc. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Plumstead, a village in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; where there is a post office, 7 miles N of Doyle's town, 32 miles N of Philadelphia, and 178 of Washington.

Ploermet, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Plymouth, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, 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 about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it, are docks, arsenals, and other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill

which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two parish churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles S W of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymouth, the capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts; 42 miles S by E of Boston, and 23 N W of Barnstable, in lat. 41° 58' N, and long. 70° 30' W. This is a post town, and port of entry, and was the first town planted by English emigrants in New England; as such it is respected by the present inhabitants, the rock on which their fathers landed, having been removed to the centre of the town.

Plymouth, a post town in Crafton county, New Hampshire; 33 miles S E of Haverhill, and 79 N W of Portsmouth.

Plymouth, a post town in Washington county, North Carolina; situate on the S side of Roanoke river, near Albemarle sound, 18 miles S of Edenton.

Plymouth Dock, a populous town, adjoining to the harbour of Haymouz, in Devonshire, with a chapel in the dock-yard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Plynn, seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plynlimmon Hills, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which empties itself into the lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tehou-fou.

Pocklington, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

Podenstein, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated among forests, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles S E of Bamberg.

Polonia, a province in the S E part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the S W, and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminierek is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is seated near the Elsa, 16 miles S of Florence.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

Poirino, or *Foverino*, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles S E of Turin.

Poissey, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St Germain, 15 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners King John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles S W of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou,

and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the two Sevres.

Pola, an ancient episcopal strong support of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 80 miles S E of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Polachia, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Masovia. Bielsk is the capital.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E of the Dwina or Duna; the palatinate of Vitpeck, Mich-

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Touraine; on the E by Touraine, and Marche; on the S by Anjou, Saintonge, and Anis; on the W by the bay of Biscay. It produces corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly horses. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the two

ancient episcopal strong seats. It is in the S part of Istria, and has a bishop's see. Here is a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the mouth of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 30 miles S E of Venice. Lon. 45 13 N.

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low; and two small portions to the N and S E of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithuania. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nette, with the whole of Polish or Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. 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 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 800,000. 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 son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a 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 incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils 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 republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants), were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just

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prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifices of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretence of being a guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was signed by the unfortunate Stanislaus at Warsaw. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Poloffia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Besides the voivodships or provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lenschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotsk, &c. with the city and monastery of Czestokow (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. They are capable also of sitting in the inferior courts of justice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion; three of their communion are admitted as assessors. In consequence of this toleration, the Dissidents have constructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warsaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. They have mines of salt of a great depth, out of which they

dig rock-salt The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneister, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

Poland, or **Minot**, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine, on the W side of Androscoggin river, 40 miles N of Portland; the township has 2125 inhabitants.

Poleron. See **Pooloroon**.

Polesia, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrarese, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 16 miles N W of Arras.

Policaudra, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, a decayed episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Poligni, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Compte, seated on a rivulet, 52 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Polina, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Polito, or **Polizzi**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S E of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Pollockshaws, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

Polotsk, a government of the Russian

empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles S W of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmiburg, eight miles from Vienna.

Pomague, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Recknitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and 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 exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund: It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

Pomerellia, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomesania, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passerge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

Pomfret, a post town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 16 miles N of Canterbury, and 36 N E of Hartford.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See **Mainland**.

Pondesturia, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 2 N.

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Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, on
 the coast of Coromandel. It was first
 settled by the French in 1674. Previ-
 ously to the war of 1756, it was, per-
 haps, the finest city in India. It ex-
 tended along the seacoast above a mile,
 and was three quarters of a mile in
 breadth. It was well built, and, be-
 sides many public buildings, had a ci-
 tadel, then the best of its kind in In-
 dia. This city was taken by colonel
 Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications
 were demolished. It was restored in
 1763; taken by the English in 1778;
 restored in 1783; and again taken by
 the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S
 of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of
 the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton,
 near the coast of Negrapont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Le-
 on, on the river Sill, 40 miles S W of
 Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Ponc-hou, islands in the Chinese Sea.
 They lie E of the coast of Fokien and
 form an archipelago between the port
 of Emouy and the island of Formosa.
 They are only sand banks or rocks, and
 the inhabitants are obliged to import
 every necessary of life; neither shrubs
 nor bushes are to be seen upon them;
 all their ornament consists of one soli-
 tary tree. The harbour in the princi-
 pal island is good, and sheltered from
 every wind. A Chinese garrison is
 kept here, with one of the mandarins
 called literati, whose chief employment
 is to watch the trading vessels to and
 from China and Formosa. Lon. 121
 25 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Lower Charente, and late
 province of Saintonge, famous in the
 time of the Hugonots. It has a mine-
 ral spring, and is seated on a hill, near
 the river Sevigne, 10 miles S of Saintes.
 Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 36.

Pons, St. formerly an episcopal town
 of France, in the department of Heralut
 and late province of Languedoc. It is
 seated in a valley surrounded by moun-
 tains, in which are fine marble quarries.
 It is 24 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2
 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Pontafella. See *Pontefa*.

Pont-a-Mousson, a considerab'e town
 of France, in the department of Meur-
 the and late province of Lorraine, with
 a university. There were before the
 revolution, several religious houses, and
 the protestants had a magnificent church

here. It is seated on the Moselle, which
 divides it into two parts, two miles
 NW of Nanci. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48
 43 N.

Pont-Arlie, an ancient town of
 France, in the department of Jura and
 late province of Franche Comté, seated
 on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura.
 It is a commodious passage into Swis-
 serland, and is defended by a strong
 castle. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, in
 the department of Eure and late pro-
 vince of Normandy, seated on the Bille,
 13 miles E of Honneur, and 85 NW of
 Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pont-del-P-Arche, a town of France, in
 the department of Eure and late pro-
 vince of Normandy, with a castle. It
 is seated on the Seine, over which is a
 bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and
 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49
 5 N.

Pont-de-Ce, a town of France, in the
 department of Maine and Loire and
 late province of Anjou, seated on the
 Loire, three miles from Angers, and
 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47
 25 N.

Pont-de-Vaux, a town of France, in the
 department of Ain and late province of
 Bresse, seated on the Ressousse, eight
 miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46
 28 N.

Pont-de-Vesle, a town of France, in the
 department of Ain and late province of
 Bresse. It had before the revolution a
 manufacture of stuffs called Augus-
 tines, and also of tapestry for the cover-
 ings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the
 same kind as those of Ambusson. It is
 seated on the Vesle, 12 miles W of
 Bourg. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Pont-de-Lima, a town of Portugal, in
 Entre-Douero-c-Minho, with a palace.
 It is seated on the Lima, over which is
 a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of
 Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8
 44 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Pont-du-Gard. See *Gard*.

Pontefa, or *Pontafella*, a town of Ger-
 many, in Carinthia, seated on the Fel-
 la, over which is a bridge that leads to
 the best passage over the Alps. It is
 20 miles N W of Friuli. Lon. 13 0 E,
 lat. 46 25 N.

Pontefract, a borough in the W riding
 of Yorkshire, with a market on Satur-
 day. It is situate in a very rich soil,
 and noted for its large plantations of
 licorice. It had a beautiful castle now

in ruins, which has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles S W of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Ponte-Stura, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles S W of Casal.

Ponte-Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Leres, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Pont-Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles W N W of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

Pont-l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 miles N W of Lisieux. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; from whom it was retaken by storm in 1442 by Charles VII. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720 and 1753. It is 43 miles S E of Rouen, and 27 N W of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pont-Orson, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 20 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Pont-Remoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 E.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting

of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem its current, the bridge is built in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

Pont St. Maigence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Pont-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Campagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles N W of Troyes, and 55 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Pont-Sur-Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, eight miles N W of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Pontepool, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles S W of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Pont-y-Fridd. See *Taaff*.

Ponza, or *Pontia*, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals, from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the har-

POO

and four small arches. To the passage of the water in boats, apertures are made in each pier, six feet above the level of the river; and to stem the bridge is built in the curve. This passage is denominated a citadel, within which is the Holy Spirit, projecting over. As the bridge is so narrow, goods are conveyed over in any way of precaution. Pont is 17 miles S of Viviers, and Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Maigence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, province of the Isle of France, on the Oise, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 N.

Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, 18 miles N W of Sens. Lon. 3 48 16 N.

Monmouth, a town in Monmouthshire, market on Saturday. It is seated on two hills, on the river Avon, 18 miles S W of Monmouth, and 36 miles N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 38 N.

Pontia. See *Taaff*.
Pontia, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Popo, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Wednesday. It is situated on a peninsula, and is bounded by a branch of the sea into a spacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for defence is very secure. Poole rose into notice in consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham decayed; and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the land fishery. It has also a considerable trade of deals, from Norway, and a general commerce with American parts of Europe, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn. Near the mouth of the har-

POP

Poppe is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles W S W of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Poolowon, or *Poleon*, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles S E of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Pooloway, one of the Spice or Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

Poonah, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles S E of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Pooroonder, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles E S E of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Poote, La, a small town of France, in the department of Mayenne, six miles W S W of Alencon.

Popa-Madre, a town of Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthage. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Popayan, a province of Terra Firma, 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Cartagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N to S; and the soil near the Sea is flat, marshy and often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, 240 miles N E of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

Pope, *Dominions of the*, or the *Eccle-*

POP

Populic State, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S E by the Kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from S W to N E in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles.

It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for 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. The 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 temporal 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. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Ho-

liness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. 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 dutchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of £2,000,000 sterling. His military force is inconsiderable, his body guard is 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few gallees, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

Poperinguen, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Popo, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Porcah, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsca Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

Porco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the W of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Porrentrui, a town of Swisserland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porrentrui) and the principal place of his residence. It has a cathedral and a castle, and is seated on a serpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on

the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Porcelon, or *Porcelouc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa. It is a rich place, carrying on some trade, and is seated on a large river which empties itself into the gulf of Siam.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

Port Cornwallis, a settlement of the English in Chatham island, which is one of the Andamans. It is about two miles long, and a mile and a half broad. Its situation is very romantic. Landlocked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water resembling a vast lake interspersed with small islands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable forests.

Port Desire, a harbour in S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles N E of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

Port Elizabeth, a post town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, lying on the E side of Maurice river, 25 miles N W of Cape May court house.

Port des Francois, a harbour on the W coast of N America, which was first discovered by M. de la Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfaithomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. The natives on this part of the coast are the most complete thieves, possessed of an adroitness and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Valuable skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 53 37 N.

Port Glasgow. See *Glasgow*, *Port*.

Port Hunter Bay. See *Duke of York's Island*.

Port Jackson, so named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within,

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assage to the S Sea. It is 100
N E of Port St. Julian. Lon.
W, lat. 47 50 S.

Elizabeth, a post town of New
, in Cumberland county, lying
e E side of Maurice river, 25
N W of Cape May court house.

des Francois, a harbour on the
ast of N America, which was
discovered by M. de la Perouse
6. It is of a circular form, unfa-
ble in the middle, and bordered
aked mountains, of an immense
, covered with snow. The na-
on this part of the coast are
ost complete thieves, possessed
adroitness and obstinacy capable
cutting the most difficult projects.
le skins were found here in
undance, particularly those of a
otter. In this harbour is an
island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58

Glasgow. See *Glasgow, Port*.
Hunter Bay. See *Duke of York's*

Jackson, so named by Captain
a large bay on the coast of New
s, three leagues and a half N
e Banks. The capes that form
rance are high, rugged, and per-
ular cliffs. On proceeding within,

P O R

in 1788, governor Philip discovered a
large branch extending to the S, and
found himself perfectly land-locked,
with a good depth of water; and find-
ing also, that the country was greatly
superior to that round Botany Bay,
he determined to fix the colony of con-
victs here, which had been originally
intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28
E, lat. 33 50 S.

Port l'Orient. See *Orient*.

Port Louie, a strong town of France,
in the department of Morbihan and
late province of Bretagne, with a cita-
del, and a good harbour. It was for-
tified by Lewis XIII. and is a station for
part of the French navy, and the E In-
dia Company's ships; and is seated at
the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles W of
Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Louis, a French fortress, on
the S W coast of Hispaniola, demol-
ished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but
since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18
18 N.

Port Louis, a town and harbour of
the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean,
strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat.
20 9 S.

Port Mahon, an excellent harbour
in the island of Minorca, defended by
one of the strongest citadels in Europe.
Near it is the little trading town of
Mahon, it was taken along with the
island by the English in 1798. Lon. 3
43 E, lat. 39 50 N. See *Philip's*,
Port St.

Port Paix, a town on the N coast of
St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a
good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19
58 N.

Port Patrick, a seaport of Scotland,
in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on
one side, and on the other by over-hang-
ing rocks and hills. It is noted for its
ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from
which it is only 20 miles distant; and a
packet boat sails from hence to that
place, every day. The harbour is good;
and has one of the finest quays in Great
Britain, with a reflecting light house.
It is computed that 11000 head of cat-
tle, and 2000 horses are annually im-
ported from Ireland to this place. It
is 137 miles S W of Edinburgh, and 487
N W of London.

Port Roseway. See *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, a seaport of Jamaica,
once one of the finest towns in Ameri-
ca, abounding in riches and trade. In
1692, it was destroyed by an earth-

P O R

quake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an
inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it
suffered greatly by a hurricane. It
now consists of three handsome streets,
built on a small neck of land which juts
out several miles into the sea, and is
guarded by a strong fort with 100 pic-
ces of cannon. The harbour is one of
the best in the world, and 1000 ships
may ride therein, secure from every
wind. It is six miles E of Spanish
Town, and as much by water S E of
Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Port Royal, a town and fort of the
island of Martinico, 21 miles S E of St.
Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

Port Royal, a town of the United
States, in Virginia, on the river Rappa-
hannoc.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of
S Carolina, the space between which
and the neighbouring continent form
one of the most commodious harbours
in those parts. It is 15 miles in length,
and the town on the N shore, called
Beaufort, is 100 miles S W of Charles-
ton. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia. See
Annapolis.

Port St. Ann. See *Killough*.

Port St. Julian. See *Julian*.

Port St. Mary, a seaport of Spain, in
Andalusia. The English made a de-
scent here in 1792, with a design to
besiege Cadiz, but without success.
It is 10 miles N E of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0
W, lat. 35 37 N.

Port Sandwich, a harbour in the is-
land of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific
Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Port Vendre, a seaport of France,
in the department of the Eastern Py-
renees and late province of Rousillon,
taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but
retaken the next year. It is 25 miles
S by E of Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Armagh, nine miles from
that place. It has an extensive linen
manufacture, and is situat on the riv-
er Bann.

Portoferry, a town of Ireland in the
county of Down, and province of Ul-
ster. It is seated on the rapid ferry
of Strongford, 80 miles from Dublin.

Portalegre, a strong episcopal town
of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo.
It is seated at the foot of a high moun-
tain, in a pleasant country, 30 miles
N W of Elvas, and 90 N E of Lisbon.
Portarlington, a borough of Ireland,

partly in King's and partly in Queen's county, seated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 35 S W of Dublin.

Portici, a village four miles E S E of the city of Naples, situate on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the S W side of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N.

Portland, a port of entry and post town in Cumberland county, Maine, being the capital of the district as well as county. It is situated in the lat. of 43° 49' N, and lon. of 69° 52' W, on a point of land in Casco bay, about 50 miles S W of Wiscasset, and 64 N E of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. The harbour is safe and commodious, and being near the ocean is seldom encumbered with ice. The inhabitants were 3704 at last enumeration. The trade of the city is very considerable, in the fisheries, in lumber, and ship building. The harbour is defended by a citadel and a small battery.

Portland Islands, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific ocean. They are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 33 S.

Porto. See *Oporto*.

Porto Bello, a seaport of South America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships: its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads in such multitudes, as to hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons,

in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 m les N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cavallo, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 10 20 N.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 50 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a town of Italy in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long high, steep, point of land, W of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. In July 1796, the English threw a strong garrison into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles N W of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galleto, a seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, seated on a small river, eight miles N of Bilbao. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

Porto Hercules, a seaport of Italy, in the state of Presidia, with a good castle, and a harbour almost choked up. It is situate on a peninsula, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 14 N.

Porto Longone, a town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is seated on the E end of the island, eight miles S W of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Porto Nova, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles W of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Petro, a seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St.

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Porto Galleso, a seaport of Spain, in
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 eight miles N of Bilbao. Lon.
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 island, eight miles S W of
 Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

Porto Lousa, a seaport of Spain, in the
 of Galicia, seated near the
 of the Lousa, 54 miles W of
 Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Pedro, a seaport in the island
 a. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.
Porto Praya, a town and bay of St.

Porto Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.
 Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Porto Rico. See *Juan-de-Puerto Rico*
Porto Santa Maria, a seaport of
 Spain, seated in the bay of Cadiz.
 It is a populous place, containing
 nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose prin-
 cipal trade is in salt. It is seven miles
 N of Cadiz.

Porto Santo, an island of the Atlan-
 tic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 miles
 in circumference. In 1418, a Portu-
 guese ship, fitted out for the attempt
 to double Cape Bojador, coasting a-
 long the African shore, was driven
 out to sea by a sudden squall, and
 when they all expected to perish,
 they discovered this island, which,
 on account of their escape, they named
 Porto Santo. It produces little corn;
 but there are oxen and wild hogs, and
 a vast number of rabbits. There
 are trees which produce the gum call-
 ed dragon's blood; and there is like-
 wise a little honey and wax. It has
 no harbour, but good anchorage in the
 road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, the capital of a gov-
 ernment of the same name, in Brasil.
 It is seated in a fertile country, on the
 top of a rock, at the mouth of a river
 that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38
 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corsica,
 seated on a bay on the E coast of the
 island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon.
 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Porto Venero, a seaport of Italy, on
 the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of
 the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good
 harbour, and is seated on the side of a
 hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45
 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat.
 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Skye one of the
 Western islands of Scotland. The
 chief trade of the inhabitants is in
 black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Porto Royal, a post town of Virginia,
 situated on the S W side of Rappa-
 hamoc river, in Caroline county, 22
 miles S E of Fredericksburg on the
 same water, and 84 S of Washington.
 It has about 1500 inhabitants.

Portsea, an island between Chiches-
 ter Bay and the harbour of Ports-
 mouth, in Hampshire. It is a low
 tract of considerable extent, separated
 from the mainland by a creek, over
 which is a bridge. At the S W ex-

trinity of it is situate the town of
 Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a seaport and borough in
 Hampshire, on the isle of Portsea, with
 a market on Thursday and Saturday.
 It is the most considerable haven for
 men of war, in England. The capa-
 cious harbour is made by a bay, run-
 ning up between this island and an op-
 posite peninsula, having a narrow
 entrance commanded by the town
 and forts. Portsmouth is the most
 strongly fortified place in Great Bri-
 tain, and its high importance renders
 it worthy of every attention. Many of
 the largest ships are always laid up
 here; and in time of war it is the
 rendezvous of the grand channel fleet.
 The docks, arsenals, storehouses, bar-
 racks, &c. are all of capital magnitude,
 and kept in perfect order. The town
 itself is supported entirely by the re-
 sort of the army and navy; and the coun-
 try round, to a great extent, is benefited
 by the demand for provisions which
 they create. Off the point of land
 which terminates the peninsula, and
 opposite to Portsmouth, is the noted
 road of Spithead, where the men of
 war anchor when prepared for actual
 service. Portsmouth is governed by a
 mayor, and sends two members to par-
 liament. It has one church, and two
 chapels; one in the garrison, and one
 in a part of the town, called the com-
 mon, for the use of the dock. It is 20
 miles S E of Winchester, and 72 S
 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Portsmouth, a post town and port of
 entry in Rockingham county, New
 Hampshire, being the capital of the
 state. It is seated on the S bank of
 Piscataqua river and harbour, in lat. 43°
 9' N, and lon. 70 16 W, at the distance
 of 22 miles N of Newbury-port, and 65
 N E of Boston. In 1800 the inhabi-
 tants were enumerated at 5339. The
 harbour is one of the best in the Unit-
 ed States, and the trade very considera-
 ble, the exports of one year having a-
 mounted to \$ 153,000. It has two
 banks of discount and deposit; and at
 the entrance of the harbour is a light
 house.

Portsmouth, a post town in Norfolk
 county, Virginia; situated on Elizabeth
 river, opposite to the borough of Nor-
 folk, 41 miles S E of Williamsburg and
 28 N E of Suffolk on Nansmond river.
 It supports a considerable trade, and
 contains above 2000 inhabitants.

Portsoy, a seaport in Banffshire, six miles E of Cullen. It has manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

Port Tobacco, a post town, the capital of Charles county, Maryland; lying on the N side of Potowmack river, 34 miles S of the city of *Washington*, and 45 S W of Annapolis. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandise which is received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Besides these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; and the born cattle are small and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands; but 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, Douro Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men

are jealous of their wives, and allow them little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are three archbishops and ten bishops, besides a patriarch; also three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope was so great, that the king would not confer any benefice without his consent, but of late years it has declined here as well as in other countries. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain, subdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza, (king John IV.) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

Ugalete, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 43 40 N.

Pozana, a town on the E coast of the island of Sardinia. Lon 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Posega, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Pozania, or *Posen*, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is a trading place seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles W of Gnesna, and 127 W of Warsaw.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the Basiento, eight miles S E of Naples.

Potomac, or *Putomac*, a river of North America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congress removed to it in 1801. See *Washington*.

Potosi, a rich and populous town of

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of their wives, and allow liberty. The government is absolute, but the royal authority is not so great, that the king can confer any benefice without the consent of the nobles, but of late years it has decreased as well as in other countries. In 1580, there was a failure in the succession, and then Philip II. king of Spain, subdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza, (King John IV.) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the

Potes, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles S of Bilbao. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Potomac, a town on the E coast of the state of Maryland. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Potomac, a strong town of Slavonia, in a county of the same name, taken from the Turks by the Austrians, in 1687. It is seated in a plain, on the river Oriana, 10 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 16 45 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Poznan, or *Posen*, a commercial city of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle and a bishop's see. The cathedral is in the city. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is a trading place seated on a fertile plain, on the river Warta, 10 miles S of Gnesna, and 127 W of

Pozzuoli, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, a bishop's see. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It is near the source of the Bay of Naples, 10 miles S E of Naples.

Patomac, or *Patomac*, a river of North Carolina, which falls into the Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congress met here in 1801. See *Washington*.

Praha, a rich and populous town of

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Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but it is almost exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S E of Africa. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Potsdam, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses, on the finest ancient and modern plans, were raised by the late king, Frederick III. and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste: In 1795, it was damaged by fire. It is seated on an island 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Poton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Pottsgrove, a pleasant village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N E side of Schuylkill river, 37 miles W by N of Philadelphia, and 17 S E of Reading.

Poughkeepsie, a post town, the capital of Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 47 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 85 N of the city of New York, containing 3246 inhabitants at the last enumeration.

Pongues, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles N W of Nevers.

Poultney, a town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 8 miles S of Fairhaven, and 6 N E of Hampton, near the head of lake Champlaine. Here is a post office, and the township contained 1600 inhabitants at last census.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles S W of Lancaster, and 21 N N W of Lon-

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don. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N. *Pourseluc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Pourvain, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Prades, a small handsome town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon. It is seated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles S E of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Pragilar, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Prague, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiscopal see. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, but its population by no means answers to its extent. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The royal castle is a very large irregular building, but it is built on a hill, which commands a very fine prospect over the whole city and country round. Not far from hence stands the archbishop's house (a pretty modern building), and the old cathedral, in which there are some pieces of architecture, which deserve to be seen. Though the city is in general ill built

the situation of it is extremely fine. The mass of houses rise like an amphitheatre to a considerable height. To the right the hill rises above them as far as the imperial palace, majestically situated on the top. To the left it is covered as far as the middle with beautiful gardens and pleasure houses, which have a fine effect, and form a most magnificent amphitheatre. Prague was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia, in 1757 after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles S E of Dresden, 158 S E of Berlin, and 235 N W of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Bisentino, 12 miles N W of Florence. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Prayo. See *Porto Praya*.

Perekop, or *Perekop* a town and fortress of Russia, lately taken from the Turks, in the government of Cathu-
rinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Precopia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Pregel, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the Baltic, below Koningsberg.

Pregnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, situate on a river of the same name. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 50 N

Premeslaw, a populous town of Austrian Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenslu, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

Prerau, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 126 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In

this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The Lutherans have a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Prestot, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. A considerable manufacture of sailcloth, and of gold hands for watches, is carried on here. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 N N W of London. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Presque, a fortress, and the principal town in Erie county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S E shore of lake Erie, about 12 miles W of fort Le Boeuf, 50 W by N of fort Franklin on Alleghany river, and 120 W of Pittsburg. Here is a post office. The town is progressing fast in improvement, the ground plan being three miles in length along the bank of the lake, by one mile in breadth.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription, that it is the ancient Rufe, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufarria. It is 28 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Prisili, State of, a small territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Mercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Langone.

Prosovia, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Presteign, the county-town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley and malt. It is a regularly built town, seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 30 miles W N W of Worcester, and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the riv-

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er Ribble, over which is a stone bridge.
It has a large market-place, is govern-
ed by a mayor, and sends two members
to parliament. Here is a court of chan-
cery, and other offices of justice, for
the county-palatinate of Lancaster. The
markets on Wednesday and Friday are
for provisions, and that on Saturday for
corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other com-
modities. Preston is noted for the de-
feat of the rebels in 1715, when they
were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles
S of Lancaster, and 214 N N W of
London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Preston Pans, a village in Hadding-
tonshire, noted for its salt works, and
for the defeat of the royal army by the
rebels in 1745.

Prevesa, a seaport of Turkey, in Eu-
rope, in Albania, seated on the gulf of
Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands
on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis,
built by the emperor Augustus, in
memory of his victory over Antony. It
belongs to the Venetians, and was tak-
en by them in 1684. It is seated on a
mountain, 70 miles N W of Lepanto.
Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preully, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre and Loir, and late
province of Tauraine. It is seated on
the river Claire, and near it are mines
of iron. Preully is seated on the Claise,
18 miles S of Loches.

Pridesville, a post town in Amelia
county, Virginia; situated on the N W
side of Flat-creek, 45 miles W of Pe-
tersburg, on the Appamattox.

Prieoda, a town of Sweden, in the
province of Smaland, 16 miles S S W
of Carlacrona. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 56 10 N.

Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the prin-
cipality of Sagan, situate on the Neissa,
15 miles S W of Sagan. Lon. 15 12 E,
lat. 51 32 N.

Priaman, a seaport of the E Indies,
in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a
factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Princes-Ann, a small post town, in
Somerset county, Maryland; lying at
the head of Manokin river, 20 miles W
of Snow Hill, 15 S by W of Salisbury,
on Wicomico river, and 48 S W of
Lewistown in Delaware, containing
about 200 inhabitants.

Prince's Island, a small island on the
W coast east of Africa, 250 miles S W
of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

Prince's Island, a small island of Asia,
at the S W extremity of the straits of
Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of

Java. It is very woody, and not much
cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneae,
whose rajah is subject to the sultan of
Bantam; and their customs are very
similar to those of the natives about
Batavia. The best anchoring place is in
lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most wea-
tern extremity of all America, hitherto
known, discovered by captain Cook,
in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales, Fort, the most north-
ern settlement of the Hudson's Bay
Company, seated on the W side of
Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Church-
hill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58
47 N.

Princeton, a post town in Middlesex
county, New-Jersey, 18 miles S W of
New-Brunswick, 12 N E of Trenton,
and 42 of Philadelphia, in lat. 40° 22 N
and lon. 74° 34 W. This town contains
about 500 inhabitants, and has long been
the seat of an eminent seminary of learn-
ing. The college erected here, called
Nassau-hall College, is a handsome
stone building 180 feet wide, by 54
deep, placed on a small eminence that
commands a pleasing view of the ad-
jacent country.—The students are ge-
nerally about 70 in number; the presi-
dents have been distinguished for learn-
ing and piety, and the institution has
produced men of extensive usefulness
in church and state.

Prince William Henr's Island, an is-
land in the Eastern Ocean, lying W N W
of Tench's Island. It is pretty high,
and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wood-
ed, and had something growing on it, re-
sembling in appearance Indian corn or
sugar cane, and has a luxuriant and pic-
turesque appearance, and is supposed
to be fertile and well peopled. The
natives are quite naked, and seem to
be the same sort of people as those on
Tench's Island, and their canoes of the
same construction. It was discovered
by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790.
A high mountain, rising in the centre
of it, was called Mount Philip. Lon.
149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

Prince Wilham Henry's Island, an is-
land of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered
by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6
W, lat. 17 0 S.

Prince William's Sound, a gulf on the
N W coast of America, so named by
captain Cook, in 1778. The men, wo-
men and children, are here all clothed
in the same manner. Their ordinary

dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. 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 Greenlanders or Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. 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 martens, sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king fisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. 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. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Ap-

pennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

Prisdenia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the Drinn, 32 miles N E of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Pristina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the Rusca, 58 miles N W of Niassa, and 150 S E of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

Privas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 N miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Procida, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, anciently *Spacteria*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles S S E of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Promi, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menar; 200 miles N W of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Prospect, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot river, eight miles N E of Belfast, and sev. S of Frankfort, all lying on the same river.

Provence, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast, hot, and in the middle, temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces,

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mountains render the air cold, soil is not very fertile, either in wine; but it produces chestnuts, excellent pastures. Benevento capital.

Prova, a town of Turkey in Eu-Bosnia, with a bishop's see, magnificent church. It is seated Drinn, 32 miles N E of Albana. d 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 2 0 N.

Prova, a town of Turkey in Europe, a. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the 58 miles N W of Nissa, and 150 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42

Prova, a town of Germany, in the of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Silesia, 44 miles N of Brandenburg and 54 N W of Berlin. Lon. 12 53 9 N.

Prova, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, in the confluence of three small rivers, 16 N miles N of Viviers. Lon. 12 44 45 N.

Prova, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is 15 miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital of the same name, is a small fortified town on a high craggy rock, by the sea. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prova, an island of the Mediterranean, near the W side of the Morea. It is 36 miles S S W of the Peloponnesus. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Prova, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the Menar. 200 miles W of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Prova, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated on the W side of the Sebasticot river, eight miles N E of Bangor, and seven S of Frankfort, all in the same river.

Provence, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 100 broad; bounded to the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Rhone which separates it from Piedmont, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the sea and Dauphiny is cold, on the mountains hot, and in the middle, temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in wine and pastures; but in Lower Provence it is dry and sandy. It produces,

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however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, 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 several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, a river of N America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, is navigable as far as the town of Providence, 30 miles from the sea, and enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side of Rhode Island.

Providence, the capital of the state of Rhode Island, a post town and port of entry; situated in Providence county, and on Providence river, near the head of Narraganset bay, and in lat. 41° 49' N, and lon. 71° 23' W. It lies 30 miles N by W of Newport, and 45 S W of Boston. The inhabitants of this metropolis were 7614 at the last enumeration. The harbour is safe and commodious, though inferior to that of Newport; and the trade to the neighbouring states, and the West Indies is very considerable, the exports of one year exceeding 600,000 Dols. The private buildings are mostly composed of wood, though the public are principally of bricks or stone, and constructed with a degree of elegance worthy of a highly polished people. The baptist college, founded in this city, is conducted on catholic principles, and is supported with a credit, that does honour to its patrons. As the men of Rhode Island and Providence plantations have long been famous for emissions of paper money, they still make the greatest possible use of Banks and Bank-paper.

Provincetown, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on a sterile spot at the point of Cape Cod, and engaged principally in catching, curing, and vending fish, which has rendered the inhabitants hardy and ex-

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pert mariners. It lies in lat. 42° N, and lon. 70° 9' W, about 140 miles S E of Boston by land, and about 50 by Water.

Provins, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, celebrated for its mineral waters, and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles S E of Meaux, and 47 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Pruck, a town of Austria, seated on the Leitha, 22 miles S W of Presburg, and 22 S E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Pruck, a town of Germany in Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Prussia, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S by Poland; and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there are elk, wild asses, and ur, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beavers. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea-coast. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revoked to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, their grand master having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advan-

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tage of the confusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary dutchy, and given to him as a polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his feudal dependance on Poland. His son, Frederic I in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III. compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted: and in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces, (see *Poland*) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Koningsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

Pruth, a river of Poland which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogrod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Velika, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Puckholt, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Puddar, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the S W part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

Puloga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E coast of the lake Onezkoc, 108 miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

Puebia, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

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Puebla-de-los-Angeles, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. It is 62 miles S E of Mexico.

Puebla-Nueva, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragua. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Puente-del-arcobispo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo; and is seated on the river Taja, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles S W of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Puente-de-la-Reine, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles S W of Fampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. See *Porto Bello*, *Porto Rico*, &c.

Puglia, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulao, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Puthely, a maritime town of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 143 N W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pulo-Canton, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Pulo-Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 15 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employments is to get tar

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Puerto-los-Angeles, a populous town in New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaxcala, see. It is 62 miles S W of Mexico.

Puerto-Nueva, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala, and province of Veragua. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles S W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 10 42 N.

Puerto-del-arcobispo, a town of Spain, in the province of Madrid, which belongs to the bishopric of Toledo; and is seated on the river Taja, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

Puerto-de-la-Reine, a town of Spain, in the province of Castile, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles S W of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 42 41 N.

Puerto-Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. See *Puerto Rico*, &c.

Puglia, the modern name of the *Apulia*, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the side of the kingdom of Naples, and an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W of the Philippines.

Pugos, a fertile, and subject to its king, who is tributary to that of the Philippines. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Puerto, a maritime town of Carnarvon, seated at the head of an inland bay, between two rivers, has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 15 miles N W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Puanton, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 99 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Puconore, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited.

Puconore, which is the only one inhabited, is 10 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above 500 paces. The soil of these islands is very fertile, and pretty deep, but the soil is somewhat stony. The trees are very thick, but large, tall, and very useful. The principal fruits are grapes, a sort of grapes, and basins.

Puconore, The animals are hogs, and guanas, and there are various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small, and of a dark complexion, with black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, and black straight hair.

Puconore, The principal employment is to get tar

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out of large trees. They are idolaters, and have images of Elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Pulo-Dinding, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the Peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo-Timon, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 0 N.

Pulo-Uby, an island in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Pulo-Way, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Pulawsk, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Naren, 20 miles N E of Warsaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Pultowa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into Turkey. It is 100 miles S W of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles long, and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 miles N of Paiza. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

Punta-del-Guila, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but 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 shells, and are used in chimney pieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corsc Castle, of which much

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is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, situated on the Thames, noted for its extensive lime works, and a large magazine of gun-powder.

Purmerens, a town of N Holland, so called from a brook of the same name on which it is seated. It is 10 miles N of Amsterdam, and 12 S E of Alkmaar.

Purysburgh, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiss. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles N W of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 22 23 N.

Puschirwo, a town of Switzerland in the country of the Grisons, three miles N from a lake of the same name. It is 17 miles W S W of Birmis, and 20 E of Chiavenna. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Putala, a mountain of Great Thibet, seven miles E of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Putney, a village in Surrey, seated on the Thames, five miles W S W of London. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fire plates, for securing buildings from fire, and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

Putney, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 9 miles N of Brattleboro', and 45 N E of Bennington.

Puy, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles N E of Meud.

Puycerda, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, seated between the Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

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Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about twelve leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles S W of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

Puy-laurens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, eight miles S W of Castrea, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Puzzoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. Near this place, was Cicero's villa the ruins of which give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

Pùhelj, a sea port in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six miles S of Newin, and 143 N W of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded:

Most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E S E of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: The two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising, as the Nile never risesa high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shellfish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the north side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S and terminate in chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and, if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside, are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base con-

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tains 430,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Roussillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrenee; and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are five passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Béarn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 miles S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Pyrna, a town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes used as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to

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different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles S E of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Pysek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

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QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quakertown, or *Quakenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles W of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 53 46 N.

Quakertown, a village with a post office, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 35 miles N of Philadelphia.

Quang-ping-fou, a city of China, in the N part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. It has nine cities of the third class dependant on it; all its plains are well watered by rivers. Among its temples, there is one dedicated to those men, who, as the Chinese pretend, discovered the secret of rendering themselves immortal.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is so abundant in rice, that it supplies, for six months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which without this assistance could not subsist. The mountains with which it is covered, especially towards the N abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. A very singular tree grows in this province; instead of pith, it contains a soft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Besides paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds and uncommon insects are found here. This

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province contains 12 villages of the first class, and 80 of the second and third. *Quei-ling-sou* is the capital

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; bounded on the N E by Fo-Kien, on the N by Kiang-si, on the W by Quang-si and the kingdom of Tong-king; the rest is washed by the sea. The country is diversified with plains and mountains, and the land is so fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fecundity of the soil supply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleasures of life: it furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great request. All the coasts abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of oysters, crabs and tortoises of an immense size; of their shells the Chinese make several pretty toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raised in this province; the particular care and industry employed by the Chinese in breeding them, have multiplied them here exceedingly. They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore, where at low-water these fowls find shrimps, oysters and other kinds of shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by only beating on a hason: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure, and the people are robust and healthy. They are very industrious; and it must be allowed, that they possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only shewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactness. This province is divided into ten districts, which contain ten cities of the first class; and eighty-four of the second and third. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao king.

Quarten, a town of Swisserland, near the lake Wallen stadt, 5 miles E of Glarus.

Quebec, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and

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is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile: but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 N W of Boston. Lon. 69° 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

Queda, a kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, tributary to Siam. The principal town of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlingburg, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant Abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and whose contingent is one horseman and 10 footmen. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S E of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N W of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Queen Charlotte's Cape, a promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

Queen Charlotte's Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain

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Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138° 4' W, lat. 19°
18' S.
Queen Charlotte's Sound, a sound at the
N extremity of the S island of New
Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The coun-
try here is not so steep as at Dusky
Bay, and the hills near the seaside are
in general of an inferior height, but covered
with forests equally intricate and
impenetrable. The dogs here are of
the long haired sort, with pricked ears,
and much resemble the common shep-
herd's cur, but they are very stupid.
Lon. 174° 13' E, lat. 41° 5' S.
Queen's Count, a shire of Ireland, in
the province of Leinster, 30 miles long
and 29 broad; bounded on the N by
King's County, on the E by Kildare, on
the S E by Catherlough, on the S by
Kilkenny, and on the W by King's
County and Tipperary. It was formerly
full of woods and bogs; but is now
much improved. It contains 39 parish-
es, and sends eight members to parlia-
ment. Maryborough is the capital.
Queen's-Ferry, a borough in Linlith-
gowshire, seated on the frith of Forth,
where it is not more than two miles
wide. It is a much frequented ferry,
and is nine miles W of Edinburgh.
Lon. 3° 20' W, lat. 56° 0' N.
Queen Anne, a post town in Prince
George county, Maryland; lying on the
W side of Patuxent river, 10 miles W
of Annapolis, and 25 eastward from
Washington.
Queen's-town, a town in Queen Ann's
county, Maryland; situate on the E side
of Chester river, near its entrance into
Chesapeake bay, and about 18 miles be-
low Chestertown.
Queil-ling-fou, a city of China, capital
of the province of Quang-si. It has its
name from a flower called *quei*, which
grows on a tree resembling a laurel,
and emits such a sweet and agreeable
odour, that the whole country is per-
fumed by it. Queil-ling-fou is situate
on the banks of a river, which throws
itself into the Ta-ho; but it flows with
such rapidity, and amidst so narrow
valleys, that it is neither navigable nor
of any utility to commerce. This city
is large, and the whole of it is built al-
most after the model of our ancient
fortresses; but it is much inferior to
the greater part of the capitals of the
other provinces. A great number of
birds are found in the territories be-
longing to it, the colours of which are
so bright and variegated, that the artists

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of this country, in order to add to the
lustre of their silks, interweave with
them some of their feathers, which have
a splendour and beauty that cannot be
imitated. Queil ling fou has under its
jurisdiction two cities of the second
class, and seven of the third, and is 180
miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109° 55'
E, lat. 25° 30' N.
Quentin, St. a strong town of France,
in the department of Aisne and late
province of Picardy. Here is a con-
siderable manufacture of lawns and
cambrics. The town was restored to
France in 1559. It is seated on an
eminence, on the river Somme, 21
miles S of Cambrai, and 83 N by E
of Paris. Lon. 3° 29' E, lat. 49° 50' N.
Querci, a late province of France,
bounded on the N by Limosin, on the
E by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the
S by Languedoc, and on the W by
Perigord. It was divided into Upper
and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine,
and fruits. It now forms the depart-
ment of Lot.
Quefurst, a town of Germany in Up-
per Saxony, capital of a principality of
the same name, subject to the prince
of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles S
E of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12° 20' E, lat. 51°
27' N.
Quergenency, an island of the Medi-
terranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It
has a fort, and several villagea.
Queson, a town of France, in the
department of the North and late pro-
vince of French Hainault, with an old
castle. It was taken by the allies in
1711, and retaken the same year. In
1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and
retaken the next year. It is seated in
a large plain, on the little river Ron-
nelle, nine miles S E of Valenciennes,
and 122 N E of Paris. Lon. 3° 40' E,
lat. 50° 15' N.
Quiberon, a peninsula of France, in
the department of Morbihan and late
province of Bretagne, to the N of Bel-
leisle. It has a village of the same
name, and a fort, on the bay of Quilhe-
ron. In July 1795, it was taken by
some French regiments in the pay of
Great Britain; but owing to the de-
sertion and treachery of some of the
soldiers, the republicans retook it by
surprise soon afterward.
Quibo, an island of the Pacific Ocean,
lying on the coast of Veragua, in New
Spain. Here are a great number of
monkies and fallow deer.

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Quillebonef, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, eight miles S W of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

Quilmanci, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Quilou, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mosambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

Quilon, or *Coylon*, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles N N W of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1733. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

Quimper, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles S E of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quimperlay, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Iatte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Quince, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, ten miles S of Boston. It has about 1000 inhabitants, and is the peaceable retreat of John Adams, Esq. late president of the United States.

Quingey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Louve, 12 miles S W of Besancon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Quinten, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles S S W of St. Brien, and 200 W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 26 N.

Quirigu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Quirimba, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

Quisama, a maritime province of Africa in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

Quiteca, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drass, with a castle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when Marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles S E of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Quito, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called 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 a church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides of the equator, yet it is 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. Several districts of this country are occupied almost intirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats cotton-stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to be sufficient, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty of St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the New Kingdom of Granada.

Quito, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru.

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Quana, a town of Morocco, in the kingdom of Drassa, with a castle. Lon. 28 6 N.

Quana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Mantua, seated on the Secchia 30 miles from its confluence in the Po. It is famous for an agreement between the French and Austrians in 1734, when Marshal Broglie was imprisoned in his bed. It is 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, 45 1 N.

Quana, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains of the Andes. The lands are very well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or Americans. Every village is a square with a large square, and a church stands on one side of it. The roads are generally straight, and reach the four quarters of the world; the roads are laid out in a line, and each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a garden. Although this country is situated on both sides of the equator, yet it is so high, and so the mountains covered with snow, the air is very temperate. There are noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. The districts of this country are almost entirely by Indians; the city of Quito alone contains 150,000 and 60,000 of all the different nations. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to be an article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province is under the jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the New Kingdom of Granada.

Quana, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see, seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru

R A C

Raca, that is habitable, being 300 yards above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 97 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

Racoon, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

Racina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

Racina, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

R.

Raab, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch and another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It is seated at the confluence of the Raab and Rabinitz, not far from the Danube, 55 miles S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Rabastens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with a decayed castle, seated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Rabat, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Buringig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Rachore, or Adoni-Rachore, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that of the Beemah. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Rackersburgh, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island, formed by the Muchr, 22 miles S E of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 54 N.

Racilia, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconi, a populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers

R A G

Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignano, who has a castle here. It is six miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Radeberg, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the Margravate of Meissen, 10 miles N E of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Radicofani, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles S E of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save, 16 miles W of Craynburg.

Radnor, New, a borough in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly the county town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles N W of Hereford, and 156 W N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the N W by Cardiganshire, on the S and S W by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep and goats.

Radom, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Ragivola, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggion, 42 miles from each.

Ragusa, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Ragusa, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, and an archbishop's

R A L

R A M

see. It is two miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N W of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Ragusa, or *Ragusian Dalmatia*, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajepour, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

Rajmahal, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleasant situation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

Rain, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Rain, a town of Germany, in Styria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Rain Lake, or *Long Lake*, a lake of North America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

Rakka, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Euphrates. It has a castle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place; but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles S W of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 56 E, lat. 38 1 N.

Rakpnick, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Miza, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Raleigh, a post town of Wake county, and capital of North Carolina; situated on the S W side of New river, 71 miles N by E of Fayetteville, and 109 N W of Newbern. As the seat of government was fixed here so lately as

1791, the inhabitants are few, not exceeding 670 at the last enumeration. It lies in lat. 35° 48' N, and long. 79° 25' W.

Rama, an ancient town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which indicate its former magnificence. It is 20 miles W by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Ramada, a seaport of South America, in New Granada, 160 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Ramancor, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

Rambert-le-Joug, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is seated near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Ramberwilliers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 30 miles S E of Nanci. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 miles S W of Paris.

Ramehead, a promontory of Cornwall, S W of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a chapel, belonging to the village of Rame, which serves as a seamount. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, a town of France in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles N E of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Ramillies, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 S E of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

Rammekens, a seaport of the island of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburgh. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Rammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and ex-

RAM

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RAN

tensive mountain of Germany, in that
part of the Hartz Forest which lies
within the principality of Grubenhagen.
On this mountain are 12 silver mines;
and at the foot of it is seated the city
of Goslar.

Rampano, a town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E,
lat. 36 54 N.

Ramsbury, a town in Wiltshire, no-
ted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E
of Bristol, and 69 W of London.

Ramsey, a town in Huntingdonshire,
with a market on Saturday. It is seat-
ed in the fens, near the meres of Ram-
sey and Whitlesey; and had formerly
a rich and celebrated abbey. It is 12
miles N E of Huntingdon, and 69 N
of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of
Pembrokeshire, two miles long, and
one and a half broad. Near it are se-
veral dangerous rocks, frequented in
the breeding season by vast multitudes
of sea-fowl, and known by the name of
the Bishop and his Clerks. This island
is four miles W of St. David's, and 17
N W of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W,
lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, a seaport in Kent, in the
Isle of Thanet. An act of parliament
was lately passed, by which its harbour
was considerably improved, and new
piers erected, capable of resisting the
strongest winds, or the most raging
sea that rolls in from the Downs. These
piers have cost immense sums; and
although the harbour which they form
is still an indifferent one, on account of
the accumulation of mud, it has been
 unquestionably the means of saving a
great number of ships, that have been
driven in here by stress of weather,
when they could make no other port.
Ramsgate has some trade to the Bal-
tic, and is frequented as a bathing-
place. It is four miles S of Margate,
10 E N E of Canterbury, and 73 E S
E of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51
22 N.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands,
in the North Pacific Ocean, lying S W
of the passage between Mowee and
Morotoi, about three leagues from each.
The S part is high and craggy; but
the other parts have a better aspect,
and are well inhabited. It produces
very few plants and bread-fruit trees,
but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes,
and taro. The inhabitants are compu-
ted at 20,000, as nearly as could be as-
certained.

RAP

Randerson, or Randers, an ancient
town of Denmark, in North Jutland,
seated near the mouth of the Gude, 25
miles E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat.
56 20 N.

Randolph, a post town in Orange
county, Vermont, 35 miles N by W of
Windsor, on the river Connecticut,
and about the same distance N by E of
Rutland.

Randolph, a post town in Norfolk
county, Massachusetts, 5 miles S of
Quincey, 15 S of Boston.

Rahway, a village, in Middlesex coun-
ty, New Jersey, where there is a post
office; 6 miles S W of Elizabeth town,
and 14 N E of New Brunswick. It has
about 300 inhabitants.

Rangwitz, a town of Eastern Prussia,
on the river Niemen, 55 miles E of Ko-
ningsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Rannoch Loch, a lake in the N part
of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It
receives the waters of Loch Erich,
from the N, and communicates with
Loch Tulmel on the E, and Loch Li-
doch on the W. On its S side is an an-
cient forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a fortress of Hindoo-
tan Proper, very celebrated in the In-
dian histories. It is situated in the E
quarter of Agimere, and is 120 miles
from Agra.

Rantzow, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the dutchy of Holstein, 24 miles N
of Lubec. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Ruolconda, a town of the Deccan of
Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which
is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles
S W of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat.
14 30 N.

Raon, l'Etape, a town of France, in
the department of Meurthe and late
province of Lorraine, seated at the foot
of the Vosges at the confluence of the
Etape and Marte, 30 miles S E of Nan-
ci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Rappallo, a town of Italy, in the ter-
ritory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the
same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon.
9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Rapperschwyl, a republic of Swisser-
land, on the confines of the canton of
Zuric, whose territory is six miles long
and three broad. Until the invasion of
Switzerland by the French, it was un-
der the protection of the cantons of
Zuric, Bern, and Glarus, and was go-
verned by a great and little council,
consisting of 48 members.

Rapperschwyl, a town of Swisserland,

R A T

R A T

capital of a republic of the same name. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles S E of Zurich, and 62 N E of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Rapolfstein, or *Ribau-Pierre*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 8 miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15 51 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Rappahanoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and running E S E falls into the Chesapeake, in lat. 33 30 N.

Raritan, a river of New-Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kill Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. It is a mile wide at its mouth, and is navigable for 16 miles.

Rascia. See *Ratzia*.

Raseborg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles S E of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Rasen, or *Market Rasen*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Aukam, 14 miles N E of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Rascoalmo, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

Rastadt, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the Enns, 48 miles E by S of Salzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Rastadt, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here, between the French and Austrians, and for a battle in which the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 S W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ratenau, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated

on the Havel, 15 miles N W of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ratenburg, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N E of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Ratisbon, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and sovereign state in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleasantly situated on the S side of the Danube. Ratisbon is governed by its own magistrates, who are Lutherans, and is surrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The city is plentifully furnished with provisions, the soil round it abounding with corn and pasture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a strong palatable wine, scarce inferior to the Rhenish. It has a stone bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, being the most substantial of all the structures, either on this river or on the Rhine. In time of peace it has a considerable trade by the Danube, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery, with several ancient and curious MSS particularly of the gospel. It is 55 miles S E of Nuremberg, 62 N by E of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratzezel, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Boden See. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

Rattan. See *Ruattan*.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle, noted for its excellent beer. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of

R A T

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Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of
 Ratzeburg issues the river Waknitz,
 which joins the Trave near Lubec, and
 thus facilitates the communication by
 water between Lubec and these parts.
 Ratzeburg is 12 miles S E of Lubec,
 and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49
 E, lat. 53 43 N.
Ratzia, or *Rascia*, the eastern divisi-
 on of Slavonia, subject to the house of
 Austria. It takes its name from the river
 Rasca, which falls into the Morave;
 and its inhabitants are called Rascians.
Rava, a town of Great Poland, capi-
 tal of a palatinate of the same name,
 with a fortified castle, where state pri-
 soners are kept. The town is built of
 wood, and seated in a morass covered
 with water that proceeds from the river
 Rava, by which it is surrounded. It
 is 55 miles S W of Warsaw. Lon. 19
 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.
Ravello, a seaport of Naples, in Prin-
 cipato Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It
 has magnificent palaces and fine houses,
 and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25
 S E of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40
 36 N.
Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland,
 with a market on Saturday. It is seat-
 ed on an inlet, of the Irish Sea, bet-
 ween the Mite and Esk, which, with
 the Irt, fall into this inlet, and form a
 good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cock-
 ernoouth, and 284 N N W of London.
 Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.
Ravenna, an ancient and archiepis-
 copal city of Italy, capital of Romagna,
 with several colleges, and a great num-
 ber of religious houses. It had a very
 flourishing trade, but has greatly suffer-
 ed since the sea has withdrawn two
 miles from it. The fortifications are of
 little importance, and the citadel is
 gone to ruin. It is most remarkable
 now for the excellent wine produced in
 its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of
 the Goths resided here, and afterwards
 the exarchs of the Greek emperors.
 In the sixth century, when there were
 three popes at the same time, one lived
 at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theo-
 doric is still to be seen, remarkable for
 being covered by a single stone, 28 feet
 in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is
 now continually going to decay and is
 seated near the river Mantone, 37
 miles S E of Ferrara, and 162 N of
 Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.
Ravensberg, a county of Germany in
 Westphalia, lying S of the bishoprics

R E A

of Minden and Osnaburgh. It belongs
 to the king of Prussia, and is so called
 from a castle of the same name. Here-
 ford is the capital.
Ravensburg, a free imperial town of
 Germany in Suabia. It is a well built
 town, and the public structures are
 handsome, and the inhabitants are part-
 ly protestants and partly papists. It is
 seated on the Cheuss, 15 miles N by W
 of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.
Ravenstein, a town of Dutch Brabant,
 capital of a county of the same name,
 with an ancient and strong castle. It be-
 longs to the elector palatine, but has a
 Dutch garrison. It is seated on the
 Maese, on the confines of Guelderland,
 10 miles S W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35
 E, lat. 51 46 N.
Ravit, a small town of Poland, in
 the palatinate of Polmania. It possesses
 a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24
 miles S of Posen.
Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in
 the Landgravate of Hesse Cassel, four
 miles N of Marburg, and 32 S S W of
 Cassel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.
Rawa, a town of Poland, capital of
 the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles S W of
 Warsaw.
Rawce, a river of Hindoost Proper,
 one of the five E 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
 Chunaub. The Rawce is the Hydraotes
 of Alexander.
Rayleigh, a town in Essex, with a
 market on Saturday, lying upon Hadley
 bay, 13 miles S E of Chelmsford, and
 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51
 37 N.
Reading, a borough and the county-
 town of Berkshire, with a market on
 Saturday, and three churches. It is
 pleasantly seated on the river Kennet,
 near its confluence with the Thames,
 and is the largest and best town in the
 county, with three parish churches and
 large handsome streets. It had a rich
 abbey, large ruins of which still remain,
 and the body of Henry I. was lately
 found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is
 governed by a mayor, and sends two
 members to parliament. Its chief trade
 is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet,
 near its confluence with the Thames,
 26 miles S S E of Oxford, and 29 W
 of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.
Reading, the capital of Berks county,
 Pennsylvania; situated on the N E

bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 miles N W of Philadelphia, and 53 E of Harrisburg. This town is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepot of vast quantities of grain and lumber that are brought hither, and rafted or conveyed in long boats to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Here is a post office. The inhabitants were reckoned 2386 at last enumeration.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles N E of Toulouse. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Reaumeille, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles N E of Montauban. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Reamstown, a post town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N E of Lancaster, and the same distance S W of Reading. The inhabitants are about 300.

Rebel, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the lake Munitz, 30 miles S E of Guatrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Rebnick, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 miles S W of Targowisco.

Reccan. See *Aracan*.

Reccanata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Munaone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Rechlinghausen, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Reculon, a village in Kent, with a noted church, which was anciently collegiate. It has two spires, which serve for a seamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sisters. This place was the Regubium of the Romans and is 12 miles W of Margate.

Redburn, a thoroughfare town in Herts, five miles N W of St. Alban's. It formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Alban, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibia-

lus, who converted St. Alban to christianity.

Redhead, a promontory in Angushire, on the German Ocean, lying four miles S of Montrose. It is a noted landmark for vessels trading from Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Redondella, a small commercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, it is seated at the bottom of a bay where there is fishery for anchovies, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles S W of Coimbra. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Red Russia. See *Russia Red*.

Rudruth, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 50 13 N.

Red Sea, a sea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Rees, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S E of Cleves, and ten N W of Wesel. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which has its source in Bohemia and falls into the Danube. It is 12 miles N N E of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratisbon. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Regensberg, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on

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converted St. Alban to Chris-

a promontory in August of the German Ocean, lying S of Montrose. It is noted for vessels trading from Denmark, and Norway. Till 1793, this cape was the point which coal was not permitted without paying a heavy duty, taken off by a commutation of spirits.

a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late of Bretagne. It serves as a centre of the commerce of Rennes, and is on the Vilaine, 225 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37

Vella, a small commercial town in Galicia, with a castle. It was seized by the English in 1702, and situated at the bottom of a bay where is fishery for anchovies, and lies S of Monte Vedra. Lon. 10 42 18 N.

Beira, a town of Portugal, in the district of Beira, with a castle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Russia. See *Russia Red*.

Wuth, a town in Cornwall, whose mine is disused. It is seated in the north-west part of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 50 13 N.

Red Sea, a sea celebrated in holy writ as extending 1300 miles from N to S in the widest part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa, and is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Indian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

a strong town of Germany, in the department of Westphalia and dutchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S of Cleves, and ten N W of Wesel. Lon. 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the mountains and falls into the Danube, 2 miles N N E of Deckendorf, and 2 E of Ratisbon. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 50 N.

Lagerberg, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and is a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on

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a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles N W of Zurich.

Regenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, six miles S of Halberstadt, and seven W of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Reggio, an ancient and archiepiscopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles S E of Messina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Reggio, a dutchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marquise of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

Reggio, an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in a dutchy of the same name, with a citadel. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, 15 miles N W of Modena, and 80 S E of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Regina, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy in the Patriarchy of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

Rehoboth, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 42 miles S by W of Boston, and 3 eastward from Providence, Rhode Island.

Reichenau, an island of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long and one broad: contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholics, and three parishes. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a rich Benedictine abbey, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot, with a library and curious manuscripts. In this convent was interred the emperor Charles le Gros. This island is three miles W of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

Reichenau, a town of Swisserland,

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in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. One of these is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built across the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful object. It is a 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 seven miles S W of Coir.

Reichenbach, a river of Swisserland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of mount Scheidec, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, a town of Bohemia in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded, in 1790, between the emperor Leopold XI. and the Turks.

Reichenberg, a castle of Germany, in the circle of upper Rhine and county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Ritcheffelle, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Curinthia, 24 miles E of Muhrau. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Reichenhall, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring, nine miles S W of Salzburg, and 64 S W of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Reichenstein, a town of Bohemia in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Grotteskaw.

Reichshofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle.

Reierscheid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name. It is 32 miles S W of Cologne, and 42 W of Coblenz. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Reisenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 78 miles S W of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Reisten's-town, a town in Baltimore

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county, Maryland, where there is a post office, 15 miles N W of Baltimore, and 63 N by E of Washington.

Remiremont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a chapter of canons, who were obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosges, 42 miles S by E of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Remy, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles N E of Arles.

Rendsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is a strong place by its situation, standing on an island formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles S E of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Renfrew, the county town of Renfrewshire. Robert II. had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is seated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 51 N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, which has for many years been called a barony, because it was the paternal estate of the Stewarts, before they were advanced to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. It is bounded on the S by Airshire; on the E by Lanarkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleshire, and on the N from Dumbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadest, from E to W. It is watered by several small rivers, the chief of which are the White-cart and the Black-cart, which unite and fall into the Clyde. That part near the Clyde is fruitful and pleasant, with but few eminences; but that to the S S W, and W, is more barren and mountainous. It enjoys a healthful air, and abounds with all necessaries of life. Its principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Its chief manufactures are linen, gauze, lawns, &c. Near Paisley

is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide, yet situated many miles from the sea.

Rennebon, a small town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 miles E of Strasburg.

Rennes, an ancient city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. The fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses, contributed greatly to the beauty of the town, as the streets which were very narrow, were made wider and straight. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbishopric, and the capital of the department. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 S E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Renti, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 50 N W of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Reole, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles S E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and has two churches in one churchyard. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles N W of Norwich, and 109 N E of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Reppen, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new marche of Brandenburg, 16 miles S S E of Custrin. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

Resht, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It is seated on the S W coast

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yet situated many miles from

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40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

a town of Persia, capital of
It is seated on the S W coast

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of the Caspian Sea, in a fertile plain,
surrounded with high mountains, 110
miles N of Casbia. Lon. 52 16 E, lat.
37 18 N.

Resolution Island, a small island in
the Pacific Ocean, so called from the
ship Resolution, in which captain Cook
made his second voyage to that Ocean.
Lon. 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

Retford, East, a borough in Notting-
hamshire, with a market on Saturday.
It sends two members to parliament,
and is seated on the Idle, 30 miles N
of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of
London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Rethel, an ancient town of France,
in the department of the Ardennes,
and late province of Champagne. It is
seated on a mountain, near the river
Aisne, 20 miles N E of Rheims, and
108 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat.
49 30 N.

Retimo, a town of Candia, with a
bishop's see, and a harbour defended
by a citadel, where the bashaw resides.
It was taken in 1647, by the Turks,
who have kept it ever since. The silk,
wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil,
are preferred to all others. It is seat-
ed on the N coast of the island, in a
pleasant country, 45 miles from Can-
dia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

Revel, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Garonne, and late
province of Languedoc, nine miles N
of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43
26 N.

Revel, a government of Russia. See
Estonia.

Revel, a strong seaport of Russia, ca-
pital of the government of Estonia,
with a bishop's see. It is surrounded
by high walls and deep ditches, and
defended by a castle and good bastions.
The houses are well built, and have
very fine gardens. There is a college,
with four professors: and, in 1733, two
churches were allowed to the protes-
tants. It is become a place of great
trade, since the Russians obtained pos-
session of it; and there are two great
fairs, in May and September, frequen-
ted by English and Dutch merchants.

The Russians took this important place
in 1711, most of the inhabitants being
carried off by the plague. It is seated
on the gulf of Finland, partly in a plea-
sant plain, and partly on a mountain,
85 miles S E of Abo, and 133 W by S
of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59
20 N.

RHE

Revello, a town of Italy in Piedmont,
in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the
Po. It is seated on the top of a very
high mountain, and is strongly fortified
both by nature and art. It is three
miles N W of Saluzzo.

Revero, a strong town of Italy, in the
Mantuan, seated on the river Po, op-
posite Ostiglia, 10 miles N E of Miran-
dolo, and 20 S E of Mantua. Lon. 1 9
E, lat. 44 58 N.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.
It has a considerable trade in wine,
brandy, and nuts, which are carted
down to Salo, an open but safe road,
five miles off. About 20,000 pipes of
brandy are annually exported. It is
seated in the middle of a most fruitful
plain, 35 miles N E of Tortosa, and 60
W S W of Barcelona.

Reuss, a river of Swisserland, which
rises in the lake of Locendro, between
the mountains of Petina and Locendro,
flows through the lake of Lucern, and
the town of that name, and joining the
Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zur-
zach.

Reutlingen, a free imperial town of
Germany in Suabia, in the dutchy of
Wirtemberg. It is adorned with hand-
some public buildings: and has a well
frequented college. It is seated on the
Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E
of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stutgard.
Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Reux, a fortified town of the Nether-
lands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles
N E of Mons.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan in the
province of Allahabad, 57 miles S S
W of that place. Lon. 81 36 E, lat.
24 35 N.

Reyna, an ancient town of Spain, in
Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a
castle built upon an eminence, three
miles from Lerna, and in a territory
abounding in wine and cattle.

Rezan, a government of Russia, for-
merly a province of the government of
Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and
is fertile in corn, and populous; and
had anciently its own princes.

Rezan, a city of Russia, capital of a
government of the same name, with an
archbishop's see. It was formerly con-
siderable for its extent and riches, but
was almost ruined by the Tartars, in
1568. It is seated at the confluence of
the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles S E
of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Rhe, an island on the W coast of

R H E

France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rheda, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lingen, 10 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

Rheims, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop was a duke and peer of France. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothic structure. That of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relief. It has a mint, an university, and five abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy, in which the corpse of the archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs: and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rhinau, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Leige. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N W of Cologne, and 40 S E of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 29 W.

Rheinec, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on

R H I

the Rhine, 34 miles S S E of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Rheinec, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, with regard to strength and situation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the four forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of several arches, eight miles E of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, a district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinhausen, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, three miles S E of Spire.

Rheinland, a part of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or *Remagen*, a town of Westphalia, situated near the Rhine, 19 miles N W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Rheinsabern, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 miles S of Spire.

Rheinthal, a fertile valley of Swisserland lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, a large valley in the country of Grisons, so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, 20 miles S E of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Rhine, a celebrated river of Germany, having its source in the country of the Grisons in Swisserland, and in the very bosom of the Alps. It is formed of

R H I

34 miles S S E of Cologne. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Rheinthal, a town of Swisserland, ca. the Rheinthal, with a castle, in the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfell, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and is taken by the French, in 1794. It is the capital of Coblenz.

Rheinfelden, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four forest towns. It is situated to the house of Austria, and is often taken and retaken, and stands on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of several arches, eight miles long. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, a district of Germany, on the side of the Rhine, extending from the Meuse to Lorrain. The soil here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheingau, a town of Germany in the principality of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, three miles S E of Spire.

Rheinland, a part of South Holland, on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheingau, or *Remagen*, a town of the principality of Spire, situated near the Rhine, 19 miles N W of Coblenz. Lon. 6 30 50 38 N.

Rheingau, a town of Germany in the principality of Spire, with a castle, 5 miles S of Spire.

Rheinthal, a fertile valley of Swisserland, along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It is divided into the eight ancient cantons, that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheingauwald, a large valley in the county of Grisons; so called from the Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 miles, and runs through the village of Splügen is the capital.

Rhein, a city of the United Provinces, seated on the Leck, 5 miles S E of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Rhein, a celebrated river of Germany, its source in the country of the Grisons in Swisserland, and in the valley of the Alps. It is formed of

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two principal streams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the span of which is 220 feet long. It takes its course N by Coira, and continues on till it forms the lake of Constance in Suabia; thence turning W, it passes by the cities of Constance and Schaffhausen, and watering Basil, runs from thence directly N, dividing Suabia from Alsace. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives the streams of the Neckar, Main, and Moselle, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam, and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluis and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the N W below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rhenen to Wyck-by-Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

Rhine, Lower, a department of

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France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhin, Upper, a circle of Germany, which includes the territory Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, and Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerburg, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchies of Deux-Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E by Franconia and Suabia; and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Lewis XIV. ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the elector's residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

Rhinebeck, a post town in Dutchess county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, 29 miles S of the city of Hudson, and 108 N of New York.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

Rhode Island, an island of North America, in a state of the same name. It is 13 miles long from N to S, and four broad, and divided into three townships. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and is called with propriety, the Eden of America.

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Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town 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 to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue in bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island, in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1623. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches. 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. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

Rhonez. See *Rozes*.

Rhone, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chasm in the rock $\frac{1}{4}$ h of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens, and becomes navigable near Seissel; then running S. W. to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S, and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, Sainte Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days increase; its waters being at the highest when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhens and Loire, a department of

France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhayidergow, a town in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles W N W of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Rhyns or *Rims of Galloway*, the W division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

Rhynney. See *Rumney*.

Rialexa, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W of Lean de Nicaragua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Rivadavia. See *Rivadavia*.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two castles. It is situate at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 miles N E of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Karma, eight miles from Madrid.

Ribau-Pierre. See *Rapolfstein*.

Ribble, a river which rises in the riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

Ribeira Grande, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Riberac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 S S E of Angoulesme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ribnik, an episcopal town of Turkey in the province of Walchia, 44 miles S of Hermanstadt, and 130 E S E of Temeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Ribnitz, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Meckleburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, miles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 8

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ce, including the late provinces of
z and Lyonois. The capital is
as.

Waidergow, a town in Radnorshire,
a market on Wednesday. Near
a cataract of the river Wye. It is
miles W N W of New Radnor, and
of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52
N.

Rhinds or Rhins of Galloway, the W
sion of Wigtonshire, divided from
other parts of the county by Loch
n and the bay of Luce.

Rhiney. See *Rumney*.

Rialaxa, a town of New Spain, in
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es from the Pacific Ocean, where
re is a good harbour. The air is
wholesome, on account of the moras-

It is 60 miles W of Lean de Ni-
agua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Ribalavia. See *Rivalavia*.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Gali-
s, defended by two castles. It is si-
te at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15
ies N E of Mondonedo. Lon. 72
, lat. 43 30 N.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Cas-
e, on the river Karma, eight miles
m Madrid.

Ribau-Pierre. See *Rapolfstein*.

Ribble, a river which rises in the W
ding of Yorkshire, runs across Lan-
shire, and falls into the Irish Sea,
elow Preston.

Ribeira Grande, a town of St. Jago,
e principal of the Cape de Verd
lands, with a good harbour. It is
ated between two high mountains.
on. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the
partment of Aiane and late province
Picardy, seated on an eminence, near
e river Oise, 10 miles W by S of
c. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Riberac, a town of France, in the
partment of Dordogne, 17 miles E
Perigieux, and 27 S S E of Angou-
ame. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ribnik, an episcopal town of Turkey
the province of Walachia, 44 miles
of Hermanstadt, and 130 E S E of
emeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Ribnitz, a town of Germany in Low-
Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklen-
rg, with a nunnery for noble women.
is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12
iles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E,
t. 54 10 N.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the
partment of Indre and Loire, and

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late province of Poitou, with a fine pa-
ace and extensive park. It was built
by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The
streets are as straight as a line, and it
contains a handsome square. It is seat-
ed on the Anable and Vide 27 miles
N of Poitiers, and 152 S W of Paris.
Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Richmond, a post town and port of
entry in Henrico county, Virginia, and
the capital of the State; lying on the
N E side of James river, in lat. 37° 30'
N, and long. 77° 30' W. This city is
divided into two parts; the lower,
which is nearly on a level with the wa-
ter's edge, is rather unhealthy; the up-
per is on a considerable elevation, and
enjoys a purer air. The navigation for
top-sail vessels does not reach the town
within less than 20 miles; and this dis-
tance goods are conveyed in lighters.
It is nevertheless a place of consider-
able domestic and foreign trade. The
public edifices and some of the private
houses are constructed with considera-
ble elegance. Here is a bank and a
post office, as well as all the principal
offices of the State. The inhabitants
are 5737, including 2293 slaves, and
607 free blacks and mulattoes.

Richmond, a post town in Chittenden
county, Vermont; on the S side of
Onion river, 18 miles S E of Burlington
on lake Champlain, with 718 inhabi-
tants.

Richmond, a town of Staten Island,
in North America, under the jurisdic-
tion of the State of New York, chiefly
inhabited by Dutch and French. It is
nine miles S W of New York.

Richmond, a borough in the N riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Satur-
day. It has a castle, on an inaccessi-
ble mount, and two churches. It is a
corporate town, and sends two members
to parliament. It has a manufacture of
woollen stockings, caps, &c. and is
seated on the Swale, over which is a
stone bridge, 40 miles N W of York,
and 230 N N W of London. Lon. 1
35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, a village in Surry, with a
royal palace where the kings of England
formerly resided. It was chosen, says
Camden, by them for their royal seat;
and, for its splendour, or shining, cal-
led Shene. It has been since also, on
account of the wholesomeness of the
air, the usual nursery of their children.
The tide of the Thames reaches just
to this village, which is 60 miles from

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the mouth of it, a greater distance than
the tide is carried by any other river in
Europe. Over the Thames an elegant
bridge was begun in 1774, which opens
a communication with Isleworth, on
the opposite side of the river. In the
New Park is a little hill east called
King Henry's Mount, from which there
is a prospect of six counties, including
the city of London and also Windsor
castle, which is 14 miles off. Rich-
mond is distinguished by its beautiful
royal gardens, which, in summer, are
open every Sunday, and in these is a
noble observatory. Here is an exten-
sive royal park, called Richmond, or
the New Park, surrounded by a brick
wall built by Charles I.

Richmondshire, a district in the N
riding of Yorkshire, formerly a county
of itself. It abounds in romantic situ-
ations, and is noted for the industry of
its inhabitants, who manufacture knit
stockings and other coarse goods. Ma-
ny lead mines are in this district, of
which Richmond is the chief town.

Richtenberg, a town of Germany, in
the dutchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28
miles E N E of Rostock. Lon. 12 50
E, lat. 54 10 N.

Richmanesworth, a town in Hertford-
shire, with a market on Saturday, seat-
ed on the river Coln, eight miles S W
of St. Alban's, and 18 W N W of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Ridgefield, a post town in Fairfield
county, Connecticut; 10 miles S of
Danbury, and 47 westward of New-
Haven, containing 2025 inhabitants in
1800.

Riesberg, a town of Germany in the
circle of Westphalia and capital of a
county of the same name. It is seated
on the river Ems, 12 miles N N W of
Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Rieti, an episcopal town of Italy, in
the dutchy of Spoleto, seated on the
river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27
miles S by E of Spoleto, and 37 N E
of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, a late episcopal town of France,
in the department of Upper Garonne,
and late province of Languedoc. It is
seated on the Rise, 24 miles S W of
Poulouse, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon.
1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Riez, a late episcopal town of France,
in the department of the Lower Alps,
and late province of Provence. It is
populous, though small, but was for-
merly much larger than at present. It

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is seated on the rivulet Auvestre in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles N E of Aix, and 50 N E of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory, enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of one thousand men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. This bridge rises and falls with the spring, and when heavy laden carriages pass over, it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a spring. It is the fashionable walk, and is an agreeable busy scene, when crowded with people and lined on each side with ships loading, and unloading their cargoes. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina and 250 S E of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

Rimini, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, many remains of antiquity, and fine buildings. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marrechia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles S E of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Rimnegen, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine, and remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

Rincoping, or *Rinkioing*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated on the W coast, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

Ringleben, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 miles E N E of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Ringo's, a post town in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; 29 miles W by S of New Brunswick, and 19 N by W of Trenton.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the

isle of Zealand. It is an ancient place, and the kings of Denmark formerly resided and were buried here. It is 30 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose; seated on the Avon, 30 miles S W of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Rinlen, or *Rinteln*, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 miles S E of Minden, and 35 S W of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, a small province of Terra Firma, in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. *Rio-de-la-Hacha*, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio-de-la-Madlena, a river, in Terra Firma, which taking its rise in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Caribbean Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

Rio-de-la-Plata. See *Plata*.

Rio-de-Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

Rio-Grande, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N latitude.

Rio-Grande, a river in Brasil, which rises near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio-Janeiro, a river which rises in the W mountains of Brasil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

Rio-Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. Vines grow in great perfection, but the grapes are not suffered to be pressed for wine. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

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and. It is an ancient place, the remains of Denmark formerly were buried here. It is 30 W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 55 28 N.

Ridgely, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of worsted knit on the Avon, 30 miles S of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Rinteln, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the county of Hildesheim, with a university. It is the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is seated on the Weser, 15 miles S of Minden, and 35 S W of London. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, a small province of Spain, in the form of a peninsula between the gulf of Venezuela and a bay of the Caribbean Sea.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital of the province, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 miles E of St. Martin. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio-Madalená, a river, in Terra Firma, which taking its rise in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and the Caribbean Sea, between Santa Marta and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

Rio-Plata. See Plata.

Rio-Mirando, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains of Asturias, separating that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the river.

Rio-Nil, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Ethiopia, and runs E to W through Negroland, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in the bay of Senegal.

Rio-Paraná, a river in Brasil, which rises in the mountains of Mato Grosso, and runs E to W through the Atlantic Ocean, and enters the bay of the Parana, being the principal river of that river.

Rio-Rio, a river which rises in the mountains of Brasil, and running through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebastian.

Rio-Rio, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name, it produces cotton, sugar, coffee, wheat, rice, pepper, and in great abundance. Vines are raised to great perfection, but the grapes are suffered to be pressed for wine. The Portuguese annually export hence sugar, and precious stones. St. Paulo is the capital.

Riom, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, eight miles N E of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 miles S E of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church and marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Ripen, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two colleges, a good harbour, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best beehives in Denmark. It is 55 miles W of Sleawick, and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

Ripley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyd, 23 miles W N W of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Rippon, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's Abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 miles N W of York, and 218 N N W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated on the Cardon, five miles N E of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Aylesbury, and 37 W N W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Ritberg, a town of Germany in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Embs, 12 miles N W of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Riva, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but soon abandoned. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S W of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

Rivadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles W S W of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivadeo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Mirando, 45 miles N N E of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivallio, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

Rivalta, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, six miles S W of Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situate on the rivulet Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the river Orto, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 N W of Carmagnola.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. It is seated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Rivoli, a town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the lake Garda, 20 miles N W of Verona. Lon. 11 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Roa, a strong town in Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S W of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Roanne, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for burks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed

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down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles N E of Clermont, and 210 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Roanoke, an island on the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lon. 76° 0' W, lat. 35 50 N.

Roanoke, a long rapid river, of N. America, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in the N. Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and is navigable but for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties, by several mouths, into the S. W. end of Albemarle Sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the entrance of Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Robil, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

Robin-Hood's-Bay, a bay on the coast of the N. riding of Yorkshire, to the S. E. of Whitby, about one mile broad where there 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, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Rocamadour, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Rocca-d'Anfo, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Rocca-d'Annone, and *Rocca-d-Abbazze*, two forts of Italy, in Montferat, both of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

Rocella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles N. E. of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Rochdale, a small but flourishing town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It carries on manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated in a vale on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills, 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

ROC

Roche, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

Roche, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Roche, Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, seated on the river Vitaine, 23 miles E. of Vannes.

Roche Chauart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, with a castle on the top of a mountain on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 60 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 5 by W. of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Roche Macheran, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle. It was taken by the French in the present war, and is 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Roche Pussay, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S. of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Roche-sur-Yon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 miles N. W. of Lucon, and 202 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N.

Rochfort, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV. in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; the houses low, but regular, and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters, who are employed in every

R O C

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tion of Bern, which has here
of the salt-works. Roche is
for the residence of the ce-
Haller, who filled that office
to 1766.

town of the Netherlands, in
of Luxemburg, with a strong
ated on a rock, near the river
miles S of Liege, and 32 N
emburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50

Bernard, a town of France, in
ment of Morbihan, and late
of Brittany, seated on the river
3 miles E of Vannes.

Chouart, a town of France, in
ment of Upper Vienne, and
nce of Poitou, with a castle on
a mountain on the declivity
the town is seated, near a
er that falls into the Vienne,
S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S
Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45

Macheran, a town of the Neth-
in the dutchy of Luxemburg,
rong castle. It was taken by
in the present war, and is 15
E of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 25 E,
5 N.

Possay, a town of France, in the
ment of Indre and Loire, and
nce of Touraine. It is remark-
its mineral waters, and is seat-
e Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches.
D E, lat. 46 43 N.

Four-Ton, a town of France, in
ment of Vendee, and late
of Poitou, seated near the
miles N W of Lucon, and 202
Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46

Roche, a seaport of France, in the
ment of Lower Charente, and
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thing, which relates to the fitting out
of ships, that comes within the com-
pass of their province. They cast great
guns here; and there are also stocks
for building men of war, rope walks,
magazines of provisions and powder,
a manufactory of sail cloth, an hospital
for sailors, and proper places to clean
the ships. It is 18 miles N S E of Ro-
chelle, and 127 S W of Paris. Lon. 0
53 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Rochfort, a town of the Netherlands,
in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a
castle, said to have been built by the
Romans. It is surrounded by rocks,
15 miles S E of Dinant, and 50 N W
of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Rochfort, a town of France, in the
department of Morbihan, and late pro-
vince of Brittany, 40 miles S W of
Rennes. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 47 42 N.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, in
the department of Charente, and late
province of Angoumois, with a castle.
It is seated on the Tardonere, 12 miles
N W of Angouleme, and 208 S by W
of Paris. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Rochelle, a fortified town of France,
and lately an episcopal see, in the de-
partment of Lower Charente, and late
territory of Aunis, with a commodious
and safe harbour. It contains 16000
inhabitants, and has five gates. The
houses are supported by piazzas, under
which persons may walk in all weath-
ers, and the streets are in general
straight. There are several handsome
churches and other structures. It was
fortified by Vauban, and Cardinal Rich-
lieu threw a mole across the harbour
4428 feet in extent. The inhabitants
carry on a considerable trade; especial-
ly in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper,
licen, and serges. Rochelle is seated
on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E
of Nantes, and 220 S W of Paris. Lon.
1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

Rochester, an episcopal city in Kent,
with a market on Wednesday and Fri-
day. It is an ancient city, but of little
consequence now. Its castle, which
once rendered it of great importance,
being in ruins. Rochester has, besides
the cathedral, three parish churches,
and there are some remains of a priory.
The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen
and innkeepers; no sort of manufac-
ture being carried on here. It has two
free-schools, and an almshouse for six
poor travellers, who are supplied with
a supper, a bed, and a breakfast, with

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four pence to carry them forward on
their journey; but they are to stay no
longer than one night; and an inscrip-
tion over the door intimates, that rogues
and proctors are excepted. The cor-
poration has jurisdiction over the great
oyster-fishery in the several creeks of
the Medway. Rochester is parted
from Stroud on the W by its bridge,
and it is contiguous to Chatham on the
E. It is seated on the Medway, 27
miles N W of Canterbury, and 30 S E
of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Rochester, a village in Northumber-
land, on the Watling-street, N W of
Otterbrun, and near the source of the
Read. It has some Roman altars, in-
scriptions, and other antiquities.

Rochetta, a town of Italy, in the coun-
ty of Nice, 16 miles N E of Nice. Lon.
7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Rochford, a town in Essex, with a
market on Thursday, 16 miles S E of
Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London.
Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rochitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in
the territory of Leipsic, with a castle,
copper mines, and a handsome bridge
over the Muldaw, 24 miles S E of
Leipsic, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon.
12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Rockaway, a village with a post-office,
in Morris county, New Jersey, seven
miles W of Boone town, and 36 N W
of Newark.

Rockbridge, a county in the state of
Virginia, between the Allegany Moun-
tains and the Blue Ridge, which re-
ceives its name from a curious natural
bridge. See *Cedar Creek*.

Rockingham, a town in Northampton-
shire, with a market on Thursday, and
formerly of note for its castle, long ago
demolished. It is seated on the Wel-
land, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N
by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat.
52 32 N.

Rockingham, a post town in Wind-
ham county, Vermont; lying on the W
side of Connecticut river, 23 miles N
of Brattleboro' and six miles from Wal-
pole in New Hampshire.

Rockinghausen, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles
W of Worms.

Rockisau, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

Rocoux, a village of the Netherlands,
near Liege, remarkable for a victory
gained by the French over the allies,
in 1746.

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Rocroy, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Rotach, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situate on a river of the same name, six miles W N W of Coburg.

Rodosto, *Rudosto*, or *Rudisto*, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 62 miles S W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Rodez, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathedral, remarkable for its height, is much admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flow the rapid Aveyron, 30 miles S by W of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

Rodok, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles W N W of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Roer, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the dutchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maese, above Ruremonde.

Roer, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Diusburg.

Roewe, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles N E of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Rogonattour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles S W of Moorshedabad, and 108 N W of Calcutta.

Rochaczow, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles N W of Rzecz-

zica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rochan, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

Rochilcund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Rolrich Stones, in Oxfordshire, N of Stanton Harcourt, six miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

Rom, or *Roem*, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of S Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romain Motier, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, 200 miles long, and 150 broad; 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 on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamosco. It carries on

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158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40
 2 N.
 a town of France, in the de-
 of Morbihan, seated on the
 0 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2
 at. 48 N.
Land, or Kohilla, a territory of
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 l Rohillas. It lies to the E of
 and is subject to the nabob of
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 zantium, Byzia, or Viza, of
 onstantinople is the capital.
no, a strong and populous town
 in Bergomoso. It carries on

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a great trade in corn, and is seated on
 a river that runs between the Oglio and
 Serio.
Romans, an ancient town of France,
 in the department of Drome, seated in
 a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 miles
 S W of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice.
 Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.
Rome, a very ancient city, formerly
 the mistress of the world, and seat of
 the Roman empire, lately the residence
 of the pope, head of the Roman church;
 none can compare with it in respect to
 the magnificence of its buildings and
 antiquities, the number of its monu-
 ments and curiosities, and the singu-
 larity of its historical events. Before it
 was plundered by the French in 1799,
 it was the centre and magazine of all
 that is exquisite in painting, sculpture,
 and architecture. It was founded, ac-
 cording to some, 753 years before the
 birth of Christ, by Romulus the first
 king. Its form and site have frequently
 been changed, particularly after the
 seven principal devastations of it by
 the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli,
 East and West Goths, and by the Ger-
 mans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527,
 when it was taken and miserably sack-
 ed, and the pope being closely besieged
 in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged
 to submit to the conqueror. At present
 it stands upon 12 hills, but great part
 of them being washed down in the val-
 leys, the Tarpeian rock, once a terrible
 precipice, from which malefactors were
 thrown, is now no more than 20 feet
 high. The city is surrounded with a
 wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit;
 but not half of this space is occupied
 by houses, as many places where state-
 ly structures once stood, are now gar-
 dens, fields, meadows, and vineyards.
 According to an account taken by pope
 Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its
 inhabitants amounted to 143,000, and
 are at present computed to amount to
 170,000. How far short of what old
 Rome was in Trajan's time, when the
 walls of this city were 50 miles in cir-
 cuit, and the number of its inhabitants
 6,800,000! Some of the principal
 streets are of considerable length, and
 perfectly straight. That called the
 Corso is the most frequented. Here
 the nobility display their equipages dur-
 ing the carnival, and take the air in
 the evenings in fair weather. The shops
 on each side are three or four feet
 higher than the street; and there is a

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path for the convenience of foot passen-
 gers, on a level with the shops. The
 palaces, of which there are several in
 this street, range in a line with the
 houses, having no courts before them.
 The Strada Felice, and the Strada di
 Porta Pia, are also very long and noble
 streets. There are no lamps lighted
 in the streets at night; and all Rome
 would be in utter darkness, were it not
 for the candles which the devotion of
 individuals sometimes places before
 the statues of the Virgin: these appear
 glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars
 in a cloudy night. The footmen carry
 dark lanterns behind the carriages of
 people of the first distinction. This
 darkness, it may be supposed, is not
 unfavorable to assignments among the
 inferior people; and when a carriage
 with a lantern behind it, accidentally
 comes near a couple who do not wish
 to be known, one of them calls out,
volti la lanterna, turn the lantern; and
 is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits
 a strange mixture of magnificent and
 interesting, and of common and beg-
 garly objects: the former consists of
 palaces, churches, fountains, and the
 remains of antiquity; the latter com-
 prehend all the rest of the city. The
 church of St. Peter, in the opinion of
 many, surpasses, in size and magnifi-
 cence, the finest monuments of ancient
 architecture. It is incrusted without
 with marble; its length is 730 feet,
 the breadth 520, and the height from
 the pavement to the top of the cross,
 which crowns the cupola, 450. A com-
 plete description of this church, and of
 its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and
 various other ornaments, would fill
 volumes. Adjoining to St. Peter's is
 the Vatican, or winter palace of the
 pope, with the richest library of the
 choicest books and manuscripts in the
 world. The Vatican consists of sever-
 al thousand rooms and other parts, of
 which the most admired are its grand
 staircase, and a charming garden, cal-
 led by way of eminence Belvidere, hav-
 ing the finest collection of exotics in
 Europe. The Pantheon is the most
 perfect of the Roman temples which
 now remain, and notwithstanding the
 depredations it has sustained from
 Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a
 beautiful monument of Roman taste.
 The pavilion of the great altar, which
 stands under the cupola of St. Peter,
 and the four wreathed pillars of Corin-

thian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1800 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drains through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. We shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. War was declared against the pope by the French in 1798, in consequence of a tumult, in which their general Duphot was killed. The city was entered by them in February, and they overturned the papal government. They likewise plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in Septem-

ber, 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, and the new French government overthrown. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 810 miles S E of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 S S W of Vienna, 600 S E of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a post town in Oneida county, New York, situated at the head of Mohock river, 11 miles N W of Whites-town, and about 20 E of lake Oneida, containing 1479 inhabitants.

Romelia, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles S E of Tournus, and 15 N N E of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Romerstadt, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles N N E of Olmütz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Romhilden, a town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxo Altenburg.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles S E of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is 71 miles S E of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Romney, the principal town of Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on the S branch of Potomack river, 50 miles westward of Winchester, where there is a post office.

Romney Marsh, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye-haven. Animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very unhealthy.

Romous, or Rodmout, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Romventin, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, on the brook Morentin, which

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the city was retaken by the new French government. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 10 miles S E of London, 740 miles S W of Amsterdam, 410 S S W of Paris, 730 E by N of Constantinople, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a post town in Oneida county, N. Y., situated at the head of Mohawk river, 11 miles N W of Whitesboro, about 20 E of lake Oneida, and 1479 inhabitants.

Roman, the general name given by the ancients to their European dominions.

Romagny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late of Burgundy, eight miles S E of Macon, and 15 N N E of Macon. Lon. 46 30 N.

Romana, a town of Bohemia, in the neighbourhood of which are iron mines. It is 20 miles N N E of Prague. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Romano, a town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Romania, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles S S E of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Rome, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley of the same name. It is one of the great ports, and once contained a cathedral and a priory; but since the town has retired, it is reduced to a village. It is 71 miles S E of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Rome, the principal town of Hampshire, Virginia; situated on the banks of the Potomack river, 50 miles S of Winchester, where there is a post office.

Roman, a vast tract of rich land, which occupies the most fertile part of Kent, between Dunbar and Rye-haven. Animals are bred here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very fertile.

Romans, or Rosmans, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Bern, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Romans, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a market on the brook Marentin, which

loses itself in the Sambre. It has a manufacture of serges and cloths which serves to make the place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Romdal, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles S S W of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

Roncevalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley of the same name, 14 miles N N E of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tercia, near the lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 N N W of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles N W of Gibraltar, and 62 S E of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Ronneburg, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles S W of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Roque, St. a large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

Roque de Marsan, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Douese, 10 miles N E of Monte de Marsan.

Roquebruse, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea; three miles from Monaco.

Roquevaure, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles N E of Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S W of Almeria, and 52 S E of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Rosana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near

the Zolva, 20 miles S W of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosbach, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1757.

Roschad, a trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of S. Gallen, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark and the residence of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of Iseford, not far from Copenhagen. In its flourishing state it was of great extent, and comprised within its walls 27 churches and as many convents. Its present circumference is scarcely half an English mile, and it contains only 1620 souls. The houses are of brick, and of a neat appearance. The only remains of its original magnificence are the ruins of a palace and a cathedral, a brick building with two spires in which the kings of Denmark are interred. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a sessions house and a jail, 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles N W of Kilkenny, and 26 N of Cashel.

Rosebrugges, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles N W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Roseau. See Charlotte town.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles N E of Girona. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

Rosetta, a town of Egypt seated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyp-

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flans call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse lincens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their viceconsuls and factors here. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. It is 25 miles N E of Alexandria, and 100 N W of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Roshaon, a country of Asia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rostenne, a town of Smogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 138 N E of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles S E of Nancy and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Roslin, a most pleasant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosay, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements, and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles S E of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Ross, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S W of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ross, New, a considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles N E of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Rosshire, a county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Rosshire), is bounded on the W by the isle of Skie and the western Sea; on the N E by Sutherlandshire; on the E by the Firths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S by Inverneashire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 miles long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. It is mountainous and woody towards the western Ocean, but, on the E side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures, and has woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coasts. It has several extensive lochs and bays on the coasts which abound with herrings. It is subdivided into eastern and western Ross, isles of Lewis, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Ardmennach, Redcastle, Ferrintosh, Strathpasser, and Ferindonald, and the chief towns are Tain, Dingwell, Fortrose, Rosemarkie, and New Kello.

Rossano, a strong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 S E of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Rostock, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. It is the best town in this county, and has good fortifications. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Gustrow, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Rostof, a large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 miles N E of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay

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of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon.
6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Rota, one of the Ladrone islands in
the East Indies.

Rotas, a town of Bahar, in Hindoo-
tan, 65 miles S E of Benares. Lon. 83
30 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Rotesberg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Bavaria and capital of a
territory of the same name, 12 miles
N E of Nuremberg, and 46 N W of
Ratiabon. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Rotenberg, a small town of Swis-
erland, in the canton of Lucern, four
miles N of Lucern.

Rotenburg, a free imperial town of
Germany, in Franconia, with several
handsome public buildings, seated on
the Tauber, 15 miles N W of Anspach.
Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, and county of Hoen-
burg, with a castle. It belongs to the
house of Austria, is remarkable for its
mineral waters, and is seated on the
Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen.
Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in
the landgravate of Heese-Cassel, with
a castle seated on the Fulde, 25 miles
S of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Rothbury, a town in Northumberland,
whose market is discontinued, nine
miles S W of Alnwick, 30 N by W of
Newcastle, and 302 N by W of Lon-
don.

Rother, a river which has its source
in Sussex, divides that county and Kent,
for a short space, and enters the Chan-
nel at Rye.

Rotherham, a town in the W riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Mon-
day, the iron works in its neighbour-
hood, which are very considerable, ren-
der it very famous. See *Maabrough*.
It is seated on the Don, over which is
a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Notting-
ham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon.
1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

Rothsay, a town in the isle of Bute,
of which it is the capital. It is a well
built town of small houses, and about
200 families; and is within these few
years much improved. It has a good
pier, and is seated at the bottom of a
fine bay, whose mouth lies exactly op-
posite to Loch Steven in Cowal. Here
is a fine depth of water, a secure re-
treat, and a ready navigation down the
Frith for an export trade. Magazines
of goods for foreign parts might be ad-

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vantageously erected here. The wo-
men of this town spin yarn, the men
support themselves by fishing. Roth-
say gives the title of Duke to the prince
of Scotland, a title which was former-
ly accompanied with suitable revenues,
powers, and privileges. It is 70 miles
W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat.
55 50 N.

Rothwell, a town in Northampton-
shire, with a market on Monday, seat-
ed on the side of a hill, 15 miles N N
E of Northampton, and 79 N N W of
London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Rotterdam, a city of the United Pro-
vinces, in Holland, with one of the
finest harbours in the Netherlands. It
is the most considerable place in
Holland, for size, beauty of its build-
ings and trade, next to Amsterdam.
It is a large and populous city, of a
triangular figure, handsomely built of
brick, the streets wide and well paved.
Its port is very commodious; for the
canals which run through most parts
of the town, bring the ships some of
200 or 300 tons, up to the merchant's
door; a conveniency for loading and un-
loading which is not to be found in
other places. The great ships go up
into the middle of the town by the can-
al into which the Maese enters by the
old head, as it comes out by the
new. A stranger upon his first entering
this place, is astonished at the beau-
tiful confusion of chimneys intermixed
with tops of trees with which the can-
als are planted, and streamers of
vessels; insomuch that he can hardly
tell whether it be fleet, city, or forest.

This port is much more frequented by
the British merchants than Amster-
dam, insomuch that, after a frost,
when the sea is open, sometimes 300
sail of British vessels sail out of the
harbour at once. There is always a
large number of British subjects who
reside in this town, and live much in
the same manner as in Great Britain.

The reason of the great traffic between
this place and England, is because the
ships can generally load and unload,
and return to England from Rotter-
dam, before a ship can get clear from
Amsterdam, and the Texel. Hence
the English merchants find it cheaper
and more commodious, after their goods
are arrived at Rotterdam, to send them
in boats over the canals to Amster-
dam. Another great advantage they
have here for commerce, is, that the

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Maese is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder-sea, which leads to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese) 13 miles S E Hague, and 30 S S W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rottlingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, nine miles N E of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Rotweil, a free imperial city of Germany in Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles S S W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is seven miles in circuit including its six suburbs, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, which has a very handsome front with two steeples, whence there is a fine view of the town; in one of the streets is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, 13 feet high and 11 in diameter. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are

called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. They have also manufactures of cloth, and one of oil of vitriol. The suburb of St. Sever, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, 270 paces long which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships; it is also paved, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side. Rouen is the birth place of the two Cornilleis, and of Fontenelle. It is 30 miles S W of Amiens, and 70 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Rovereto, or *Rovere*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Roverbella, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 12 miles from Mantua. Lon. 10 42 E, 45 18 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne: bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W by Quercy, on the N by the same and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 50 broad; it is not very fertile but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rovigno, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, seated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 S W of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See *Polesino di Rovigo*.

Rousselart, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles N E of Ypres, and 20 S E of Ostend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Roussillon, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the

the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. They have also manufactures of and one of oil of vitriol. A suburb of St. Sever, communicates this city by a bridge of boats, 270 ft long which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships; it is defended, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side. Rouen is a place of the two Cornuilles, Fontenelle. It is 50 miles S W of Paris, and 70 N W of Paris. Lon. 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Rovero, or *Rovers*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge defended by two large towers. The French took this place in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before they were obliged to abandon it afterwards. It is eight miles S of Trento. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the province of Mantua. Lon. 12 miles S from Mantua. Lon. 10 45 18 N.

Roussillon, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne: bounded to the E by the Cevennes and Gévaudan, to the W by Quercy, on the N by the same and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 15 broad; it is not very fertile, and produces a number of cattle, and some of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rovigo, a populous town of Italy, in the province of Venetia, with two good harbours, and is seated on the side of a bay of fine stone. It is seated in a bay which produces excellent wine on a peninsula, on the western side of the bay of Parenzo and 32 miles S of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, seated on the Adige, 10 miles S of Padua, and 37 S W of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Rosellon, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles N of Ypres, and 20 S E of Ostend. Lon. 10 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Roussillon, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, 15 miles long and 25 broad; bounded to the E by the Mediterranean, on the

W by Cardagna, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Eastern*. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles long and 25 broad, and remarkable for its Olive trees.

Roxburgh, a village and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, situate near the Tiviot, 19 miles S W of Berwick, and 32 S E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, formerly called Tiviotdale, is bounded on the E by Northumberland; S E by Dumfriesshire; S S W by Selkirkshire; and N W by Berwickshire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses and black cattle. The most considerable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a tract of hills W, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. Here are many ancient seats of the nobility. On its borders are these called the Debatable lands, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this shire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melross and Roxburgh. It extends 30 miles in length from E to W and 15 in breadth; and is divided into Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale and Eskdale. It has plenty of lime and freestone. Through this country is the new road from Edinburgh to Newcastle. Its principal rivers are, the Tweed, and Tiviot, with the Ale, Bothwick, Rule, Jed, Beaumont, Kail, Ednam, Liddle, and Kersthorp waters; which abound with fish.

Rosent Cape, or *Rock of Lisbon*, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Royalton, a post town in Windsor county, Vermont, 24 miles N by W of Windsor, and 21 S by E of Williamston.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S

of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 28 N.

Royas, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 miles N W of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Royston, a town in Hertfordshire (part of which is in Cambridgeshire) with a market on Wednesday. There was lately discovered here almost under the market place an ancient subterranean chapel, of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Grey Crow, which is a bird of passage in this neighbourhood, and also on the whole eastern coast. It is seated in a fertile vale, 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Ruatan, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, ten miles from the coast, with a good harbour formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting logwood, but it is now abandoned.

Rubiera, a small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, seated on the Secchia, eight miles N W of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Rudaw, a town of Prussia, where King Gustavus, great duke of Lithuania, was defeated by the knights of the Teutonic order; to commemorate which a stone pillar was erected. It is 12 miles N N W of Königsberg.

Rudolstadt, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the landgraviate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sala.

Rudelsheim, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Rudisto. See *Rajesto*.

Rudolfsborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfswerd, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles S E of Laubach. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Ruffac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late pro-

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vince of Alsace, seated on the Rotbac, seven miles S of Colmar, and 17 N W of Basle. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

Ruffec, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a famous freschool, and is 11 miles S E of Coventry, and 85 N N W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Rugby, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the S of the Trent, 10 miles S E of Stafford, and 126 N W of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 57 N.

Rügen, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles long and 15 broad. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

Rügenwall, a town of Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the dutchy of Wenden, with a castle. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 N E of Colberg. Lon. 15 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Rumford, a town in Essex, with a market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday, 12 miles E N E of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seran and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Rumney, or *Rhynney*, a river which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol Channel to the S E of Cardiff.

Rumsey, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation, and carries on a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper and corn mills. It is eight miles N N W of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Rungpore, a town of Bengal, in Hindoostan Proper, 73 miles N E of Mauldah, and 106 N N E of Moorshedabad.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a citadel on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts. It is seated on the Lahn,

14 miles E of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Runnymede, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, in 1215. See *Wraybury*.

Rupel, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles S W of Antwerp, and 22 N E of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Ruperdorf, a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, four miles N N W of Braunau.

Rupert, Fort, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S end of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Rupin, or *Rapin*, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is become a considerable place of trade, with a manufacture of cloth. It is likewise noted for brewers, and is seated on a lake 35 miles N W of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Ruremonde, a strong episcopal town of Austrian Guelderland. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times. The last time by the French in 1793; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated near the confluence of the Maese and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 N E of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Russe, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a district, situate at the mouth of the river Rüsse, 20 miles N W of Tilsit. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, situate on the river Maine, 13 miles N W of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 55 N.

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 sea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia:

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les E of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. N.

Wymead, a celebrated mead, near in Surry, where king John was killed to sign Magna Charta and de Foresta, in 1215. See *Wray*.

Rupel, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Rupel and Demen, below Mechlin. It flows from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

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Rupelmonde, a strong episcopal town in the Austrian Guelderland. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times. It was taken by the French in 1793; but the French were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated near the confluence of the Rupel and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 N E of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Russ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a district, situate at the mouth of the river Vistula, 20 miles N W of Tilsit. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, situate on the river Maine, 13 miles N W of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Russia, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by the Caspian Sea, and on the E by the sea of Japan; on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia:

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namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial Majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland, (see *Poland*) may be compared to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. Russia occupies more than a seventh part of the known continent, and nearly the 26th part of the whole globe. Its greatest extent from W to E, viz. from the 39th to the 207 degree of lon. is 168 degrees; and if the islands of the Eastern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greatest extent from N to S, that is, from the 78th to the 50 deg. of lat. is 27 degrees. The greater part of this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is beyond the 66th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole surface contains above 2,150,000 square versts. There therefore is not at present, and never has been in any period, an empire, the extent of which could be compared to that of Russia. 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, Dwina, and Oly. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Omega, Tchude-Ilnen, Bielo, Ozero, Allin, Baical, and many others of less consequence, most of them abounding in fish. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the N 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 beavers, reindeer, martins, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world, as also lynxes. Those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear of spoiling them. The seas, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, part of which they dry. There are vast quantities of sturgeon, and in some places they have melons which weigh

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30 pounds, but there were no vines till Peter the Great caused them to be planted. In Russia, are large quantities of cotton and silk, (with which they make all sorts of stuffs) skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire was divided by the late empress into 41 governments; namely, Petersburg, Olanetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Rasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kahrkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Usa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, and Irkutsk; all which see. The inhabitants in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour 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 the most ignorant, brutish 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 the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Russian squadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and believe no man sure of salvation in this life, for which reason 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, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who

could read and write : but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences ; and, in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia ; there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. With respect to dress the merchants and commonalty still retain their beards, and regard them with the utmost veneration, notwithstanding the edicts of Peter I. 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, as no person in any place can retain their beards and ancient dress. The clergy only excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other conditions than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honourably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks, that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The inhabitants in general may be divided into four orders. 1. The nobles and gentry ; 2. The clergy ; 3. The merchants, burghers and other free-men ; 4. Peasants. The three first include the free subjects of the empire, and the latter, the vassals or slaves. The first comprehends the nobles or gentry, who are the sole persons that have a right to possess land in Russia, (the conquered provinces excepted) and who are obliged to furnish recruits in proportion to the extent of their estates. The second are divided into regular and secular, the latter, who may, and ought to be the most useful members of society, are generally the refuse of the people. The dignitaries of the church are chosen from the first ; these are archbishops, and bishops, abbots and priors. The third comprehends that class of men between the nobles and the peasants, who being neither gentlemen nor peasants, follow the arts and sciences, navigation, commerce, or exercise trades. The fourth comprehends the peasants, who are slaves, and may be divided into peasants of the crown, peasants belonging to individuals. The former inhabit the imperial demesnes, and may form the

sixth part of peasants in Russia. They are governed by imperial bailiffs, and although subject to great exactions from these petty tyrants, yet they are much more secure of their property than peasants belonging to individuals, who are the private property of the land-holders, as much as implements of agriculture, or herds of cattle ; and the value of an estate is estimated as in Poland, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Russian peasants are in general a large coarse hardy race, and of great bodily strength. Their dress is a round hat or cap with a very high crown, a coarse robe of druggot, (or in the winter, of sheep-skin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round their waist by a sash, trowsers of linen, almost as thick as sack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg instead of stockings ; sandals woven from strips of a plant bark, and fastened by strings of the same materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and serve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the peasants frequently wear only a short coarse shirt and trowsers. 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 elegant and rich in their attire ; nor is gold lace and paint wanting to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments ; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk, the 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 better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion ; and all wear a covering of fur, six months of the year. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent ; he afterwards assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zoar*, a

of peasants in Russia. They are ruled by imperial bailiffs, and are subject to great exactions from petty tyrants, yet they are secure of their property. The lands belonging to individuals, are the private property of the owners, as much as implements of husbandry, or herds of cattle; and the value of an estate is estimated as in England, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Russian dress is in general a large coarse woollen coat, and of great bodily strength. The cap is a round hat or cap with a high crown, a coarse robe of sheep-wool (or in the winter, of sheep-wool turned inward) below the knee, and bound round the waist by a sash, trowsers almost as thick as sack-cloth, or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg instead of stockings; woven from strips of a pliant material fastened by strings of the same material, which are afterwards bound round the leg, and serve as a woollen or flannel wrap- ping in warm weather the peasants only wear only a short coarse trowsers. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in colour and every part of it is short and tight as decency requires, and very gaudy. It is the same with that of the High-landers in Scotland; both have a jacket, the striped petticoat, tartan plaid; and both too, they have a napkin rolled about the waist. The Russian women are, far more elegant and rich in dress; nor is gold lace and paint to set off their charms. The younger generation are modernizing these ornaments; the stiff embroidered petticoat is supplanted by one of flowing ruffles; the jacket and petticoat are of other fine stuffs; and the cold season lined with fur. The dress of the higher ranks is the French and English fashion; they wear a covering of fur, six months of the year. The sovereign is absolute. He was formerly called czar and duke, which is now the title he is apparent; he afterwards assumed the title of czar, which the Russians pronounce *tsar*, or *zair*, a

corruption of Cesar, 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. In 1782, the population of Russia and the conquered provinces was reckoned at twenty-seven million souls: the revenue 7,000,000*l.* and the army amounted to 200,000. In 1778, her navy consisted of 28 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 109 galleys. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Much has been written concerning the great civilization which Peter I. introduced into this country; that he obliged them to relinquish their beards and their national dress; that he naturalized the arts and sciences; that he disciplined his army, and created a navy; and that he made a total change throughout each part of his extensive empire. We may readily allow the truth of this eulogium with respect to his improvements in the discipline of his army, and the creation of a navy, for these were objects within the reach of the persevering genius of a despotic sovereign; but the pompous accounts of the total change which he effected in the national manners, seem to have been the mere echoes of foreigners, who have never visited the country, and who have collected the history of Peter from the most partial information. The bulk of the people still continue in the grossest barbarism. The principal nobles indeed are perfectly civilized, and as refined in their entertainments, mode of living, and social intercourse, as those of other European countries. But there is a wide difference between polishing a nation, and polishing a few individuals. The merchants and peasants still universally retain their original manners, and resemble, in their general mode of living, the inhabitants of the smallest village. The greatest part of the peasants, who form the bulk of the nation, are still almost as deficient in the arts as they were before Peter's time, although the sciences have flourished in the capital. But the civilization of a numerous and widely dispersed people cannot be the work of a moment, and can only be effected by

a gradual and almost insensible progress. The national improvements however, made by Peter the Great, have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception, and perhaps it is not too much to say, that the empire of Russia, though the people are but just emerging from barbarism, is at this day the most powerful in Europe. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Russia, Rel. See *Red Russia*.

Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles S S W of Falun. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 60 18 N.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, called Vindobala by the Romans. Severus' wall runs close by this place, and Adrian's vallum is but a small distance S of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are very remarkable. It is six miles N of Hexham.

Ruthin, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a vale, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle now in ruins. It is 15 miles S W of Holywell, and 206 N W of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Rutlam, a town of Malwa, in the East Indies, 48 miles W of Ougein. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 25 25 N.

Rutland, the capital of Rutland county, Vermont; and alternately with Windsor, the seat of State Government: it is situated on the E side of Otter river, 45 miles W by N of Wippsor, 18 E of Fairhaven, and 57 N of Bennington, in lat. 43 34 N. and lon. 72 50 W. It contained in 2125 inhabitants in 1800.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten. 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. Rutland is blest with a pure air and a fertile soil, and is beautifully varied in its surface with gentle swells and depressions. It abounds in clear soft springs, gushing from the sides of the hills. Its products are chiefly corn and

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sheep. Some of the finest seed-wheat in the kingdom is grown in its open fields; and it is peculiarly fit for sheep. Oakham is the county-town.

Rutigliano, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles S E of Bari.

Ruttunpour, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, a populous episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Ruza, a town of Russia. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, a town of the Mysore country in the East Indies, 75 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Ryan, Loch, a lake at the N W angle of Wightonsire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded in the season, with shoals of herrings, which have now deserted it.

Rydal-water, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is 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.

Rydrag, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choaked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only, but if it were opened would be a good station for our cruizers on the French. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles S S E of Maidstone, and 63 S E of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Rye, a post town in West Chester county, New-York; situated on Long-Island Sound, 36 miles N E of New-York, containing 1174 inhabitants — And a township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, lying on the S W side of Juniata river.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, 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. It is seated in a valley, called Holmesdale, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E of Guilford, and 21 S W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

Rymenaut, a town of Austrian Brabant, situate on the river Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

Ryswick, a village in Holland, seated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzeczica, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedyszwek and Dniepcer, and is 25 miles N of Kiof. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

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SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles W N W of Sanna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalefeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and silk stuffs. It is seated on the Saal, 20 miles N N E of Coburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Suatz, or *Zatec*, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name, situate on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dresden. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Saba, a Dutch island near St. Eustatia, in the W Indies. It is a steep rock, on the summit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. Frequent rains, which do not lie any time on the soil, give growth to plants of an exquisite flavour, and cabbages of an extraordinary size. Fifty European families, with about one hundred and fifty slaves, here raise cotton, spin it, make stockings of it, and sell them to other colonies for as much as ten crowns a pair. Throughout America there is no blood so pure as that of Saba; the women there preserve a freshness of complexion, which is not to be found in any other of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 59 N.

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S A B

Saba, a town of Persia, in Irac-Age- mi, seated in a large plain, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Sabandje, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, where all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 miles E S E of Constantinople. Lon. 20 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabat, or Sabacz, a town and fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which surrendered to the imperialists in 1789. It is situate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Saben, or Seben, formerly an episcopal town of the archidutchy of Austria, in the bishopric of Brixen. The see has been since removed to Brixen. It is eight miles S W of Brixen.

Sabi. See Xavier.

Sabia, a cape of Africa, in the king- dom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

Sable, a seaport of Denmark, situate on the E coast of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 miles N N E of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, situate on the peninsula of the same name, 45 miles N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Sabionetta, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 S W of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sable, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarte, with a castle. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles N E of Angers, and 135 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

S A G

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Sable, Isle, an isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

Sables d'Olonne, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, with an excellent harbour. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 31 miles W of Lucon. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Sablestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

Sacca. See Xacca.

Saccai, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart, 300 miles S W of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sachsenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 milca E of Cologne. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Saffi, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a castle, and a priory of the Augustine order. By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles N W of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Sagg-Harbour, a port of entry, and a post town in Suffolk county, New-York; situated at the N E end of Long Island, 58 miles E of Smithtown, and 108 E by N of the city of New-York, containing about 800 inhabitants.

Saghaliou-oula, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghaliou-oula-hata.

Saghalien-oula-hata, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. belonging to the Russians.

Saghalien-oula-hotun, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Teitcicar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. Lon. $127^{\circ} 25'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 0'$ N.

Sagrez, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. $9^{\circ} 4'$ W, lat. $37^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnass river, 87 miles N W of Gurrak, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. $78^{\circ} 53'$ E, lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. $5^{\circ} 23'$ W, lat. $42^{\circ} 33'$ N.

Said, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. $31^{\circ} 20'$ E, lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$ N.

Said, in Palestine. See *Sidon*.

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

Saintes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S S E of Rochelle, and 262 S W of Paris. Lon. $0^{\circ} 38'$ W, lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Saintonge, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bordelois and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. $23^{\circ} 56'$ W, lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$ N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. This town was first built by king Gustavus Adolphus in 1624 , and destroyed by fire in 1736 . It is seated on a river 30 miles W of Upsal, and 50 N W of Stockholm. Lon. $17^{\circ} 45'$ E, lat. $59^{\circ} 50'$ N.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000 , who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 83 N W of Madrid. Lon. $5^{\circ} 16'$ W, lat. 41° N.

Salamanca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Yucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. $89^{\circ} 58'$ W, lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$ N.

Salanaken, or *Salmenen*, a town of Selavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691 . It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles N W of Belgrade, and 25 S E of Peterwaradiu. Lon. $20^{\circ} 53'$ E, lat. $45^{\circ} 14'$ N.

Salbach, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, 20 miles N E of Baden. Here mareschal Turenne while reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

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Salberg, a town of Sweden, near which is a very ancient silver mine. This town built by king Gustavus Adolphus, 1624, and destroyed by fire in 1651, is seated on a river 30 miles S, and 50 N W of Stockholm. Lon. 59 50 N.

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Salamanca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Yucatan, 140 miles S of Merida. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Salankemen, or *Salankemen*, a town of Prussia, remarkable for a battle fought by the prince of Baden, over the prince of Orange, in 1691. It is seated on a river, 20 miles N W of Belgrade, and 25 S E of Peterwaradin. Lon. 45 14 N.

Salern, a village of Germany, in the electorate of Baden, two miles N of Baden. Here mariscal Turenne reconnoitering the enemy, received a mortal wound.

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Salberg. See *Sala*.

Salcey, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire.

Salecto, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 miles S S E of Monasteria. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salem, the capital of Essex county, Massachusetts, being a post town as well as port of entry. It is situated on a small basin of the sea, 18 miles N E of Boston, and about the W of Marblehead. This is the second town for trade and population in Massachusetts, the inhabitants at last census being 9457. It was settled by the English as early as 1628, and is the well known Naumkeag of Indian history. In or about 1692 it was rendered famous for the hanging of wizzards and witches; but the present inhabitants are more honourably distinguished for their industry and enterprise in commercial pursuits. It lies in lat. 42° 20' N, and lon. 71° W. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel.

Salem, the capital of Salem county, New Jersey; lying on the S side of Salem creek, a few miles above its entrance into the Delaware, 20 miles N W of Bridgetown, and 40 S by W of Philadelphia. It has a post office and about 700 inhabitants.

Salem, a post town in Stokes county, North Carolina, planted and inhabited principally by Moravians, and situated five miles E by S of Bethania, and about 100 W by N of Raleigh, the state capital. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

Salenche, a town of Saxony, in Upper Faucigny, seated near a small lake, on the Arvo, 12 miles S of Cluse.

Salerno, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for its springs of salt waters from which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthea.

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Salignac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 23 S S E of Bilbao. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Saline, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies N W of the island of Lipari.

Salins, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 29 miles S of Besancon, and 200 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Salisbury, the capital of Rowan county, North Carolina, five miles S W of Yadkin river, 34 miles from Salem in the same direction, and 120 N W of Fayetteville; containing about 500 souls, with a post office.

Salisbury, a post town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on the N side of Merrimack river, four miles N of Newbury-port, and 46 N by E of Boston.

Salisbury, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 19 miles N W of Litchfield, and 60 of New Haven, with 2266 inhabitants.

Salisbury, a post town in Somerset county, Maryland, lying on the N side of Wicomico river, near the confines of Delaware state; 20 miles N W of Snow Hill, and 33 S by W of Lewistown near Cape Henlopen.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, an episcopal city in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a well built town situated in a chalky soil, on the confluence of the Bourn, Nadder, Willey, and Avon, by whose waters it is almost surrounded, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, which was finished in 1258, and consecrated in presence of Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. This fabric, which cost above 26,000*l.* is the most elegant and regu-

lar Gothic structure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its spire of free-stone in the middle, the loftiest in England. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has manufactures of Cloths, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. It is 21 miles N E of Southampton, and 23 W by S of London. Lon. 1° 52' W, lat. 51° 3' N.

Salisbury-Plain, in the county of Wilts, extends 25 miles E to Winchester, and 28 W to Weymouth: and in some places is from 35 to 40 in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile, from hence to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By folding the sheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, besides the famous monument of Stonehenge, six miles N of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and British camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

Salisbury Craig, a hill on the E side of the city of Edinburg. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

Sallee, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a

treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6° 31' W, lat. 34° 0' N.

Salm, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles S S E of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5° 55' E, lat. 50° 25' N.

Salm, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine with a castle, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasburg, and 55 S E of Nancy. Lon. 7° 15' E, lat. 48° 34' N.

Salò, an important town of Italy, in the Bresciano; seated on the lake Di-garpa. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is 17 miles N E of Brescia. Lon. 10° 49' E, lat. 45° 38' N.

Salobrena, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3° 30' W, lat. 36° 31' N.

Salon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles N W of Aix. Lon. 5° 5' E, lat. 43° 38' N.

Salona, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was ten miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17° 29' E, lat. 44° 10' N.

Salone, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles N E of Lepanto. Lon. 23° 1' E, lat. 38° 50' N.

Salonichi, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is ten miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on

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the contrary. It is 100 miles Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 11 W, lat. 34 0 N.

Salzburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Luxemburg, 11 miles S S E and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 10 41 W, lat. 50 25 N.

Salces, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and 18 1/2 miles from Nancy with a castle, seated at the mouth of the Sar, 20 miles W of Metz, and 55 S E of Nancy. Lon. 10 41 W, lat. 48 34 N.

Salerno, an important town of Italy, in the principality of Salerno, seated on the lake Diaceto, and 17 miles N E of Brescia. Lon. 15 04 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Salonica, a seaport of Spain, in the principality of Castile, with a castle. It carries on a trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles E of Seville, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 10 41 W, lat. 36 31 N.

Salon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and province of Provence, seated on the canal of Craonne, 20 miles N W of Lyons. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Salona, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable city, and its ruins show that it was 18 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Salona, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not suffered to reside here. It is seated on a mountain, the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles N E of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 50 N.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Turks, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three castles. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on

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the top of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N of Larissa, and 140 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 41 41 N.

Salerno. See *Shropshire*.
Salerno, a town of Naples, in Campania, situated on a lake, near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt-works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 E N E of Naples. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Salces, a strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Salsette, a fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N E of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. In 1773, Salsette was conquered from the Maharrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

Salonna, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Llobregat, 44 miles N W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Saltaah, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the side of a steep hill six miles N W of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N.

Salcoats, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is situated on the frith of Clyde, 10 miles N N W of Ayr, and 22 S W of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Salt-Hill, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inn. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

Salza, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 miles

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S S E of Magdeburg, Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 52 3 N.

Salzburg, an archbishopric of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Salzburg, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works which are very productive. The archbishop who is a sovereign prince, has two noble palaces: the one for summer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Salzwedel, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is situated on the Jetze, 20 miles N N W of Gardelegen, and 49 E N E of Zell. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Salvador, St. one of the Bahama Islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Salvador, St. a populous city of South America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It contains many religious houses; the inhabitants are voluptuous, and carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wool for driers, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 miles S W.

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of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

Salvozes, small uninhabited islands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Tenerill, Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tago. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Samandrachi. See *Samothracia*.

Samarcand, an ancient and populous city in the country of the Usbec Tartars, with a castle and a university. It was the birth-place and seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Samar, *Philippina*, or *Tandago*, one of the Phillippine Islands, in the Indian ocean S E of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Ufa, situate on the conflux of the rivers Salmisch and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 5 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Samarapelo, a populous town on the eastern part of the island of Java.

Samathan, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of

Lombez. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Samballas, islands on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

Sambas, a town of the island of Borneo, situated near the W coast. It is a capital of a kingdom of the same name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landreecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese, at Namur.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussia, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a great quantity of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block-tin, fastened to the ends. It is 32 miles long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and 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. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Corea. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samothracia, now called *Samandrachi*, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

S A M

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 t. 40 34 N.

S A N

Samoeyedes, once a numerous and
 powerful nation of Tartary. They in-
 habit the coasts of the Frozen Sea,
 from the 65 degree of N lat. to the sea
 shore. The countries they occupy are
 marshy and full of rocks, so that from
 the 67 degree of lat. there are no trees
 of any kind; and the cold that preva-
 in these climates prevents vegetation to
 such a point, that even the little brush
 wood, here and there to be seen, dwin-
 dles away to nothing as you advance to-
 wards the north. In stature the Sa-
 moyedes are scarcely of a middling
 height; it being rare to meet with a
 man of more than five feet, though it
 must at the same time be confessed,
 that the shortest, who are about four
 feet, are equally scarce. They seem
 all of a heap; have short legs, small
 neck, a large head, flat nose and face,
 with the lower part of the face project-
 ing outwards; they have large mouths
 and ears, little black eyes, but wide
 eyelids, small lips, and little feet. Their
 winter huts are made half way in the
 ground, like those of the Ostiaks, and
 are seldom more than two or three
 by the side of one another. Poles plac-
 ed so as to lean against each other,
 and covered with the skins of rein-
 deers, or bark of birch, make the
 whole of their composition. In summer
 they travel from lake to lake for the
 purpose of fishing; and wherever they
 stop for a time, there they build tempo-
 rary hovels upon the ground. Hunting,
 fishing, and tending their rein-deer,
 make the whole of their employment.
 The two former are the common busi-
 ness of all, as furnishing them with the
 principal part of their subsistence.
 Like all savage nations they treat their
 wives with the utmost contempt, and
 often with a severity absolutely inhu-
 man.

Sanso, or *Sansoi*, an island of Den-
 mark on the E coast of N Jutland. It
 is eight miles long and three broad, and
 very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Sanson, St. a town of France, in the
 department of Eure and late province
 of Normandy, seated on the river Rille,
 five miles from Pontaudemer.

Sana, or *Zana*, a town of Peru, and
 capital of a jurisdiction in the bishop-
 ric of Truxillo. Its situation is delight-
 ful, and adorned with the most beauti-
 ful flowers, whence it receives the
 name of miraflores. It is 90 miles N of
 Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

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Sanaa, the capital of Arabia Felix
 in Yemen Proper. It is seated among
 mountains, and fine orchards, 240
 miles N N E of Mocha, and 450 S E of
 Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

Sanbach, a town in Cheshire, with a
 market on Thursday, seated on the
 Welock. In the market-place are two
 square stone crosses, adorned with
 images. It is 26 miles E of Chester,
 and 161 N N W of London. Lon. 2
 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Sancerre, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Cher, and late province of
 Berry. In its neighbourhood are ex-
 cellent wines, equal to those of Bur-
 gundy. It is seated on a mountain,
 near the river Loire, 22 miles N W of
 Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2
 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Sanctian, an island of China, on the
 coast of Quang-tong, 40 miles in cir-
 cumference, and famous for being the
 burying-place of St. Francis Xavier,
 whose tomb is to be seen on a small
 lill.

Sancoins, a town of France, in the
 department of Cher, and late province
 of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15
 miles S W of Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, in
 Scotland, lying N E of that called
 Mainland.

Sandecz, a strong town of little Po-
 land, in the palatinate of Cracow. There
 are mines of gold and copper in its
 territory, and it is seated at the foot of
 Mount Krupack, 32 miles S E of Cra-
 cowa. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Sanderleben, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of Upper Saxony, and prin-
 cipality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on
 the Wipper, 16 miles S E of Quedling-
 burg, and 31 S W of Dessau. Lon.
 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Sandersted, a village in Surry, to the
 S of Croydon, and in an elevated situa-
 tion, which affords a delightful pros-
 pect over the adjacent country.

Sandgate Castle, a castle in Kent,
 S W of Folkstone, built by Henry VIII.
 here queen Elizabeth lodged one night,
 when she came to visit this coast in
 1588.

Sandhamn, a seaport of Sweden, in
 the province of Upland, appointed for
 the examination of all vessels to and
 from Stockholm. It is 10 miles E of
 Stockholm. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Sanda, an island of Japan on the N
 coast of Niphon; with a town of the

same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Sandugal, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles S S E of Guarda.

Sandwilet, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles N W of Antwerp. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them built with wood, others with brick and flints, and 6,000 inhabitants. It is walled round, and fortified with ditches and ramparts, but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet standing. It had once a considerable trade, but is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Sandwich, a port town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on Barnstable Bay, 12 miles W of Barnstable, 18 N E of Falmouth, and 64 S E of Boston, containing 2000 inhabitants.

Sandwich, a town of New-Hampshire, in Strafford county, a few miles W of Winnipiokee lake, with 1434 inhabitants.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the S Sea, among the last discoveries of captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in lon. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neehceehow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found in their proper places in this work. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West

Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps 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 E S E to N E. 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 eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three usual sorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, 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 well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handsomest

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faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked towards the sea with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills or surrounding eminences, they have also little holes or caves, the entrance to which is also secured by a fence of the same kind. They serve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Their houses are of different sizes, some of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The manner of spending their time admits of little variety. They rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sun set. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the South Sea Islands. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole sea coast, consist of the taro, or eddy root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree set in rows. The bottoms of their ca-

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noes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their cordage, fish-hooks and fishing tackle, differ but little from those of the other islands. Among their arts must not be forgotten that of making salt, which they have in great abundance and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour, they wear strong mats which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion assigned to each island does not exceed 400,000.—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 likewise monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there 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 any signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the irreparable loss in the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, 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. Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind; and 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.

Sandwich Land, a barren and desolate country in the southern Ocean. This is the greatest S latitude ever yet

explored, and the most southern part that was seen lies in lon. 27 45 W, lat. 59 34 S.

Sandy Hook, a small island of the United States, near the coast of New Jersey.

Saen, or *Cessenay*, a town of Switzerland, in Bern.

Sanguessa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 miles S E of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

Sanpo. See *Burrampooter*.

Savore-Bancabour, a town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanguhar, a borough of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; with a ruined castle; a coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is seated on the small river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 55 30 N.

Santa Clara, an island of South America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 37 W, lat. 2 18 S.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries, and a strong fort. It has a well built pier, and an excellent quay, on which is a handsome mall, shaded by several rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Señora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Santa Cruz, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 58 N.

Santa Cruz, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Santa Cruz, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the N side of the island of Cuba, in the West Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 19 46 S.

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, in N America, seated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

Santa-Fé-de-Bogota, a town of South America, and the capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is the seat of a new vice-royalty established in the present century. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 3 58 N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Santen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the papists, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Santillana, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; seated on the Bay of Biscay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 W of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 43 34 N.

Santarini, an island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the N of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and no it are three or four other small islands each of which bears evident marks of volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice stone. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own ma-

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Santarini, and island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with sulphur stone. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and in the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magis-

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trates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Saonne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saoguis, a town of Italy in Piedmont, situate on the summit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, near the S coast of the Morca. The largest island was anciently named Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarac* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain several hundred years, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out. There are now no people known by this 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, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phoenicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsar Augustus*, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, besides others less considerable. The river Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Se-

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nora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper, still shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps, balustrades and chandeliers of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of jewels of an inestimable price, and scarcely any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 N E of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Saratof, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains 11 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 N W of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Saratoga Springs, a post town in Saratoga county, New York. These waters are 10 miles N of Balltown springs, 25 N of Skenectady, and 41 N by W of Albany. They are esteemed salutary in gravelly complaints, chronic rheumatism, general debility, and various other diseases that "flesh is heir to," and are therefore much frequented.

Sarbourg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Sarbourg, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 48 46 N.

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Sarbruck, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 miles E S E of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Sardam, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipwright and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles N W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Sarlinia, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies, and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asmaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the Emperor Charles VI.; and in 1720, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

Sardo, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croesus. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansery, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque 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, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 28 44 N.

Sare, a river which rises at Salm, in

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France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sarepta, *Colony of*, a flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a spot of ground proper for a colony, and to mark out the site of the chief house; since which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to assemble in this place in quality of colonists. They amounted in 1773 to 250 persons of both sexes, and it is annually increasing by new comers. The chief house is not yet entirely finished, at least according to the intended plan; but there are a considerable number of dwelling houses already extremely well built, partly of timber, and partly of carpentry and brick.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doria, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

Sargel, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles S S W of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sargumine, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, an ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 miles S W of Ferabad.

Sark, a little island belonging to Great Britain on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

Sark, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

Sarlat, formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord. It is a poor place, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles S E of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

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Saragat, a colony of a flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the Moravians have given the name of Saragat, borrowed from the sacred name of Saragat. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a spot of ground proper for a colony, and to select out the site of the chief house; which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to settle in this place in quality of colonists. They amounted in 1773 to 250 persons of both sexes, and it is annually increasing by new comers. The chief house is not yet entirely finished, but according to the intended plan, there are a considerable number of new buildings already extremely well finished, partly of timber, and partly of brick.

Sargans, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a hill, where Andrew Doria, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

Sargel, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Fez, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, seated on the coast, 25 miles S S W of Algeciras. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sargemine, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the banks of the Moselle, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Sargi, an ancient town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 20 miles S W of Fersabad.

Sargak, a little island belonging to Great Britain on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

Sarg, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for 10 miles forms the boundary with England.

Sargat, formerly an episcopal town in the department of Dorset, and late province of Perigord, a poor place, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles S E of Brignieux, and 87 E by N of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

S A R

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 N E of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Sarnen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 46 9 N.

Sarno, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N E of Salerno, and 20 S E of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Saros, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles N N W of Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, which is heard at a great distance, and is 10 miles W S W of Fredericstadd. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 59 9 N.

Sareal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Sarsana, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Sarsina, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles W S W of Rimini. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Sarte, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

Sarum, New. See *Salisbury*.

Sarum, Old, an ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Sarwerden, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the

S A T

Sate, 18 miles S of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, 48 58 N.

Sarwar, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with a small river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles S E of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Sazeram, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of emperor Shere Shah, and a superb mosque, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both have fallen to decay. It is 50 miles S E of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Sassari, an archiepiscopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lagari, with a castle. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Algher. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Sasseber, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Sas van Ghent, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken in 1644 by the Dutch, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, seated on the Secchia, 10 miles S W of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Satalia, a strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The surrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

S A V

Satgong, or *Satagang*, a village of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. In 1566 and even later it was a large commercial city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles N W of Hoogly.

Sattarah, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Maharrattah state. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Visiapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Savage Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

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. Its course is nearly from N W to S E. It is formed principally of two branches, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

Savannah, the largest town in Georgia, and formerly the seat of government. It is situated on the S W of Savannah river, in Chatham county, in lat. 32° 5' N, and lon. 81° 24' W, and about 15 miles from the ocean. The town is accounted healthy for so hot a climate, being seated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and elevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. Vessels of large burden can moor close to the town; but from its vicinity to the ocean they are often exposed to tremendous floods. The inhabitants enumerated in 1800, were 5146, of whom 2367 were slaves. The trade is great, and increases rapidly. In 1803 the exports amounted to \$2,370,875, which almost doubled those of the ancient State of Connecticut. Here is a bank of discount and deposit. The town is 115 miles S W of Charleston (South Carolina,) 100 S E of Louisville, and 653 S by W of Washington.

Save, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia,

S A U

and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

Savenat, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles N W of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

Saventroog, a strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles S S E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Saverne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vorges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N W of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Savigliano, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Saulgen, a town of Germany in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles S E of Angers, and 160 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

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ills into the Danube, at Bel-

nat, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles N of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47

endroog, a strong and almost impenetrable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Myaore. It is situated on top of a vast rock, rising half a mile perpendicular height, from a base of eight miles in circumference, and is divided at the summit by a chasm, that divides it into two hills; these having their peculiar defences, serve as two strong holds, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Withstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the edge, 25 miles S E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Vernone, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vorges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N W of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Vavigliano, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Saulgen, a town of Germany in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Waldeck.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on a eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 2 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles E of Angers, and 160 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, a cape of Sandwich land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 7 W, lat. 54 6 S.

S A U

Saunders Isle, an island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

Savona, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is a place of great strength, has two castles, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1793. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

Savoie, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps,

which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. This country was subdued in 1792 by the French, and the National convention decreed that it should constitute the 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles N N E of Indore, and 43 N E of Ougein. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N.

Sauvee, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles S W of Alais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old

S A X

ruined castle, 20 miles W N W of Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouergue, 12 miles S E of Villefranche.

Savu, an island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch formerly had an exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs, that their subjects should trade with no ships, but those of the Dutch E India Company. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Saxenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N W of Hannover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles N E of Ipswich, and 89 N E of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Saxony, Upper, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the E by Prussia, and part of Poland and Silesia; on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgrate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, Lower, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswick, on the W by the German Ocean and Westphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Brunswick-Lunenbourg. It comprehends the arch-bishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the arch-bishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleswick; the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinstein and Blauberg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Northausen.

Saxony Proper, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Miania, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. The soil is exceedingly rich and fruitful, yielding corn, fruits and pulse in abundance, together with hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anised; various sorts of beautiful marble, serpentine stone, and almost all the different species of precious stones. It contains besides, valuable mines of silver, copper, tin, lead and iron. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the dutchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Miania, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

Saybrook, an ancient post town in Middlesex county, Connecticut, settled by a colony directly from England, under the patronage of lords Say and Brook, as early as 1634. It contains 3363 inhabitants, and is situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 36 miles E of New Haven, and 45 S by E of Hartford, in lat. $41^{\circ} 15' N$, and long. $73^{\circ} 30' W$.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the W side of this. Lon. $132^{\circ} 28' E$, lat. $34^{\circ} 0' N$.

Sayn, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, situate on a river of the same name, six miles N of Coblentz.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone Islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140 and $150 E$ lon. and in $15^{\circ} 22' N$ lat.

Schagen, or *Scagerif*, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous sand bank stretches out into the sea, upon which in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. $10^{\circ} 6' E$, lat. $57^{\circ} 16' N$.

Scala, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly; but is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N of Amalfi. Lon. $14^{\circ} 44' E$, lat. $40^{\circ} 34' N$.

Scalanova, a neat maritime town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a cas-

tle and harbour, eight miles from Ephesus. Lon. $37^{\circ} 31' E$, lat. $37^{\circ} 54' N$.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg. Lon. $17^{\circ} 17' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 4' N$.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scanio. See *Schonen*.

Scaro, or *Scaren*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. $12^{\circ} 42' E$, lat. $58^{\circ} 16' N$.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough, in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep 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 two wells of fresh water springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented

on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 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. The waters of Scarborough are chalybeate and purging. Here are assemblies and balls in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough sends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, and possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles N E of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15' W$, lat. $54^{\circ} 18' N$.

Scarborough, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken by the English in 1793.

Scarboro', a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated on the S side of Saco river, 14 miles S by W of Portland, and 9 N E of Biddeford, containing 2100 inhabitants at last census.

Scardona, an episcopal town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated on the E bank of the river Cherca. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N W of Spalatro. Lon. $17^{\circ} 1' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 29' N$.

Scarlino, a maritime town of Tusca-

eight miles from Ephe-
E, lat. 37 54 N.
ala, a town of Upper
county of Posen. There
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0 miles N of Presburg.
at. 49 4 N.

See *Alexandretta*.
Schonen.

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ny, with a castle, seated on the sea-
coast, five miles S of Massa, and 10 E
N E of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat.
42 58 N.

Scaro, a town of the island of Santo-
rini, with a bishop's sec. Lon. 25 58
E, lat. 36 10 N.

Scarpanto, an island of the Archipe-
lago, 22 miles long and eight broad,
lying S W of Rhodes, and N E of Can-
dia. There are several high mountains;
but it abounds in cattle and game, and
has mines of iron, quarries of marble,
and several good harbours. The Turks
are masters of it, but the inhabitants
are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35
45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which has
its source in Artois, and flowing past
Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls
into the Scheld.

Scardale, a fertile tract, in the N
E part of Derbyshire, surrounded by
barren rocks and mountains.

Schafstadt, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Upper Saxony, eight miles
W of Mersburg, and 26 W of Leipsic.
Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Schaffhausen, the smallest canton of
Switzerland, bounded on the N and W
by Suabia, on the E by the canton of
Zuric and the bishopric of Constance,
and on the S by the same and Thurgaw.

It is but five leagues in length and three
in breadth, and contains 30,000 inha-
bitants. It produces all the necessa-

ries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses,
sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. Be-
fore the invasion of Switzerland by the
French, who completely overturned the
ancient and long established government

of the Swiss cantons, the revenues of
this state were not very considerable,
the salary of the burgomaster only a-

mounting to 150*l*. a year. The clergy
were paid by the state, but their re-
venues were too scanty for their main-

tenance. Sumptuary laws were in force
here, as well as in most parts of Swis-
serland; and no dancing was allowed

except upon particular occasions. The
principal article of trade is wine, the
country abounding in vineyards; and

as the canton affords but little corn, it
is procured from Suabia in exchange
for wine.

Schaffhausen, a town of Switzerland,
capital of a canton of the same name.
It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its
origin to the interruption of the navi-

gation of that river by the cata-

tract at Lauffen; huts being at first con-
structed, for the conveniency of unload-
ing the merchandise from the boats, by
degrees increased to a large town.

Though a frontier town, it has no gar-
rison, and the fortifications are weak;
but it lately had a famous wooden

bridge over the Rhine, which was
burnt by the French in 1779, being de-
feated by the Austrians, and obliged to

evacuate Schaffhausen. This river be-
ing extremely rapid here, had destroy-
ed several stone bridges of the strong-
est construction, when Ulric Gruben-

man, a carpenter, offered to throw a
wooden bridge, of a single arch, over
the river, which is near 400 feet wide.

The magistrates, however, required
that it should consist of two arches,
and that he should, for that purpose,
employ the middle pier of the old bridge.

He did so; but contrived to leave it a
matter of doubt, whether the bridge
was supported by the middle pier. The

sides and top of it were covered; and
it was a kind of hanging bridge; the
road which is almost level, not being

carried, as usual, over the top of the
arch, but let into the middle of it, and
there suspended. Schaffhausen con-
tains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22

miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Bas-
sil. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Schalholt, an episcopal town of Ice-
land, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W,
lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachie, a town of Persia, capi-
tal of Schirvan. It was formerly very
large, but is now decayed, above 6000
houses having been thrown down by an

earthquake. It has manufactures of
silk and cottons, and is seated on the
W side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles

N E of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40
50 N.

Schantz Sterney, a fortress in the
Russian government of Wiburgh, seat-
ed on the Neva, a little E of Peters-
burgh. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Scharding, a town of Lower Bavaria,
seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Pas-
saw. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germa-
ny, in the Tirol. It is a passage of
great importance, on the confines of
Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inspruc.

Schauenburg, a territory of Westpha-
lia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belong-
ing to the landgravate of Hesse Cassel.

Schaunstein, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Franconia, and principal-

S C H

ty of Cullembach, 18 miles N E of Cullenbach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Schaunberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 miles N N W of Mentz, and 25 W S W of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Scheiberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of silver and iron. It is four miles N E of Schwartzburg.

Scheldt, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV. of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheldt; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unload its cargo in Holland. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

Schelestadt, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Schella, a town Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 18 70 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Schellenburg, a fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Schelling, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow.

It is 50 miles N E of Presburg. *Schenck*, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Schenectady. See *Stenectady*.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, ten miles S E of Wastena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Scheningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of Halberstadt, and 18 E S E of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Scher, a town of Germany in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 miles S W of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Scherding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Passau.

Scheve, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

Schielam, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Schilta, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

Schintznach, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schiras, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, and four thick, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but some think, in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry,

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50 miles N E of Presburg, a fortress of Dutch Guelders, situated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between the Netherlands and Germany. Lon. 51 35 N.

Stenectady, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smolande, situated in a fertile country, 15 miles E of Wastena. Lon. 15 47 N.

Stendal, a town of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, 16 miles E of Osterstadt, and 18 E S E of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Stettin, a town of Germany, in the province of Pomerania, on the baron of Walburg, situated on the Danube, 36 miles S W of Regensburg. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Stettin, a town of Germany, in the province of Pomerania, situated on the river Stettin, 15 miles S by W of Passau.

Stettin, a town of Denmark, in the province of Schleswig, situated at the mouth of a river, called the Stettin, of Virk-Fund.

Stettin, a town of the United Provinces, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, 15 miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 11 51 54 N.

Stettin, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

Stettin, a town of Switzerland, remarkable for its agreeable appearance, its waters, which issue from a rock. Near it, on the mountain, are the ruins of the city of Hapsburg.

Stettin, a famous city of Persia, situated in the capital of all Persia. It is 15 miles in length, but not so wide; and is seated at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by a fertile plain, surrounded by a river, under one of which the houses are built of stone. The roofs are tiled in the sun, the roofs are terraced. There are 15 terraces, tiled with stones of various green colour, and lined with black polished marble. Many large and beautiful trees, surrounded by walls 14 feet thick, containing various fruits, with fruits almost all the year round.

The wines of Schiras are the best in Persia, but the whole world is much addicted to gallantry,

S C H

and it is called an earthly paradise by the ancients. In 1758, the seat of government was transferred from Isfahan to this place. It is 235 miles S of Isfahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

Schirvan, a province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

Schladen, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles E S E of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Schleussingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Heineburg, seated on the Schleuss, ten miles S E of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Schleylen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, situate on a small river, seven miles N W of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Schlusserburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortress which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

Schlussfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles S E of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Schmitberg, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schneeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is seven miles N W of Schwartzburg.

Schomberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limbourg.

Schoneck, or *Schoeneck*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle seated on the Nims, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Schonen, *Scania*, or *Stone*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand:

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on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden in the capital.

Schongaw, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augsburg.

Schoonhoven, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland with a commodious haven, seated on the Leck, where there is a productive salmon-fishery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Schorndorf, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle and salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 miles N E of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Schouten, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Schowen, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, N E of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and six broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, in North America, which rises N W of the Kittatinny mountains, runs 120 miles from its source before it falls into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia, and is navigable, 85 miles from above Reading to its mouth.

Schwalbach, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

Schwartz, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 14 miles N E of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Schwartzburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles S E of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullembach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated

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on the Lec, 25 miles N W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Schwarzenburg, a town of Swisserland, in Bern, 17 miles S S W of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. The streets are large and the fortifications considerable, all the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public-school. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Weistritz, 22 miles S W of Breslaw, and 27 S E of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Schweinfurt, a strong, free and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, the inhabitants are Protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers: the French took this town in July 1796, but they abandoned it in September following. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Schweinnunder, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Swisserland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. The canton suffered in common with all Swisserland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

Schweitz, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstatter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles S E of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Scheweitz, Lake of. See *Waldstatter See*.

Schewelm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Schwerin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is nearly surrounded by a beautiful lake, on an island on which stands the ducal palace and gardens which have communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W of Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 48 N.

Schwerte, a town of Germany in Westphalia, 38 miles N N E of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles S S E of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Sciari, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, 20 miles to the N of Negropont and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Sciglio, or *Scilla*. See *Scylla*.

Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues 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 for seafowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in

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a town of Switzerland, in the canton of that name, seated on the lake of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 5 N.

See Waldstatter

a town of Germany, in the province of Westphalia, with a medicinal spring. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 51 10 N.

a town of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, near the city of Schwerin, of which it is nearly surrounded. It is on a beautiful lake, on an island on which stands the ducal palace and garden. It has communication with the continent by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles from Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 10 N.

a town of Germany in the province of Cologne, 38 miles N N E of Cologne. Lon. 6 51 E, lat. 51 38 N.

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See Scylla.
A cluster of islands and rocks, situated at 10 leagues W of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily distinguished. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed to have produced much tin, and are now chiefly known as a resort for the sea, and a place of shelter for the fishermen. The inhabitants subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief island is St. Mary's, which has the best cultivated, and more inhabitants than all the others together. In this island, and three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a Druidical temple, and ancient sepulchres, but the greatest ornament is a house, which, with the gable end, is 100 feet high, and is a very fine structure. The Scilly rocks have been the scene of many shipwrecks, and the entrance of the channel. One of the most disastrous of this kind happened in

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1707, when admiral sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, a group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

Scind. *See Sindy.*

Scio, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, N W of Samos. It is 32 miles long, and 15 broad, and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastic; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant, and their dress is odd, but very neat. They have tame partridges which they send every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening call back with a whistle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks became masters of it in 1566.

Scio, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from the Constantinople; it will contain 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two lighthouses. It is seated on the E side of the island, 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 S W of Constantinople.

Scipio, a military township in Cayuga county, New York; situated on the E side of Cayuga lake, where is a post office 18 miles N W of Milton, 30 miles S W of Marcellus, 30 miles W of Tully, and in the neighbourhood of Pompey, Sempronius, and many other townships designated by great names of antiquity.

Scituate, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; eight miles N W of Marshfield, and 28 S E of Boston, with 2728 inhabitants.

Sciro, or *Siro*, an island of the Ar-

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chipelago, W of Metelian. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks, but the Cadi is a Turk.

Skeneclady, the capital of Skeneclady county, New York; lying on the S side of Mohock river, 16 miles N W of Albany, and the same distance S of Ballstown. This, though comparatively an ancient town, and planted on navigable water in the bosom of a fertile country, has but about 3000 inhabitants, the descendants of early Dutch emigrants. Many of the dwelling houses are built in the old Dutch style.

Selawonia, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Selawonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Schoone*, a village in Perthshire, on the E side of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a seat of the earl of Mansfield) and the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciat, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is ten miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scopia, or *Uscapia*, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 miles W S W of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

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Scotsburgh, a post town in Halifax county, Virginia; 256 miles from *Washington*.

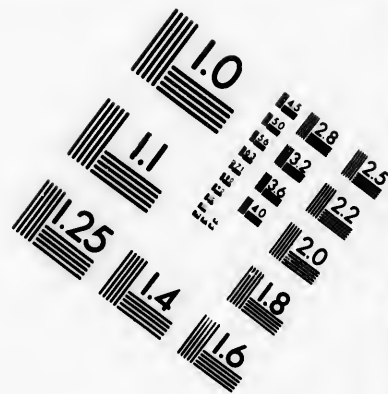
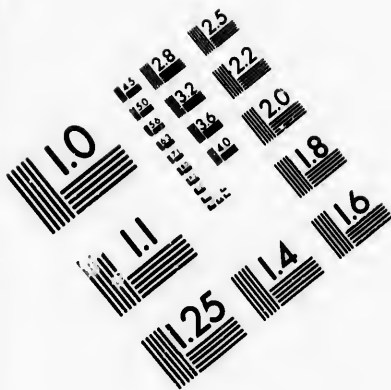
Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and many others amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 270 miles, and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the sea, inasmuch that there is no place in Scotland above 50 miles distant from the shore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the N, the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are strongly marked by the hand of nature. The first is cut off by a chain of lakes which cross the island in an oblique direction from N E to S W stretching from Inverness to the isle of Mull. The second, or middle division, is separated from the southern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great Canal is carried. The face of the country, in the northern division, exhibits, in general, little else than an assemblage of vast dreary mountains. On the northern and eastern shores of this division, however, there are many vales and level tracts of considerable fertility. The middle division contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverse this part of the island in various directions. The most southerly ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenshire in a S W direction, terminating in the Great mountain Benlomon, in Stirlingshire. In this division too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eastern coast: and one of the finest tracts in Scotland, perhaps is the great vale called Strathmore, stretching along the southern base of the Grampian Mountains. In both these divisions, however, which comprehend more than two thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the sterility will ever, in a great measure, defy the efforts of

human industry. On the eastern shores of the middle, and in the whole southern division, the country bears more resemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very considerable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably transparent. In so narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the shortness of their course are kept in view, we must allow that the Scottish streams are by no means inconsiderable; half the water they discharge, would in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers. Though there are many large and rapid streams in the northern and middle divisions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the most northerly great river. It descends from the centre of Invernesshire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent, rushing along, impetuous and irresistible. The Don and the Dee, which pass through Aberdeenshire, are large rivers; and the Tay discharges into the sea, two miles from Dundee, the greatest body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the southern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers, the pride of the natives, and the admiration of strangers. After these, we may notice the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dec, which, with several other fine streams, fall into the Solway Frith. The lakes of this country are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate these, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the same parallel of lat. with some parts of Norway, is very cold; but the frosts are much less intense here than in any part of the continent equally far N, an advantage arising from an insular situation. The whole W coast is subjected to frequent summer rains, and sudden changes in the atmosphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eastern coast, and in the whole south division, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy; nor do we here find any such extensive fens as those of Lincolnshire, and other low tracts in South Britain.

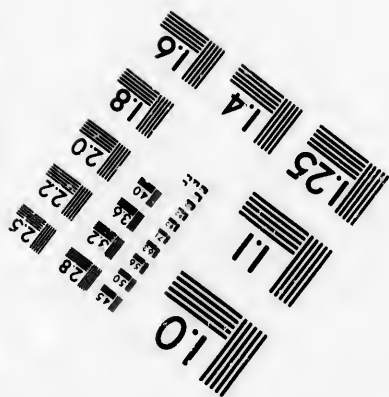
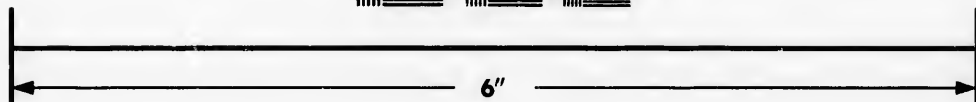
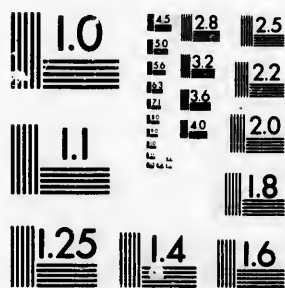
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The produce of the soil in the northern parts of Scotland and its isles is not considerable, but lime-stone, shell-sand, and marl, those rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky shores produce abundance of kelp, an article of considerable importance in several manufactures. The fisheries in the surrounding seas have long been esteemed an object of national importance; and when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in those remote parts of the country, these fisheries may become a real source of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vast herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with sheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furnish masts and timber for the use of the British navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freestone, lime stone, and slate are found in abundance; neither Greece nor Italy can boast a greater store of beautiful marble; fine rock crystals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly stored with salmon and trout, and a variety of other fishes. The Scottish mountains, in former times, were infested by the wolf and the bear; but happily those ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was also an inhabitant of the Caledonian forest: herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the stag is often seen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is sometimes found. The lofty summits are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare and black game, and grouse swarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland possesses in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the weazle, the mole, and other small quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the snipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and sheep are small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the Scottish sheep often emulates the finest Spanish wool. Even the shepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, so hardy, docile, and sagacious, is not

unworthy of mention. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horses and cows are not inferior in size and beauty to those of the English breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute, and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the Presbyterian. The trade and population of great towns have considerably increased of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores, especially, have been greatly thinned by emigration; the spirit of which, however, is now happily subsided.

Scrican, a seaport of Terra Firna Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

Scutari, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana, 20 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 N W of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Scutari, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Scylla, a rock, near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It 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 of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so extremely

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narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current; and this violence must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. 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 Seylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Seylla, or *Sciglio*, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Seylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see *Calabria*) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return 2473 of the inhabitants with the prince at their head. It is 10 miles N E of Messina.

Seaford, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight miles S S E of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, a seaport in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Sebastia, a town of Turkey in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles N N E of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Sebastian, St. a populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1754. It is 50 miles E of Bilbao, and 50 N W of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, St. a town of South America in Mexico, capital of the province of Chiamethan. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Sebastian, St. a large city of Brasil,

capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and a bishop's see. It has a very extensive and commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy in the summer. St. Sebastian is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Sebastopolis, a town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Russia, 250 miles N N W of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherez, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles S E of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Sebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, and late province of Hainault, 12 miles E of Valenciennes and 12 S E of Conde. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Sechura, a town of South America in Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, 30 miles S S E of Paiza. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see; seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 S W of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Seckenleim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, four miles E of Mosheim.

Seckingen, a town of Germany in Swabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles S E of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 miles S E of

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Charlemont, and 135 N E of Paris.
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Selgenoor, a large and rich tract of
land in Somersetshire, where the duke
of Monmouth was defeated, in 1685.
It lies between Somerton and Bridge-
water.

Secching, a town in Norfolk, with a
market on Tuesday, seated on a small
navigable river, four miles S of Lynn,
and 93 N E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat.
52 44 N.

Seer, a town of Asia in Arabia, in the
province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25
10 N.

Seez, an ancient and considerable
town of France, in the department of
Orne, and late province of Normandy,
with a bishop's see; seated in a fine
country, near the source of the Orne,
12 miles N of Alencon, and 102 W by
S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48
56 N.

Segeberg, a town of Germany in Lower
Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with
a castle, on a high mountain, consisting
of limestone, large quantities of which
are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It
is seated on the Trave, 22 miles S of
Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9
E, lat. 54 0 N.

Segedin, a strong town of Lower
Hungary, in the county of Czongrad,
with a castle, taken from the Turks in
1686. It is seated at the confluence of
the Teiff and Mastroche, 50 miles S E
of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46
28 N.

Segestan, a province of Persia, sur-
rounded on all sides by Korasan and
Balck, Candahar, and Sablestan, Mack-
eran, Kerman, Covhestan, and Farsi-
stan.

Segeewar, a town of Transylvania, ca-
pital of a county of the same name. It is
built in the form of an amphitheatre,
on the side of a hill, near the river Ko-
kel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon.
24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Segna, a strong seaport, capital of
Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a
bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of
Venice, 100 miles N W of Spoleto.
Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, an ancient town of Italy, in
Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's
see. It is said that organs were first
invented here. It is seated on a moun-
tain, 12 miles S E of Palestrino, and
32 E of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 41
50 N.

Segorbe, an episcopal town of Spain,
in Valencia, with the title of a duchy.
It is seated on the side of a hill, be-
tween two mountains, in a soil fertile
in corn and wine, and where there are
quarries of fine marble. It is seated
near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N
W of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid.
Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Segovia, an ancient and populous city
of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's
see, and a castle, called the Alcazar.
It is surrounded by a strong wall, flank-
ed with towers and ramparts; and is
supplied with water by a Roman aqued-
uct, 3000 paces in length, and sup-
ported by 177 arches of a prodigious
height, consisting of two rows, one
placed above the other. Here the best
cloth in Spain is made, from the fine
Spanish wool so much esteemed in
other countries. This is one part of
their trade, and another is, very fine
paper. The cathedral stands on one
side of the great square, and contains
the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy
silver. The Alcazar is seated in the
highest part of the town, and has 16
rooms richly adorned with tapestry,
and ornaments of marble and porphyry.
The royal chapel is magnificently gild-
ed, and embellished with very fine
paintings. The most remarkable struc-
ture is the Mint, seated in a valley, sur-
rounded by a river, on which are mills,
employed in coining. Segovia is seated
on a mountain, near the river Arayadda,
45 miles N W of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W,
lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, a town of S America, in Ter-
ra Firma, in the province of Venezuela,
seated on a river, near a high mountain,
where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65
30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

Segovia, New, a town of N America
in New Spain, in the audience of Gua-
timala, seated on the river Yare, on the
confines of the province of Honduras.
Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Segovia, Nueva, a town of the E In-
dies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of
the largest in the Philippines, with a
bishop's see. It is seated at the N end
of the island, near the mouth of the
Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon.
120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which rises in
the Pyrenees, and runs S W through
Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerda, Ur-
gel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinen-
za, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles S E of Castel-Branco, and 30 N W of Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N E of Bacza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Seharanpou, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seiks, or *Sicques*, the most western, and a very powerful nation of Hindoostan; they do not form one entire state; but a number of small ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only connected by a federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi: the dimensions of which tract are about 400 miles from N W to S E; and from 150 to 200 broad, in general: although the part between Attock and Bcbker cannot be less than 320 miles in extent. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former 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 founder of their sect was named Nanock, and lived in the beginning of the 16th century. They are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks* in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. The forces of this nation are very numerous, a Sicque will confidently say, that his country can furnish 300,000 cavalry; but if we admit that the Sicques when united can bring 200,000 horse into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other state in Hindoostan. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies. The army met in a grand convention called *Coori-*

motta, and transacted the most important affairs; such as declaring war or peace, forming alliances, or settling the necessary contributions; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. The Sicques are in general strong and well made; accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare, they make marches, and undergo fatigues that really appear astonishing. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each, of the middle size, strong, active, and mild tempered. Though they make merry on the demise of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse: thus shewing their love of an animal so necessary to them in their professional capacity. Their dress is extremely scanty: a pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, with a mean turban, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal bound round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses: otherwise, no distinction appears amongst them. The chiefs are numerous, some of whom have the command of 10 or 12 thousand cavalry; but this power is confined to a small number, the inferior officers maintaining from 1 to 2000, and many not more than 20 or 30 horses; a certain quota of which is furnished by the chief, the greater part being the individual property of the horsemen. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

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 sailles in the capital.

Selmsheim, a town of Germany in
 Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N W
 of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49
 40 N.

Selir, or *Hor*, a mountain in Arabia
 Petraea, which formerly bounded Ju-
 dea on the S, and separated it from
 Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and
 is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, a town of South America, in
 Mexico, situate near the sea-coast.
 Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Selby, a town in the W riding of
 Yorkshire, with a market on Monday,
 seated on the Ouse, 12 miles S of
 York, and 182 N by W of London.
 Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Selshia, anciently *Seleucia*, a town of
 Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, ten
 miles from the sea, and 38 W of Te-
 rassus.

Seleucia, *Iber*, an ancient episcopal
 town of Syria, seated on the sea-coast,
 eight miles N of Antioch.

Seligenstadt, formerly an imperial
 town of Germany, in the electorate of
 Mentz, seated at the junction of the
 Genspertz and Maine, 27 miles E of
 Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Selivrea, a town of Turkey in Europe,
 in Romania with an archbishop's see.
 It was a large place but is now much
 decayed. It is seated on the sea of
 Marmora, 35 miles W of Constantino-
 ple. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, and the
 county town of Selkirkshire. It has
 been long famous for a manufacture of
 boots and shoes, and is seated on the
 Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh.
 Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland,
 which is also called the Sheriffdom of
Ettrick Forest, from the river which
 runs through it, which with the Yar-
 row, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are
 the chief rivers, and from its formerly
 being covered all over with woods.
 It is bounded on the N and N W by
 Peebleshire, and N by Edinburghshire;
 on the E by Roxburghshire and part
 of Berwickshire; on the S by Rox-
 burghshire and part of Dumfriesshire;
 and on the W by part of Dumfriess-
 hire. Its mountains feed great flocks
 of sheep and black cattle, and the val-
 leys on the rivers produce much corn
 and hay. The chief places are Sel-
 kirk, Philiphaugh, and Gallashiels.

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Its chief manufactures are shoes and
 boots. It is the seat of a presbytery,
 and has 11 parishes. Its chief town
 is Selkirk.

Selles, a town of France in the de-
 partment of Loir and Cher, and late
 province of Berri, with a castle. It is
 seated on the Cher, over which is a
 bridge, 12 miles S E of Blois, and 105
 S S W of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat.
 47 25 N.

Seltz, a town of France in the de-
 partment of Lower Rhine and late
 province of Alsace, seated on the
 Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8
 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Seltzer, *Lower*, a village of Germany,
 with a spring of mineral waters.

Semendria, a town of Turkey in Eu-
 rope, in Servia, with a citadel, seated
 on the Danube, 20 miles S E of Bel-
 grade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Semigallia, the E part of the Duchy
 of Courland, separated by the river
 Masza, from Courland Proper. Mittau
 is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Italy in Naples,
 in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles N E
 of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Seminolae, a division of the Creek
 Indians, in North America.

Semlin, a town of Slavonia, on the
 W side of the Danube and Save, op-
 posite Belgrade, and 70 miles S E of
 Esseck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Sempach, a lake of Swisserland, in
 Lucern, about three miles in length,
 and one in breadth. The banks on
 each side slope gently to the edge of
 the water, and are checkered with
 wood.

Sempach, a town of Swisserland, in
 the canton of Lucern. Sempach is
 seated on a lake of the same name,
 seven miles N W of Lucern. Lon. 7
 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Semur, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Cote d'Or, and late pro-
 vince of Burgundy with a castle. It
 has a manufacture of cloth, and is se-
 ated on the Armancon, over which are
 two bridges, 37 miles of Autun, and
 135 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47
 28 N.

Semur, an ancient town of France, in
 the department of Saone and Loire,
 and late province of Burgundy, 40
 miles N W of Lyons, and 175 S of
 Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

Seneffe, a town of Austrian Brabant,
 four miles S of Niville; famous for a

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battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches are very numerous, and intersect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. Below the falls of Felow Mr. Park judged that it might be equal in size to the Tweed at Melross. It is by no means a capital stream, except in the rainy season, when its bed is filled, and will not contain the additional waters.

Senegal, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that only five returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly considerable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil being sandy, they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June, and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of the river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was restored to France. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Senes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 46 miles N E of Aix, and 49 N W of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Sentis, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, lately a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles N W of Meaux, and 27 N E of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Sennar, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa. See *Nubia*. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs; but the suburbs con-

tain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day time, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E; lat. 15 4 N.

Sens, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI. were interred in this church, and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Coustou's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. Sens is seated in a fertile country at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 S E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Sera, a town of the peninsula, of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

Seraino, a town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Serampong, a commercial town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river. It is a Danish settlement, not far from Calcutta.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Sercelli, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 30 N.

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Serchio, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

Serfs, or *Serfants*, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N W of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Sergag, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, 48 miles S E of Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Serjibby, a seaport of South America, in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles N E of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W, lat. 31 30 N.

Seringapatam, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Canvery. The Mausoleum of Hyder Aly is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. This city is strongly fortified. It was closely besieged in 1792 by lord Cornwallis, and was only saved from being captured, by Tippoo's agreeing to sign a treaty by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the East India Company and their allies. A fresh war broke out in 1799, when the city was taken by assault, and Tippoo was killed. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immense quantity of spoil was divided among the troops. Seringapatam is 290 miles W S W of Madras, and 350 S by E of Vistapour. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

Seronge. See *Sirong*.

Serpa, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 73 47 N.

Serres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles S W of Gap.

Servia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, and on the S by Albania and

Macedonia. It is 190 miles long and 95 broad, and is divided into four sanciates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendrial, Scupia, and Cratowa. Belgrade is the capital.

Servulo, a castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Triest. Near it is a famous cavern in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

Sessa, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Seti di-Pivente, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Setto, a town of Italy, in the Mila- nese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles W N W of Milan.

Setos, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe in Romania, seated on the strait of Galipoli. See *Dardanelles*.

Setri di-Levante, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bound- ed on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koei-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the first class, and eighty-eight of the second and third. It is watered by the great river Yang- tse-kiang, and is rich, not only on ac- count of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. This province, which is at a great distance from the sea, gets all the salt it consumes from its moun- tains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furnish them with it in abun- dance. Tehing-tou-fou is the capital.

Seteef, a town of Tunis, in the king- dom of Algiers, 50 miles S W of Con- stantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Setines. See *Athens*.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan Proper,

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the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective stream takes the name of Kera; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

Setenil, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 26 48 N.

Setti, an episcopal town of the island of Candia, 48 miles E S E of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ribble, over which is a stone bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 N N W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

Settonstone, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivica.

Setwal, or *Setubal*. See *Ubes*, *St.*

Seven Islands, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the *Racehorse* and *Careass*, were surrounded by the ice, from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale, at N N E effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a freeschool. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727. Near this town is Knoles, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles N W of Tunbridge, and 23 S S E of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Sever, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Severino, *St.* a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Necto, eight miles

from the sea, and 45 S E of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, *St.* an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills on the river Petenza, six miles N W of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, *St.* a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

Severn, a river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plymlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing first across that county, it then enters Shropshire at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county. In its course it waters Llanyddos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdly, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See *Thames*.

Severn Vale, an extensive and fertile vale in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that county is so famous. See *Evesham*, *Vale of*.

Severn, a river of North America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Chesapeake Bay.

Severndroog, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on which was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, taken by commodore James, in 1756. See *Shooter's Hill*.

Severo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Piets and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles N E of Linlithgow, and runs W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevierville, a post town, and the capital of Sevier county, Tennessee, 25 miles E by S of Knoxville, the State capital.

Seville, a considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a large plain, on the

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side of Susquehanna river, about six miles below Northumberland.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S W, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, a village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

Shapleigh, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the E side of Piscataqua river, about 40 miles N of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

Sharon, a post town in Litchfield county, Connecticut; situate on the border of New-York State, 51 miles W by N of Hartford, and 20 N E of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson river.

Sharpsburg, a post town in Washington county, Maryland; lying on the E side of Potowmack river, 10 miles above Harper's ferry, and about 21 W of Frederick town. It has about 1500 inhabitants.

Shawangunk, a post town in Ulster county, New-York; lying on the E side of Walkill river, 26 miles S of Kingston, and 20 N of Goshen, containing 2800 inhabitants.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney Islands, lying N E of Mainland.

Sheerness, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built and fortified by Charles II. with a line of cannon facing the Medway, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. The yard and garrison used to be supplied with water from Chatham well, till an excellent spring

S H E

was discovered here. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Sheffield, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlers and smiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files and knives, or whittles; for the last of which especially it has been a staple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grindstones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles S S W of York, and 161 N N W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles SE of the city of Hudson, (New-York) and 53 N W of Hartford, (Connecticut.) It has 2050 inhabitants.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse. It is eight miles S E of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Sheffnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles N E of Bridgenorth, and 136 N W of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Sheilda, North, a dirty place and seaport in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Sheilda, South, a seaport in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

Shelburne, a flourishing new town of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated at Port Roseway, and extends two miles

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ishing new town of the British province It is situated at 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 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the late war. Lat. 43 46 N, lon. 65 0 W.

Shella, a town of Africa in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

Shepey, an island of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by the East Swale. It produces corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepherdstown, a post town in Berkley county, Virginia; lying on the S side of Potowmack river, opposite to Sharpsburg, 16 miles N W of Harper's ferry, and 34 N E of Winchester. It has about 1000 inhabitants.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles S W of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It had also a castle, now in ruins. Here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorchester, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Sherborn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 miles S W of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 49 N.

Sherborough, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S E of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Sherburne, a town of North America, in the island of Nantucket, 80 miles S

of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Sherburn, a post town in Chenango county, New-York; situated on the W side of Chenango river, about 34 miles W of Cooperstown, and 20 S of Saugerfield, with 1282 inhabitants.

Sheriff-Muir, a heath in Perthshire, Scotland, between the Ochils and the Grampian mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

Shetland, the general name of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles N N E of Caithnesshire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Pula or Thule. The Aurora Boreales, or Merry Dancers, as they are called in these islands, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. What the inhabitants have been hitherto able to do, their natural advantages considered, does not deserve that name, notwithstanding they export large quantities of cod, tusk, ling, and skate, insomuch that the bounty allowed by acts of parliament amounts from 1400l. to 2000 annually. They have besides, haddocks, whittings, turbot, and a variety of other fish. In many of the inlets there are prodigious quantities of excellent oysters, lobsters, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish. As to amphibious creatures, they have multitudes of otters and seals; add to these that number, ambergris, and other spoils of the ocean, are frequently found upon the coasts. The inhabitants are stout, well-made and comely; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion, a hardy, robust, and laborious people, who, generally speaking, get their bread by fishing in all weathers in their yawls, which are little bigger than Gravesend wherries, live hardly, and in the summer season mostly on fish. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevavunga, a town of the East Indies in Hindoostan, 25 miles N W of Bangalore. Lon. 77 18 E, lat. 13 20 N.

Shin Loch, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

Shippensburg, a post town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; 21 miles S

S H R

W of Carlisle, 11 N E of Chambersburg, and 146 W of Philadelphia. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country, and contained 1045 inhabitants at the last enumeration in 1800.

Shipton, an ancient town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 N W of London. Lon. 125 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Shoales, Isles of, in North America, on the coast of, and the only islands belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

Shogle, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Oronetes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 S W of Aleppo. L on. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Shoomska, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

Shooter's Hill, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles E S E of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. Lady James built a lofty tower on this hill in honour of her husband commodore James, who reduced the Fort of Severndroog in the East Indies in 1756. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles N W of New-haven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Shrewsbury, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both

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now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welsh pool, and finished here, whence they are exported to America and Flanders. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Close to this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV. and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 N W of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, a post town in Monmouth county, New Jersey; situated on a high and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in summer by the gentry of New York and Philadelphia, as a bathing place. It lies in lat. 40° 17' N, and long. 73° 12' W, at the distance of 47 miles N E from Trenton, 28 E by S from New Brunswick, and 77 N E from Philadelphia. The township contains about 6000 inhabitants.

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 E by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the S W by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; it is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. Shropshire has a variety of soil, but in general is well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all sorts, much of which is sent down the Severn for exportation. Its level parts feed many cattle; and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire is made in this county. The sheep of its hilly tracts afford a fine wool, which supplies the manufactories of the W, there being none of any con-

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New York and Philadelphia, ng place. It lies in lat. 40° long. 73° 12' W, at the dis- 7 miles N E from Trenton, from New Brunswick, and 77 Philadelphia. The township out 6000 inhabitants.

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sequence in Shropshire. The neigh- bourhood of the Wrekin and Bridge- north, and that of Clann, in the S W corner, are reckoned to yield wool e- qual to that of Lemster. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, lime- stone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Ben-

gal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and

fruits, but different from those in Eu- rope. The inhabitants, both men and women go almost naked. The better

sort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who 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 merchandises till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps

a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is

a flat country, which in the rainy sea- son is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars,

and they have no communication for some months but by boats. The wo-

men are the only merchants in buying goods, the mer being generally main- tained by the industry of their wives.

The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black spark-

ling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards, but the women of a straw

complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as ele-

phants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides

which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very nu-

merous; the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured gar-

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They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. O.liam, Jathia, or Juda, is the capital town.

Siam, a capital city of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles S E of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sicara, a town of South America, in Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Si- ara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 15 S.

Siaskoj, a town of Russia, in the go- vernment of Petersburg. It is seated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles N E of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, a large country comprehend- ing the most northern part of the Rus- sian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the S

by Great Tartary, on the W by Russia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The south part is a

fertile country, producing all the neces- saries of life; but the N part is ex- tremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of

Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. The inhabitants are of three sorts, pa-

gans, or the natives of the country; Mometans, or Russians. The for-

mer dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers.

They are clothed with the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife and a kettle. They

make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are

sometimes displeas'd with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove

from place to place. Those in the south- ern 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. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. The Russians settled here are such the same as their native coun-

try. Through this vast tract the Rus- sian caravans travel every year, with their merchandis, to China. The priu-

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principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenise, and Okota. In this country are not only a great number of fresh water lakes, but likewise several whose waters are salt; and these reciprocally change their nature, the salt sometimes becoming fresh, and the fresh changing into saline. Some lakes also dry up, and others appear where none were ever seen before. The salt lake of Yamusha, in the province of Tobolsk, is the most remarkable of all; for it contains a salt as white as snow, consisting entirely of cubic crystals. One finds also in Siberia saline springs, salt-water brooks, and a hill of salt. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutsk. Tobolsk is the capital.

Sichem, a town of Austrian Erabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

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 Cape del Faro: the second regards the Morea, Capo Paonaro; and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island it can be only bounded by the sea; how ever it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets, but these are now said to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, are under the same climate, and the productions are much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more forest and fruit trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was a university at Catania, but now they are great-

ly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the two Sicilies. Mount Etna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

Siques. See *Seika*.

Sidaye, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java in the East Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, a village in Gloucestershire, with a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass. It is seated on the river Churn, one mile S E of Cirencester.

Siderocapsa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Sidmouth, a fishing town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly pretty considerable before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S E of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Sidon, or *Said*, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour; and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W S W of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Sidra, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Sidra, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siedenberz, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoye, nine miles S S W of Hoye.

Siegburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of

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It is said there are
lands, but it does not ap-
pear to derive any advan-
ce. It is divided into the
kingdoms, called by them
the Kingdoms of Val di Noto, and Val
di Madafa. They are taken notice of
in the travels of Don Carlos
of the two Sicilies in the
consequence of the treaty of
the king of Spain dying in
1700, and succeeded to that crown, and
Ferdinand became king
of Sicily. Mount Atna, now
the famous volcano, is in
the island. It is about 165 miles
long, and 112 in breadth; and its
climate is already mentioned, is
very fertile, and excellent fruits.

S I E

Siats.
A town on the N coast
of Java in the East In-
dies. Lon. 113 15 E,

A village in Gloucestershire,
near the chapel, an unfinished
one painted glass. It
is in the river Churn, one mile
west.

A town of Turkey in Eu-
phrosia, famous for a gold
mine in the neighbourhood. It is five
miles S E of Contessa. Lon.
30 N.

A fishing town in Devon-
shire, frequented in the bathing
season. It is formerly a pretty com-
mercial town; its harbour was choak-
ed up by a shoal S E of Exeter,
about 10 miles S E of London. Lon. 3 15
N.

A seaport of Palestine,
of great strength, and
of great antiquity. It is still of some
importance, and a well fre-
quented port; and is also the resi-
dence of the bashaw. It is 45
miles S of Damascus. Lon. 36
N.

A town of the Archipelago,
between the Gulf of Napoli and that of
the Gulf of O E, lat. 37 0 N.
A gulf on the coast of
Libya, between Tripoli and Barca.
It is named from a small is-
land in the gulf.

A town of Germany in the
province of the Sphalia, and county of
the S S W of Hoye.

A town of Germany, in the
province of the Sphalia, and dutchy of

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Berg, subject to the elector palatine.
It is seated on the Sieg, 15 miles S E
of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Siegen, a town of Germany, in Wete-
ravia, with a castle, and the title of a
principality, which it gives to a branch
of the house of Nassau. It is seated
on the river of the same name, 17
miles N W of Dillomburgh, and 37 E
of Cologne. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Siegmaringen, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Suabia, and capital of a
county of the same name. It is 26
miles N of Constance, and 44 S of
Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Siegestadt, a town of Norway, in the
province of Aggerhus.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Tuscany,
capital of the Siennese, with an arch-
bishop's see, a university and a citadel.
It is about four miles in circumference,
and surrounded by a wall. The archi-
tecture of the Gothic metropolitan
church is admirable, and much esteem-
ed by all travellers; it is built with
black and white marble, and the pave-
ment is of Mosaic work. Sienna is
not very populous; but the women
have more freedom than in most parts
of Italy. It is adorned with a great
number of palaces, fountains, and su-
perb churches. The great area is
round, and the houses about it are of
the same height, supported by piazzas,
under which people may walk in all
weathers. 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 many for-
eigners frequent it on that account.
It is seated on three eminences, 36
miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W
of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Siennese, a dutchy of Italy, bound
on the N by the Florentino, on the S
by the Mediterranean and the dutchy
of Castro, on the E by the Perugino
and Orvietano, and on the W by the Flo-
rentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is a-
bout 55 miles in length, and as much
in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile,
especially in mulberry trees; which
feed a great number of silk-worms,
and there are several mineral springs.
Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, a town of Russia, in the
government of Mohilef, 60 miles N N
W of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54
30 N.

Sierra Leone, a country on the W coast

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of Africa, so named, according to some
authors, by the Portuguese, on ac-
count of its mountains on this coast
abounding with lions. Some extend
its limits from the Grain Coast on the
S E, to Cape Verga or Vega on the
N W; that is, between 7 and 10° N
lat. Others, however, confine the
country between Cape Verga and
Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain
parts, on the banks of a river of the
same name, 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 supportable. The whole tract,
on each side the river, is rich in rice
and millet, which is the chief suste-
nance of the inhabitants; and upon
the whole it is one of the best countries
on the coast. In 1791, an act of Par-
liament was obtained, incorporating a
company called the Sierra Leone Com-
pany, for the purpose of cultivating
West India, and other tropical produc-
tions on the banks of this river. The
first settlers amounted to 200 white per-
sons, besides a number of free blacks
from Nova Scotia. The natives ap-
peared to be extremely friendly, and a
few, 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 tem-
porary habitations, which could not be
completed before the rains set in.
Thirty-five white persons (of whom
fourteen 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 effects.
The colonists were in good health,
and 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. Besides the Nova Scotia blacks,
a large party of the natives were at
work for the company, and the experi-
ments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared
to be promising. The native chiefs
and people appeared to be extremely
friendly, and the Company's schools
were regularly attended by 300 chil-
dren, among whom were some children
of the natives. But this cheerful scene
was soon overcast, and this beau-
tiful and prosperous colony overwhelm-
ed with ruin. In Sept. 1794, a French
squadron arrived at Sierra Leone, fired

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upon the town and did much damage. In the afternoon the enemy landed, finding the town almost destitute of people, but rich in provisions, clothing, and other stores. They began immediately to break open the houses and to plunder. What they did not want, they destroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or streets, yards, or elsewhere, not sparing even asses, dogs, and cats. These proceedings they continued the whole succeeding week, till they had entirely ruined this beautiful and prospering colony; and when they found nothing more worth plundering, they set fire to the public buildings and all the houses belonging to the Europeans.

Sierra Leone, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

Sierra Leone, or *Lion Mountains*, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estramadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia. Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero, Don Quixote, among these mountains which has made them famous all over Europe.

Si-Fans, the name of a people subject to China. Their country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Ya-long on the W, and Yang-tse-kiang on the E, between 30 and 35° of N lat. The greater part of the Si-fans live in tents; but some of them have houses built of earth, and even brick. Their habitations are not contiguous; they form at most but small hamlets, consisting of five or six families. They feed a great number of flocks, and are in no want of any of the necessaries of life. The principal article of their trade is rhubarb, which their country produces in great abundance. These people are of a proud and independent spirit, and acknowledge with reluctance the superiority of the Chinese government, to which they have been subjected. They have lost much of their ancient splendour; for the Si-fans, who at present

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are confined in a wild country, where they have not a single city, enjoyed formerly an extensive dominion, and formed a powerful and formidable empire. The Chinese annals fix the epocha of the downfall of their empire, about the year 1227: since that time, the Si-fans have retired to their native mountains, where, from being a conquering and polished people, they have again sunk into their original barbarity.

Sigelmessa. See *Sugelnessa*.

Sigeth, or *Zigat*, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blockaded up two years. It is 50 miles N W of Essek, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Signau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Sigtuna, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Sigüenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with strong walls and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, England, where tradition says king Arthur was crowned.

Si-hou, a beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou-fou, its water is pure and limpid, and its banks are almost every where covered with flowers. Halls and open galleries, supported by pillars, have been erected here on piles, for the convenience of those who are fond of walking. In the middle of the lake are two islands, to which company generally resort after having amused themselves with rowing, and in which a temple and several pleasure houses have been built for their reception.

Silesia, a dutchy of Germany, 274 miles long, and 100 broad: bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower

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single city, enjoyed for-
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and on the W by Lower

Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal
rivers are, the Oder, the Vistula, the
Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Op-
pa, and the Else. There is a long
chain of mountains, which separate Si-
lesia from Bohemia, one half belonging
to the one, and the other to the other,
and they have their particular names.
On the top of the mountain of giants,
is a famous spring frequented by a great
number of people, partly out of devo-
tion, and partly to drink the waters.
There were mines of gold, silver, and
other metals; but they have not been
worked for many years. There are also
some precious stones, but too much
time is required to procure them. The
highest mountain of Silesia is called
Zotenberg, situated in the principality
of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in
circumference. The most considera-
ble silver-mines at present, are at Reit-
stein, in the principality of Breig.
There are also mines of lead, copper,
and iron, and quarries of various stones;
besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur,
alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth,
and other minerals. The principal
manufactory is linen-cloth, and they
have also some woollen manufactories,
and glass-houses. They feed a great
number of cattle, have large studs of
horses, and plenty of game in the
woods. They have but few lynxes and
bears, and fewer wolves, because they
give a ducat a head for every one that
is killed. They have a great many
lakes full of pikes, carps, and other
good fish; also plenty of bees, which
produce a great deal of honey and wax.
They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-
seed, and turnips, sufficient for the
use of the inhabitants; and in some
places they cultivate saffron; but their
wine is very bad, and therefore they
turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is
divided into the Upper and the Lower.
In the Upper, the inhabitants are gene-
rally Roman-Catholics, speaking the
Polish language, and in the Lower, al-
most all Protestants, and speak their
mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into
17 small duchies, and 7 free states,
without comprehending the county of
Glatz. These are taken notice of in
their proper places. The greatest part
of this country was ceded to the king
of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of
Breslaw.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan in the
East Indies, 100 miles N E of Dacca,

and 200 E N E of Moorshedabad. Lon
91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

Silistria, or *Dorestro*, a town of Euro-
pean Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a cita-
del, and an archbishop's see. It is seat-
ed near the confluence of the Missovo
and Danube, 97 miles N E of Nicopoli,
and 170 N E of Adrianople. Lon. 37
31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Silkeborg, formerly a strong town of
Denmark in N. Jutland, 18 miles W
of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

Sillebar, a seaport on the W coast of
Sumatra in the East Indies, a little S o
Bencooloh. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Simanca, a town of Spain in the pro-
vince of Leon, with a strong castle, si-
tuate on the Douero, eight miles S W
of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia,
formerly a province of the kingdom of
Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

Simbirsk, a capital town of Russia in
the government of Simbirsk. It is
seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W
of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simi, an island in the Mediterranean,
six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E,
lat. 36 35 N.

Simmeren, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a
duchy of the same name, with a castle.
It belongs to the elector palatine, and
is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W
of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 2
41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Simogu, a town of Hindoostan, in the
East Indies, 93 miles N W of Seringa-
patam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

Simons, St. an island of North Ame-
rica, on the coast of Georgia, opposite
the mouth of the Alatamaha, about 15
miles long, and four broad. The chief
town is called Frederica.

Simonthorna, a strong town of Lower
Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with
a castle. It was taken from the Turks
in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige,
eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E,
lat. 46 40 N.

Simsbury, a small post town in Hart-
ford county, Connecticut, 14 miles N
W of Hartford and eight S E of New-
Hartford.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petraea,
in the peninsula formed by the two
arms of the Red Sea. Here the law
was given to Moses, for which reason
the Mahometans hold it in great veneration;
and here the Christians have a
monastery, which formerly contained a

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great number of Monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Sincapour, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast forms the strait of Sincapour. It is 100 miles S E of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde. See *Indus* and *Tatta*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, six miles S W of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Sindy, or *Scind*, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the N E by those of the Seiks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the S E by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley; and annually overflowing it. During great part of the S W monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E and on the N W the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near 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 en-

trance 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 Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and who are reckoned to outnumber the Mahometans, as 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 saltpetre, salammioniac, borax, bezoar, 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 wrapped up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies 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 game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The prince of this province is tributary to the sultan of Candahar. He resides at Hyderabad, though Tatta is the capital.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Sing, a strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Si-ngan-fou, a large city and capital of the province of Chen-si in China. Next to Pe-king it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China; its walls are thick, exceedingly high, and four leagues in circumference; they are flanked with a great number of towers, a bow-shot distant one from the other, and surrounded by a deep ditch. A large block of marble was dug up in the neighbourhood of this city, with an inscription, partly in Chinese, partly in Syriac characters; the substance of which was, that an angel had declared, that the Messias was born of a Virgin in Judea, and that his birth was indicated by a new star in the heavens; that the kings of the East

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observed it; and came to offer presents
to this divine child; its district con-
tains six cities of the second and 31 of
the third class. It is 480 miles S W of
Pekin. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.
Singiles, a town of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Simbrisk. Lon. 48 34 E,
lat. 54 1 N.
Singo, a town of Turkey in Europe,
in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte
Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.
Singor, a town of Asia in the penin-
sula of Malacca, seated at the mouth
of a small river, in the bay of Patan.
Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.
Sinigaglia, a strong town of Italy, in
the marquisate of Ancona, with a cas-
tle, and two harbours. It is seated at
the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of
Venice, in an unwholesome situation
17 miles S E of Pesaro, and 30 E S E
of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.
Sinob, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Turkey
in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by
walls, with double ramparts; but the
castle is much neglected. It is greatly
decayed, being nothing like what it
was. The inhabitants are Turks, who
will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks
are obliged to live in the suburbs. It
is the birth-place of Diogenes the cy-
nic philosopher, and seated on the isth-
mus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea.
Lon. 33 59 E, lat. 41 5 N.
Sinogu, a town of Hindoostan, in the
East India, 90 miles N W of Seringa-
patam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 30 N.
Sintzeim, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Suabia and palatinate of the
Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 miles S
E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49
15 N.
Sion, an ancient town of Swisserland,
capital of the Vallais, and an episcopal
sec, whose bishop is a prince of the
empire. It is situated near the Rhone,
at the foot of three insulated rocks,
that rise immediately from the plain.
The present episcopal palace, an edifice
of stone, built in 1547, stands on a rock;
the apartments are furnished with great
plainness and simplicity. Sion was for-
merly the capital of the Seduni, and
some Roman inscriptions still remain.
It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12
E, lat. 46 6 N. See *Vallais*.
Sion, a famous mountain of Judea, on
the S side of Jerusalem.
Siont, one of the largest and most
populous towns in Egypt. It has sever-
al mosques, and is the see of a Coph-

tic bishop. Here are the ruins of an
ancient amphitheatre, and some sepul-
chres of the Romans. It is surrounded
by fine gardens, and palm trees that
bear the best dates in Egypt. This
place is the rendezvous of those who
go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia.
It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S
of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.
Siphanto, an island of the Archipela-
go, about 36 miles in circumference.
The air is so good, that many of the
inhabitants live to the age of 120; and
the country abounds with marble and
granite, excellent grapes, olives, cap-
pers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37
9 N.
Siradia, a town of Great Poland, cap-
ital of a palatinate of the same name,
with a castle. It is seated in a plain,
on the river Warta, 62 miles N E of
Breslaw, and 105 N W of Cracow.
Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.
Siraf, a town of Persia, lying in the
Persian gulf. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20
N.
Sirgian, a town of Persia noted for
its beautiful pottery.
Sirhind, a very ancient city of Hin-
doostan Proper, in the province of Del-
hi. The art of weaving silk was brought
back to Constantinople, in the 16th cen-
tury, by the monks who returned from
Sirhind. It is 195 miles N W of Del-
hi. Lat. 30 1 N, long. 75 35 E.
Sir Charles Hardy's Island, an island
in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by
Captain Carteret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat.
4 41 S.
Sir Charles Saunders Island, an island
in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by
captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17
28 S.
Sirik, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Moselle, with a castle on
a neighbouring hill. It is seated on the
Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6
38 E, lat. 49 36 N.
Sirinagur, a large rugged country of
Asia; bounded on the N and N E by
the Thibetian mountains, on the S E
by Napaul, on the S by Rohilla, on the
S W by Delhi, and on the N W by La-
hore. The capital, of the same name,
is 160 miles S of Delli. Lon. 77 38 E,
lat. 30 59 N.
Sirius Island, an island of the Pacific
Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.
Sirmich, or *Sirmitum*, a town of Scla-
vonia, capital of a county of the same
name, with a bishop's sec. It is seat-

ed on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles S E of Esseck. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Sirong, or *Seronge*, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles N E of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

Sisigan, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost immediately opposite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 miles S E of Basil.

Sisseg, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles S E of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sissek, a strong town of Croatia, situate at the confluence of the Save and Kulpá, 40 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Sisapoli, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 97 N W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V. king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles N E of Aix, and 407 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

Sitia, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated near the Mase, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Sittingburn, a small corporate town in Kent, 15 miles W N W of Canterbury, and 40 E S E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Sivrai, a town of France in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 S S W of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Sizun, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

Stara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles N E of Falkoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Steen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggherhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredericstadt.

Stenectady, or *Schenectady*, a town of the state of New York. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is seated on the Mohawk river, 16 miles N W of Albany.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is situate. It is the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skipton, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handsome place seated among hills, near the river Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Skone. See *Schonen*.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost a hundred in circumference. The whole island is very high ground, and there are seven high mountains near each other, almost in the centre. The soil in the mountains is generally black, though there are some parts of a red colour, which they derive from iron. The arable ground is for the most part black, yet affords clay in some places, blue, red, and white; and in one or two places they have fullers earth. The island of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S peninsula,

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la, called Oronsa, has an excellent place
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the tops are covered with snow all the
year round; the tops of others are cov-
ered with sand, which the rains wash
down in great quantities. All of them
abound with heath and grass, which
afford good pasturage for cattle and
sheep. The arable ground is generally
in the vallies betwixt the mountains,
and which have always a river running
through the middle. The soil is ex-
tremely fertile, insomuch that some
places are said to produce constant
crops without manure for 40 years.
When manured with seaware, the gen-
eral produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and
instances are even recorded of 100 fold
produce. Skye abounds with rivers,
all of which afford fish of different kinds.
Some abound with salmon, and some
with the black muscules which produce
pearl. The climate of Skye is cold and
moist, the S W wind blowing over a
vast tract of sea, brings abundance of
rain; but the E wind blowing over the
northern part of Scotland brings fair
weather, which holds good also in the
other western isles. The N wind is very
cold, and destructive both to corn and
grass. Portree is the capital.

Slaguen, a town of Germany, in Prus-
sian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper.
10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia,
with a castle, 18 miles N W of Prague.
Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Slate, a district of the island of Skye,
situate on the S E side of the island. It
is a peninsula, and terminates in a rug-
ged promontory, called the Point of
Slate.

Slawkaw, or *Austerlitz*, a town of Mo-
ravia, capital of a circle of the same
name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon.
16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Slagford, a populous town in Lincoln-
shire, with a market on Monday. It
has a ruined castle, and a large mar-
ket-place, built in the form of a paral-
lelogram. It is seated in a valley, on a
rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and
115 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 53
1 N.

Sleswick, or *South Jutland*, a dutchy
of Denmark, separated from Holstein,
by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long
and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous
country.

Sleswick, an ancient and considerable

town of Denmark, capital of a dutchy
of the same name. It is an irregularly
built town of great length, and contains
about 5630 inhabitants. The houses are
of brick, and like all the other towns in
this country, resemble 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 Danish. Close to
Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp,
formerly the ducal residence; see *Got-
torp*. Sleswick is situate near the bot-
tom of an arm of the Baltic, called the
Sley, 60 miles N W of Lubeck, and 125
S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 100 E, lat. 54
39 N.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the pro-
vince of Connaught, 25 miles long and
nearly as much broad; bounded on the
E by Leitrim, on the S E by Roscom-
mon, on the S W and W by Mayo,
and on the N by the Atlantic. It con-
tains 41 parishes, and sends four mem-
bers to parliament.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, in a coun-
ty of the same name, and the only mar-
ket town in it. It is seated on the bay
of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100
N W of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54
13 N.

Slimbridge, a village in Gloucester-
shire, 11 miles S W of Gloucester. In
this parish, which is 20 miles in comp-
pass, 1000 acres of land have been
gained from the Severn.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the
palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a
castle. It is seated on the Sezras, 40
miles S W of Novogrodeck, and 60
S E of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53
0 N.

Slooten, or *Sloten*, a populous town of
the United Provinces, in Friesland,
seated on a lake called Slooten-mere,
three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18
N W of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52
55 N.

Sluzck, a populous town of Lithuania,
capital of a dutchy of the same name.
It is famous for three battles grined
here over the Tartars by Constantine,
duke of Ostrog, in the reign of Sigis-
mund I. It is seated on the river Sluzck,
70 miles S E of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27
44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Stutzelburg, a town of Russia, in the
government of Petersburg, seated on
the S side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles
E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60
0 N.

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Stes. a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Smalkau, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German protestants, against the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkalde league. It is seated on the Weira, 25 miles S W of Erfurt, and 50 N W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Smarden, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles S S E of Maidstone, and 56 S E of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Smith's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

Smithfield, a post town, and the capital of Johnston county, North Carolina; lying on the N side of Nuse river, 30 miles N W of Waynesboro', and 100 W by N of Newbern, and 322 from Washington.

Smithfield, a post town in Isle of Wight county, Virginia; situated on Pagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 miles W of Norfolk, about 55 S E of Petersburg, and 218 S by E of Washington.

Smithtown, a post town in New-York, situated near Crane's Point, in Suffolk county, Long Island, 50 miles E by N of the city of New-York, and 14 N W of Brook-haven. In 1800 the township contained 1413 inhabitants.

Smoland, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. Mr. Coxe frequently observed an acre of land laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around, sown with grass. In many parts the trees are cut down, and burnt, in order to manure the soil. Calmar is the capital.

Smolensko, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reci-

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procally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

Smolensko, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and stands upon two hills, and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 50 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. One long broad street, which is paved, intersects the whole length of the town in a straight line; the other streets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with planks. The walls stretching over the uneven sides of the hills till they reach the banks of the Dnieper, their antient style of architecture, their grotesque towers, the spires of churches shooting above the trees, which are so numerous as almost to conceal the buildings from view, the appearance of meadows and the arable ground, all these objects blended together, exhibit a scene of the most singular and contrasted kind. On the further side of the Dnieper are a number of straggling wooden houses that form the suburbs of the town, and are joined to it by a wooden bridge. According to Mr. Coxe, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants; it has no manufactures, but carries on some commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs bristles, masts, planks, and Siberian furs. It is 197 miles N E of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Snow, a noted cavern, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Erribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

Smyrna, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost

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d by Poland and Russia, and ceded to Russia in 1666. It is the 41 Russian go-

ty of Russia, capital of the same name. It is deeper, and stands up the valley between rounded by walls 30 thick; the lower part of brick, and their four miles and three houses are mostly of better than cottages: one story, except a few and there, which are the title of palaces. One, which is paved, in the length of the town; the other streets in circular directions, with planks. The walls on the uneven sides of the city the banks of the ancient style of architecture towers, the spires rising above the trees, numerous as almost to things from view, the meadows and the arable objects blended to the scene of the most situated kind. On the banks of the Dnieper are a number of wooden houses that of the town, and are a wooden bridge. According to it contains about 100,000; it has no manufactures, on some commerce with Dantzic, and Riga. Articles of its trade are wax, hides, hogs planks, and Siberian furs. It is 100 miles N E of Novogorod, and 100 miles S of Kiev. Lon. 32 34 E,

govern, on the N coast of the sea, between Cape Eribol. It runs so far that its extremity never be explored. It is the port of Turkey in Asia, one of the largest and the Levant. The good weather has caused it to be the most, after having been the most. It is the most frequented by merchants from almost

all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Catania, and six from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Constantinople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Snackerburg, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Lunen- burg, seated at the confluence of the Utent with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Snaith, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

Sneek, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S of Franeker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Snetsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles N N E of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Sniatin, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, seated on the Pruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 S E of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Snowdon, a famous mountain in Carnarvonshire, generally thought to be the highest in Britain, tho' some think

that its height is equalled, and even exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. The height of this mountain was measured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak. The stone that composes this mountain is excessively hard. Large coarse crystals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found in the fissures. An immense quantity of water rushes down its sides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales.

Snow Hill, the capital of Worcester county, Maryland, situated on the E side of Pocomoke river, 20 miles E of Princess Ann, and 31 S by W of Dagsbury in Delaware state. This is a post town and port of entry, lying in lat. 38 12 N. and lon. 75 15 W.

Sienna, or *Suane*, and ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is now reduced to a village, on account of the unwholesomeness of the air. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S E of Sienna. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Siene, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the S confines of Allahabad issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges makes as it were an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, situate between 150 37 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are seven in number, Huahine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balahola, Mouroua, Toobae, and Tabooyamatoo, or Saundor's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huahine. The

S O C

soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious, and as 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 consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huancine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulitea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly.

Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Bahabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If 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.

Soconusco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatemala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which render the air exceeding hot; and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

Soconusco, or *Guevetlan*, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles S E of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

Socotora, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

Socozona, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Malivia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles S W of Jassy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

S O G

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles E N E of Bristol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

Soest, a large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles S W of Lipstadt, and 30 S E of Munster. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Sofala, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zaunguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25 S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

Soffa, or *Sophia*, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles W N W of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Sofra, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Sugno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 185 miles W S W of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Sudbury, a town in England, with a market noted for its fine cheese. It is on a bottom, near the E N E of Bristol, and n. Lon. 2 15 W, lat.

Scolmkill, one of the lakes of Scotland. The lake is still called bishop of on account of its once being the bishop's see, which comprehends the islands, together with the town of Denmark, in the lake.

Soltau, a town of Westphalia, in Prussia, formerly free but now belonging to Prussia. The streets are straight, and the streams that proceed from the mountains and the inhabitants are industrious. It is 12 miles S and 30 S E of Munster. Lon. 51 41 N.

Solomon, a kingdom on the E coast of the island of Soloman, S of Zanguebar, Cuama to the river Delagoa; that is, from 17 to 25 degrees S of the equator, and is rich in mines of gold, and is a Portuguese colony.

Solomon, a kingdom of the East Indies, with a fort built by the Dutch, which is of great importance in their trade to the E Indies. It is a small island, near the coast of the E Indies. Lon. 35 40 E, lat.

Solofia, a town of Turkey, in the district of Bulgaria, with an ancient castle. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river of Solofia, 135 miles W N W of Constantinople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 42 36 N.

Solofia, a town of the kingdom of Morocco, for a very handsome castle is seated on a hill, at the foot of the same name, in the Atlas, and between 3 miles E of Fez. Lon. 40 40 N.

Solofia, a town of the kingdom of Constance, in the province of the same name. It is a fertile country, but yields a little salt. The inhabitants are Catholics, converted by the Jesuits, and the Capuchins have a convent. It is seated on the Xaire, 185 miles W S W of Fez. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

S O L

Sohagepour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 82 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Solihull mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles S E of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, two miles N W of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who established a manufactory for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two penny pieces issued by government in 1797, were stamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

Soignies, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, eight miles N E of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

Soissonois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, a city of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV. were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The castle though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 N E of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Soldania Bay, a bay on the S W coast of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape

S O L

of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 35 10 S.

Solebay. See *Sowlebay*.

Solenhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. It is divided into 11 bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are all Roman Catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckeburg, who profess the reformed religion. The government of this canton was entirely aristocratical before the French invaded Switzerland; they overturned the ancient government, and erected a democracy in its place.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the most remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finished in 1772; it is a noble edifice of a whitish grey stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Bern, and 27 S S W of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Solfataria, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli; which empties itself by a whitish muddy stream into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem. In the middle are several floating islands, formed of matted serge and herbage, springing from a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the

lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapour of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone.

Solfaterra, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times; and the soil is yet so hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquors. In the plain within the crater, smoke issues from many parts, as also from its sides: here, by means of stones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the smoke passes, they collect in an awkward manner what they call *sale armoniaco*; and from the sand of the plain they extract sulphur and alum. The hollow sound produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort of arched natural vault, and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a subterraneous fire still deeper), by the very moist stream that issues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a sword or knife, presented to it, in great drops. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems to be always boiling.

Solfwitzborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solithul, a town in Warwickshire, near which, to the W, is a triangular Danish camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 20 miles N E of Worcester, and 107 N W of London.

Salingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 miles S E of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Solkamat, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 miles N E of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 16 N.

Solmona. See *Sulmona*.

Solms, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has a strong castle, belonging to a branch of the house of Nassau, and is seated on a hill, 19 miles S E of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Solomon's Islands. See *Danger, Isles of*.

Solor, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Soltau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Soltwell, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 miles N W of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Solkway Frith, an arm of the Sea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland.

Solkway Moss, a black morass in Cumberland; near it is the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being awoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

Sombrere, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consist of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles N W of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N W by the Bristol Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, on the E by Wiltshire, on the S E by Dorsetshire, and on the S W by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the N E quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heathis; and in the N W corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its S W quarter, vales of the

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S Islands. See *Danger, Isles*

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greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parket, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woolen manufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great place of resort for health and pleasure.

Somerset, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, 43 miles S of Boston, and 21 E of Providence, Rhode Island.

Somerset, a post town and the capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 36 miles S E of Greensburg, and 39 W of Bedford, containing 1431 inhabitants.

Somerset, a post town in New Jersey, the principal seat of justice, in Somerset county, 10 miles W of New Brunswick, and 28 N of Princeton, on the S W side of Millstone creek.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name, and is at present pretty large. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Somma, a town of Italy in Naples, in its vicinity, between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality, are annually made. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

Somesfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles distant from Berlin.

Sommierec, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on a manufacture in serges. It is seated on the Vidourse, 10 miles W of Nismes. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Soncino, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles N W of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

S O P

Sonderborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens. It has a royal palace, and its harbour is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 miles E N E of Flensdshburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sondershausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Sondrio, a town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 miles N E of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Sonergon, or *Sommergaun*, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles S E of Dacca.

Song-kiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang nan. It is built close to the water; the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies, not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and causes it to be much frequented. This city has only four others under its jurisdiction.

Sonneberg. See *Sunneburg*.

Sonora, a province of New Navarre in South America, extending along the E side of the gulf of California. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone, in lon. 6° W, lat. 29° N. There are rich mines of gold and silver in this province, and it belongs to the Spaniards.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situate S W of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English East India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Sophia. See *Soffa*.

Sophiana, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles N W of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sophienberg, a town of the island of

Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Sopra Sefoa, a valley of Switzerland in the country of the Grisons.

Sopron, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 miles S W of Presburg, and 30 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see; seated on the Garigliano, 63 miles N W of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sora, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringsted. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Soraw, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen, and 32 N E of Gortitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Sorrento, an archiepiscopal town of Italy in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorrento, in the bay of Naples, 17 miles S E of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Duero, 74 miles S E of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Soriano, a town of Italy, in Naples.

Sorock, a town of Poland, seated on the Dniester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

Soroc, a town of Denmark in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh water lakes, and is 35 miles S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Sospello, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles N E of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Sovana, a town of Italy in Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, 25 miles W of Orvieto. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 45 57 N.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late territory of Quercy, seated on the Borese, 32

miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Souid, a passage or strait, lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the town of Elsinour, and the strong fortress of Cronenbourg, near which is a tolerable good road; and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about four miles over. See *Elsinore*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See *Tyre*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from W to E through Luxemburg, and falls into Moselle, a little above Treves.

Souri, a town of Persia in the province Laristan. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 13 N.

Sousa, or *Susa*, a strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 miles S E of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N.

Sou-tcheou-fou, a city in China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the most agreeable in China; Europeans who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is intersected by canals of fresh water. There is not perhaps, in the universe, a country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation; or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered as the paradise of China. *Above* (say the Chinese authors) is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou. To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries

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throughout the whole empire. Its ju-
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ies; one of which is of the second
class, and the rest of the third; but
all these cities are beautiful and above
two or three leagues in circumference
each. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Souerraine, a town of France, in the
department of Creuse, and late pro-
vince of Marche, 24 miles N of Limoges.

South Sea. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire,
with a market on Monday, and noted
for its cider. It is 13 miles S of Cov-
entry, and 83 N W of London. Lon.
1 23 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Southampton, a seaport and borough
in Hampshire, with a market on Tues-
day, Thursday, and Saturday. It is
conveniently situated between the
Itchen and Test, which here flow in-
to an inlet of the sea, called Southamp-
ton Water which is so deep that ships of
1500 tons have been launched here, and
it is navigable almost to the head for
vessels of considerable burthen. Both
rivers are navigable for some way up
the country, from whence, especially
from the New Forest, vast quantities of
timber are brought down, which lie on
the shore here sometimes for two miles
in length, and are fetched by the ship-
builders at Portsmouth dock, few ships
being of late built at Southampton. It
was formerly a port of great commerce,
still possesses a trade in French and port
wines, and has a particular connection
with Guernsey and Jersey. It is a
large and well built town, and contains
five churches; is surrounded by walls
and several watchtowers; and had a
strong castle now in ruins. It is a coun-
ty of itself, governed by a mayor, and
sends two members to parliament. It is a
fashionable place of resort for sea-bath-
ing; and it was on this beach that the
Danish king Canute gave that striking
reproof to his flattering courtiers,
when the disobedient tide washed his
feet. Two miles from this town is
Woodmills, where is a very curious
manufacture of ship-blocks, from which
all the king's yards are supplied.

Southampton is 12 miles S by W of
Winchester, and 75 W S W of London.
Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southampton, a post town in Suffolk
county, New York; situated on the S
E side of Long Island, near the sea
shore; at the distance of 12 miles S

W from Saggy-harbour, and 96 E by N
from New York.

Southbury, a town of the province
of Connecticut in North America.

Southend, New, a village in Essex,
seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44
miles E of London, the nearest place
to London for sea-bathing, and on that
account much resorted to.

South Hadley, a town in Hampshire
county, Massachusetts; lying on the E
side of Connecticut river, nearly oppo-
site to Northampton, and 96 miles W
of Boston. Here is a post office,
and the inhabitants are about 800.

Southwark, a borough in Surry which
belongs to the metropolis, being under
the jurisdiction of the corporation of
London, who have an officer here called
the bailiff of Southwark. It is called
the *Borough*, by way of distinction,
and is a populous place. It sends two
members to parliament. It contains
six parishes, a Roman catholic chapel,
many places of worship for dissenters,
and several charitable foundations, par-
ticularly St. Thomas' Hospital, City's
Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital;
also the King's Bench and Marshalsea
prisons, and a county gaol. See *Lon-
don*.

Southwell, a town in Nottingham-
shire, with a market on Saturday. It
is an ancient place, and has a collegiate
church. It is 10 miles N E of
Nottingham, and 139 N N W of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Southwold, a town and seaport in
Suffolk, with a market on Thursday.
It is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay,
with a harbour to the S, and the
river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the
W, is strongly seated, being almost
surrounded with water, especially at
very high tides. Here a much esteem-
ed salt is made, and it has also a trade
in corn, beer, and the herring fishery
established here contributes to the ad-
vantage of the town. It is a corpora-
tion commonly called *Sowle* or *Sole*.

Sowlebay or *Solebay*, a bay of the
town of Sowle, where was fought the
great sea-fight between the Dutch ad-
miral D. Ruyter, and James duke of
York, in which the victory was unde-
cided. Southwold is 20 miles S of
Yarmouth and 104 S E of London.
Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in
the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W,
lat. 41 5 N.

S P A

Soigny, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quesne, 50 miles S E of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Sotra 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 worthy of mention. Some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

Soyotes, or *Soyotes*, the name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the S W border of the lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Mongolia. The Soyotes, both Chinese and Russian, are poor herdsmen, traversing uncultivated mountains, and drawing after them miserable huts, covered with the bark of the birch tree. Some few of them possess a small number of rein-deer; but with the greatest part dogs are the favourite animal. They live solely by the chase, fishing, and on wild roots; and their whole method of living is miserable and dirty. They are all pagan Schamanes; and differ in no respect from most of the other savages in Siberia as to dress, ceremonies and national manners.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, in the W part of the county, runs parallel to the river Trent till it falls into it near Stafford, below which it receives the Pink.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated at one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewn with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild romantic, and beautiful landscape. The access to the town is very beautiful. The road winds over the mountains till it descends to their bottom, when it runs along a smooth valley for a mile

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or a mile and a half. The town consists of four streets in form of a cross, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Spa has no wealth to boast of. It can scarcely furnish the necessaries of life to its own inhabitants during the winter, and almost all the luxuries, which are requisite for the great concourse of affluent visitors during the summer, are carried from Liege by women. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Gerondard, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tummelot. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 miles S E of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Spain, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay; on the N E by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; on the E S E, and S by the Mediterranean; on the S W by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months of June, July, and August, is excessively hot in the day-time; but the rest of the year it is pleasant and temperate. Even during the above months it is very cool in the shade; and so cold in the night, that it makes a traveller shiver; and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the N on the mountains, and near the sea coast, the air is much less sultry in summer than in the S, especially in the lower parts of the country, and at a distance from the sea. It seldom rains here, except about the equinoxes: the frosts are very gentle towards the S; but on the mountains in the N and N E the air is very sharp in winter. Though there are some sandy barren mountains in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the soil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and fruits; such as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, dates,

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tain above nine; and this, among other causes, is owing to the pride and laziness of the inhabitants, want of manufactures and good regulations, neglect of the mines and agriculture, the expulsion of the Moors, the peopling of America, heavy taxes, the great number of convents, excessive venery, and the consequent infecundity of both sexes. Their debauchery and sterility are partly occasioned by their way of living; for they make great use of spices, and drink a great deal of chocolate, and strong wine mixed with brandy. The causes assigned for the want of people in Spain will account in some measure for its poverty; notwithstanding it is computed that it receives one year with another, setting aside other sums, above 26 millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver. As most of the manufactures that are sent to America are furnished by Britain, France, Italy, and Holland, so a great part of the treasure brought home by the galleons is paid to the merchants of those nations. In the last century, the revenues of Spain amounted to 32 or 33 millions of livres; but afterwards they were so reduced, that they did not exceed seven or eight millions. At present, the revenues of the crown arising in Spain are computed at five millions Sterling *per annum*, besides what arises from America. The silver mines there are inexhaustible; and of the produce of these, a fifth belongs to the king. The taxes in Spain are numerous and heavy. The land forces, in time of peace, are computed at about 80,000; and in time of war, must be much more numerous. Their navy at present cannot be ascertained. The language of this country, especially that spoken in Castile, which is by far the purest, approaches the nearest to the Latin of any language in Europe, mixed with Arabic words and terminations introduced by the Moors. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. As to what regards the character of the Spaniards, they do not want either an inclination or capacity for the sciences; but have hardly an opportunity of acquiring any true learning or knowledge, at least in their schools and universities. They are admired for their secrecy, constancy, gravity, patience in adversity, and loyalty. They are also said to be true to their word, great enemies

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to lying, and so nice and jealous in point of honour, that they will stick at nothing to wipe off any stain that is cast upon it. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband; the married ladies have here the cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their *cicisbeos*. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges: but though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, 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.

Spain, New. See *Mexico, Old.*

Sputia, a town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles S W of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Spalatro, or *Spalato*, a strong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which make two thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is strongly seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles S E of Sebenico, and 102 N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a very neat town, and is seated near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. Here is the most extensive herony in England, and the herons build together on high trees like rooks. It is 14 miles S by W of Boston, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Spandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on

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See *Mexico, Old*.

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own of Germany, in the r Saxony and middle denburg, surrounded on

all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterraneous vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles N W of Berlin, and 17 N E of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Spanish-Town. See *Fago, St.*

Sparta, a post town in Sussex county, New Jersey; 12 miles N W of Rockaway, 48 of Newark, and 48 N E of Easton, in Pennsylvania.

Sparta, a post town in Hancock county, Georgia; 25 miles N E of Fort Wilkinson, and 39 N W of Louisville, the State Capital.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the S E extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Spean. See *Lochy, Loch*.

Spello, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles N W of Foligno, and 13 N of Spoleto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Speisbury, a village of Dorsetshire, with the remains of a Saxon camp.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which has its source in Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and discharges itself in the German Ocean, at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

Spessia, or *Spezia*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, it is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles S E of Genoa, and 65 N W of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*

Spielberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles S S E of Anspach.

Spiez, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W side of the lake Thun, 20 miles S E of Bern.

Spiegelburg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 23 miles S W of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Spigna, a town of Italy, in Montserat, with a castle, 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 S E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Spilemburgo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles N W of Aquileia, and 47 N by E Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Spilsby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Spinalonga, a town of the island of Candia in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour and a citadel, and is situated near the cape of Spinalongo, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Spynie, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither, and even breed here.

Spire, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

Spire, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Spiritu Santo, a seaport of Brazil, in S America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of the island of Cuba, 155 miles E S E of Havannah. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 23 15 N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Liscer, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Spital, an ancient village in Lincolnshire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight,

where the royal navy frequently rendezvons.

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. See *Greenland*.

Spugen, a town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rhinewald, and is 42 miles S W of Coire.

Spoleto, a dutchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

Spoleto, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

Sponheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the same name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 46 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Spotsylvania Court-house, the principal seat of justice in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, 18 miles S W of Fredericksburgh on the Rappahannock, and 78 S W of Washington. Here is a post office.

Spree, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

Springfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; lying on the E bank of Connecticut river, 29 miles S W of Brookfield, and about the same distance N by E of Hartford, containing 2812 inhabitants.

Springfield, a post town in Essex

county, New Jersey; about 10 miles N W of Elizabethtown, and about the same distance S W of Newark, on the west side of Rah-way river.

Springfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on the W side of the south branch of Potowmac, 58 miles W by N of Winchester, and about 14 S W of Old-town, Maryland.

Sprottau, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bobar and Sprotta, 20 miles S W of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, a long sickle-shaped promontory in Yorkshire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squillace, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 miles S W of St. Severino, Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, at town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Reclit, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Stade, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college and three churches. It is the principal town of the dutchy, subject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency, and chief courts of justice of the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and is seated on the Swinkel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 N E of Brem r. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Stadthagen a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schanenberg. Here is a palace in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Stafarda, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland,

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ersey; about 10 miles N
town, and about the
S W of Newark, on the
abway river.

a post town in Hamp-
Virginia; situated on the
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0 miles S W of St. Seve-
40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

celo, at town of Germa-
nopic of Liege, with a
hey, whose abbot is a
empire. Here is a ma-
eather, which is sent to
It is seated on the Recht,
Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E,

n of Germany in the cir-
axony, and dutehy of Bre-
fortress, a college and
It is the principal town
subject to the elector of
men, the capital, being
l town. It is the seat of
nd chief courts of justice
of Bremen and Verden;
on the Swingel, near its
h the Elbe, 22 miles W
and 45 N E of Brem r.
at. 53 36 N.

a town of Germany, in
Westphalia, and county
g. Here is a palace in
which is a mineral spring.
es E of Minden. Lon. 9
24 N.

town of Piedmont, in the
Saluzzo, seated on the
ch abbey. It is famous
ained by the French, in
duke of Savoy. Lon. 7
34 N.

ous island of Scotland,

S T A

one of the Hebrides, a little to the W
of Mull. It is one mile long, and half
a mile broad. The whole S W end is
supported by ranges of natural pillars
mostly above 50 feet high, standing in
colonades, according as the bays or
points of land form themselves upon a
firm basis of solid unformed rock, above
these, the stratum which reaches to
the soil or surface of the island, varied
in thickness, as is the island itself fur-
med into hills and valleys; each hill,
which hangs over the columns below,
forming an ample pediment; some of
these above 60 feet in thickness, from
the base to the point, formed by the
sloping of the hill on each side, almost
into the shape of those used in archi-
tecture. Here is also a cavern, called
Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which
extends 250 feet under ground. Its
entrance is a natural arch, more than
100 feet high; it is supported on each
side by ranges of columns, and roofed
by the fragments of others that have
been broken off in forming it. The mind
can hardly form an idea more magnifi-
cent 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; between the angles of which a yel-
low stalagmitic matter has exuded,
which serves to define the angles pre-
cisely; and at the same time vary the
colour with a great deal of elegance,
and to render it still more agreeable,
the whole is lighted from without; so
that the farthest extremity is very plain-
ly seen from without, and the air with-
in being agitated by the flux and re-
flux of the tides, is perfectly dry and
wholesome, free entirely from the damp
vapours with which natural caverns in
general abound. This island is every
where supported by basaltic rocks and
pillars, superior in beauty and gran-
deur to those which form the Giants
Causeway in Ireland.

Staffelstein, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Franconia, and bishopric
of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16
miles N N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12
E, lat. 50 15 N.

Stafford, a borough and the county-
town of Staffordshire, with a market
on Saturday. It has two parish church-
es, and a fine square market place, in
which is the shire hall, and under it the
market-house. It is governed by a
mayor, sends two members to parlia-

S T A

ment, and is seated on a plain bounded
by rising ground, at a very little dis-
tance from the river Sow, over which
there is a bridge, 14 miles N W of
Litchfield, and 135 N W of London.
Lon. 24 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Staffordshire, a county of England, 55
miles long and 42 broad. This is a long
and narrow tract of country, ending in
a point at the N and S extremities, hav-
ing to the W the counties of Chester
and Salop; to the E those of Derby
and Warwick; and to the S Worces-
tershire. The rivers Dove and Trent
form a natural boundary on the Der-
byshire side; on the other sides it
has no remarkable limits. It lies in the
diocese of Litchfield and Coventry;
contains five hundreds, one city, 17
market-towns, and 130 parishes; and
sends 10 members to parliament. The
N part of Staffordshire, called the
Moorlands, is a wild hilly country,
resembling the adjacent Derbyshire.
The valley along which the Trent
glides is for the most part very fertile
and beautiful, adorned with seats and
plantations, and affording a variety of
beautiful prospects. The middle and S
parts of the county in general are agree-
ably diversified with wood, pasture, and
arable. The great forest of Cank or
Cannock, in the centre, once covered
with oaks, is now, and has long been,
a wide naked tract. At the S extre-
mity the Clent-hills, Hagley, and its
neighbourhood, are well known for the
more romantic beauties which they pos-
sess. Coal is abundant in various parts
of Staffordshire; particularly in the
moorlands and the neighbourhood of
Newcastle; and also about Wolver-
hampton, at Bilston and Wednesbury,
whence Birmingham is chiefly suppli-
ed with its fuel. The N and S parts
also contain much iron ore. This county
has long been noted, and is now particu-
larly famous, for its potteries; the
chief seat of which is near Newcastle,
in a line of villages extending about 10
miles. The S extremity of the county
is enlivened by various branches of the
hardware manufacture, in which it
participates with the neighbouring Bir-
mingham. The trade of this county is in
a peculiar manner assisted by the grand
system of canal navigation, of which it
is, as it were, the centre, and which is
carried through its whole length. The
grand trunk, as it has been ingenio-
usly termed, enters the north of the

county from Cheshire, and after piercing Harecastle-hill, by a subterraneous passage of a mile and a half in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southwards across the Trent almost to Litchfield, from whence it turns short over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden-ferry. From the neighbourhood of Stallord it sends off a branch, which runs directly southwards by Pinkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kidderminster. With this a canal from Birmingham and another from Stourbridge communicate. Thus the great ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are all accessible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak and Manyfold.

Staffurth. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles S S W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Stagira, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Stagno, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles N W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Stain, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Stains, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles N by E of Dorsetshire, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Stalimene. See *Lennox*.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday and Friday, situated at the most southern part of the country, on the Welland, which is navigable hence. It is a large old town, which formerly possessed a university, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and free-stone. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has six parish churches. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Stamford, a post town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a small stream that runs into Long Island Sound, 20 miles S W of Fairfield, and 44 N E of New York. The township has 4332 inhabitants.

Stampalia, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 13 miles long, and five broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N E of Stampalia, and 40 N W of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 23 miles long, and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standish, a small post town in Cumberland county, Maine, on the E side of Saco river, 25 miles N W of Portland.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford, and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Stammore, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerocross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Stannmore, Great. a village in Middle-

borough in Lincolnshire, on Monday and Friday, the most southern part of the Welland, which is fine. It is a large old town formerly possessed a university as a good trade, particularly free-stone. It sends a member to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has six parishes. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 10 W of London. Lon. 52 42 N.

A post town in Fairfield County, on a small stream in Long Island Sound, 20 miles N of Fairfield, and 44 N E of New York. The township has 4352 inhabitants.

An island of the Archipelago, W of Rhodes, and 37 miles S of Naxos. It is 15 miles long, almost everywhere five broad, almost everywhere bitants, and wants fresh water.

A fertile island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, 12 miles S of Stampalia, and 40 N W of Naxos. It is the ancient Cos, the island of Hippocrates and Appollonia. It is 23 miles long, and 10 miles broad, and is the capital, and seated at the foot of the mountain of the same name, and at the bottom of a bay, and has a harbour. Lon. 26 54 E,

A small post town in Cumberland, Maine, on the E side of the Penobscot, 25 miles N W of Portland.

A town in Hertfordshire, on Friday, eight miles S of London, and 27 W of London. Lon. 51 56 N.

A dreary district in the Emerald Isle, of the most fertile and which has been destroyed and romance. Here is a ruin of Recross, set up as a monument to the memory of the English and Scotch soldiers who belonged to the army of James II.

A town in the county of Durham, on Tuesday, Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 54 46 N.

A town in Gloucestershire, on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 51 40 N.

A village in Middlesex.

sex; here is a hill, which is so very elevated, that the trees upon it are a landmark from the German Ocean.

Stantmore, Little. See *Whitchurch*.
Stanton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is seated in a plain at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zurich. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

Staten, a fort of North America, in New York, seated near the source of the Mohawk river, 60 miles N W of Albany. Lon. 73 15 W, lat. 43 13 N.

Staraja Russa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Stargard, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. It has manufactures of serge, shalooms, tannies, druggets, &c. and is seated on the Ichna, 18 miles S E of Stetin, and 37 N W of Landsberg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Stargard, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 30 miles distant from New Brandenburg.

Start Point, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

States Island, an island of North America, which forms the county of Richmond in the state of New York. It is 18 miles long, and six broad, and contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. On the S side is a considerable tract of level land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is its only town of any note, and that is a poor inconsiderable place, the inhabitants are chiefly French and Dutch.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 55° S lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuogo is the strait of Le Maire.

Statesburg, a post town in Claremont county, South Carolina, 34 miles E of Columbia, and about six due east of Santee river.

Statenburg, a post town in Dutchess county, New York; 342 miles from Washington.

Statesville, a post town in Iredell county, North Carolina, 24 miles W by S of Salisbury, and 58 of Salem, a Moravian town in the same direction.

Stavanger, an episcopal town in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

Staveren, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Skooten, and 15 N E of Enchuyzen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staubach, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

Staufien, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Stauffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

Staunton, the capital of Augusta county, Virginia, and a post town; situated on a branch of the Shenandoa River, 12 miles W of Waynesboro', 42 miles of Monticello in the same course, and 95 S W of Winchester. It is seated in a fertile valley, and distinguished as the place of exile of sundry Quakers in the Revolution war.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E, lat. 53 44 N.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Staunton, a town of North America in Virginia, on the river Potomac, 30 miles W N W of Charlottesville.

St. Clairsville, a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio; situated eight miles

S T E

W of Wheeling, and 34 S W of Middletown, in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Stege, a town of Denmark, in the island of Meon, with a harbour 38 miles S S W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Steenbergen, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Steenker, a town of Norway, in the province of Dronheim. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 63 50 N.

Steenkirk, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

Steenwyck, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, seated on the river An, 20 miles S E of Slouten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Stegelburg, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect, and is 15 miles W of Constance, and 15 N E of Zurich. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Steinau, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Steinfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 miles N W of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maime, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Stele, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Monck, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stenas, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late dutchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Stendal, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and sub-

S T E

ject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 41 N.

Stennis, a village in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

Stepney, a village E of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, that it was divided into six, and it is one of the largest in the bills of mortality.

Sternberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles N E of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

Sternberg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles S E of Wismar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysch, 12 miles N W of Brixen.

Stetin, or *Stettin*, a seaport Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1795, great part of the town was burnt down by a dreadful fire. It is seated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N N W of Hereford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

Stevensburg, a post town in Frederick county, Virginia, 10 miles N E of Strasburg, and eight S W of Winchester.

Stevensburg, a town in Culpepper county, Virginia; 38 miles N W of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and 83 W by S of Washington; with a post office.

Staubenville, a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio; situated on the W side of Ohio river, 23 miles N of Wheeling, and 64 W by S of Pittsburgh, in lat. 40° 25' N, and lon. 86°

S T E

a. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52

village in the island of this place, between Kirkmucness, is a curious bridge, across a narrow neck of land into two lakes. At the end of the way, some stones of antiquity, and 20 feet high, are erected; and there are many of stone in the neighbourhood to Stonehenge, on Salisbury.

village E of London, and contiguous to it. Its parish is so extensive, that it is divided into three, and it is one of the largest in mortality.

a town of Germany in the Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Brandenburg. It carries on a trade in cattle, and is 20 miles E of the Oder. Lon. 52 30 N.

a town of Germany in the Lower Saxony, 16 miles S E of Lüneburg. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

a town of Germany, in the province of Pomerania, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is 12 miles E of the river Eysoch, 12 miles E of the river Eysoch, 12 miles E of the river Eysoch.

Stettin, a seaport Germany, in the province of Upper Saxony, capital of Pomerania, and of a name, with a considerable trade. In 1755, the town was burnt down.

Stettin, a post town in Frederick's Virginia, 10 miles N E of the river Rappahannock, and eight S W of Winchester. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 38 30 N.

a town in Hertfordshire, seated on Friday, 12 miles N of St. Albans, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

St. George's, a post town in Frederick's Virginia, 10 miles N E of the river Rappahannock, and eight S W of Winchester. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 38 30 N.

S T I

Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stewartstown, a small town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles N N E of Ayr.

Stewartstown, an inconsiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles N N E of Dungannon.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Steyre, a town of Upper Austria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles S E of Linz. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Steyregg, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Austria, 36 miles E S E of Passau, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

St. George's, a post town in New Castle county, Delaware, on the N side of St. George's creek, ten miles S of New Castle, and nine N of Cambridge.

Stichhausen, a town and citadel of Germany in Westphalia, and county of E Friesland, 18 miles E S E of Emden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

Stillwater, a post town in Saratoga county, New York; situated on the W side of Hudson river, 16 miles N of Troy, 15 E of Ball-town, and 21 N of Albany.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheese. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 73 N by E of London.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by the archduchy of Austria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is 125 miles long, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. Gratz is the capital.

S T I

Stirling, the capital of Stirlingshire, situated on the S side of the Forth, on a hill, which rising from the E, terminates abruptly in a steep rock, the site of the castle, resembling, on a smaller scale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The castle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottish kings often resided here, and almost the whole minority of James VI. was spent here, under his tutor Buchanan. In the last rebellion, it was successfully defended by general Blackeney. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, and serves for two separate places of worship. The view of the river Forth from the castle is remarkable on account of its windings, for though the distance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shalons, and other woollen stuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthshire, and Clackmannanshire; on the N E by the mouth of the Forth; on the S E by Linlithgowshire, on the S by Lanarkshire; and on the S W and W by Dumfriesshire. It is about 25 miles from E to W, and 15 from N to S. The S part of this country is mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This county produces corn, pasture, black cattle, sheep, and horses; besides salmon and other fish from the rivers. The Forth, which is the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland, runs from W to E into the Firth of Forth, receiving a great number of smaller streams; besides which, this country is watered by the Carron, Glazert, and Avon waters; and has the advantage of the new canal from Glasgow running through it, to the Carron mouth. Its

principal towns are, Stirling with its fine castle, Falkirk, Kilayth, and Kirkintulloch.

Stirum, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 41 24 N.

St. Leonard's, a post town in Calvert county, Maryland, situated on the W side of Chesapeak bay, about ten miles N W of Drumpoint, 12 N E of the town of Benedict on Potowmack, and 58 from Washington.

St. Michael's, a post town in Talbot county, Maryland, on the W side of St. Michael's river, ten miles W of Easton, 25 S E of Annapolis, and 69 from Washington.

St. Mary's, a post town in Camden county, Georgia, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, and on the line that separates this state from East Florida, in lat. 30 44 N, and lon. 79 30 W.

Stoehen, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Stockach, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. In the neighbourhood of this town on March 25, 1796, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French under general Jourdan, and dispersed their army. It is seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is nine miles N W of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

Stockbridge, a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N of Sheffield, and 67 N W of Hartford in Connecticut; and has 1261 inhabitants.

Stockerau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, and is six miles N W of Neuburg.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. This capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed

by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal, and of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among high rocks disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 miles N E of Copenhagen, and 900 N E of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 N W of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Stockton, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles S S E of Durham, and 444 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Stockzow, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles S E of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Stoke, a village in Dorsetshire, near which in 1730, some antiquities were dug up.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, S E of Downham, with a fair in December, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

less rocks of granite, rising on the surface of the water, and partly craggy, and partly with houses, or feathered. The harbour is an inlet; the water is as clear as and of such depth, that ships of the greatest burden can approach the beach is very large, and lined with magnificent buildings. Towards the north about two or three miles from the harbour is contracted into a narrow strait, and winding among rocks disappears from the sight; the prospect is terminated by discoveries spread with forest. It is divided by the power of words, or of lines, to delineate these singular islands. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritzen, are the handsomest parts of the island. At the extremity of the island several streets rise one above another in the form of an amphitheatre. In the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit of the island. In the suburbs, where several streets are of wood, painted red, the roofs of the buildings are of red. There are here an academy of sciences, and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 miles N E of Copenhagen, and 18 N E of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Stort, a town in Cheshire with a market on Friday. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed cloth, and is seated on the Mersey, 15 miles S of Manchester, and 175 N of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Stourton, a town in the county of Hereford, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufacture of cloth, a trade in lead, corn, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles S S E of Newcastle, and 444 N by W of London. Lon. 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

Stow, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, the principality of Breschen, on the Vistula, 12 miles S E of Breschen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N. It is a village in Dorsetshire, near Blandford, in 1750, some antiquities were discovered.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, S E of Norwich, with a fair in December, and a market on the Stoke, which is navigable for it from the Ouse.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk. Its church which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles distance.

Stoke, or Stoke Poges, a village in Buckinghamshire, four miles N N E of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stoke Newington, a town in Somersetshire, 26 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

Stoke Dabernon, a village in Surry, with sulphureous springs.

Stokesley, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains. 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and 58 N W of Leipsic. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Stolhoffen, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles S W of Baden, and 12 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Stolpen, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N E of Colberg, and 66 N W of Dantzic. Lon. 16 85 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, seven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 N W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Stoneham, North, a village in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles N E of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to the memory of Admiral Hawke.

Stonehenge, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N E of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed on one another; and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another for they are so heavy,

that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

Stonehaven, the county town of Kincardineshire, Scotland; with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it stands Dunnoter castle on a lofty perpendicular rock, almost surrounded by the sea. Not far hence, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Henge, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are thought a delicacy and are much sought after in the hatching season. In this town is a manufacture of canvass and some trade in dried fish and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

Stonington, a post town in New London county, Connecticut; lying on Long Island Sound, 15 miles eastward of New London, and near the W line of Rhode Island; in lat. 41° 30' N, and long. 72° W. The township contained 5437 souls at last enumeration.

Storkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles E S E of Berlin, and 26 W S W of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Stormaria, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaway, a town of Scotland in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E side of the N division of the island.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford,* a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N E of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Stossen, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, six miles S of Weissenfels, and six S E of Namburg.

Stour, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and after washing Stourminster, and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christ-church.

Stour, a small stream in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.

S T O

S T R

Stour, the most considerable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the sea, and forms the harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river in Staffordshire, which runs through the S angle of that county in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. This town is noted for its glass and iron works; and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 miles N of Worcester, and 124 N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Stourbridge, or *Sturbich*, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, in its vicinity, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on the Stour over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles N E of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Stourport, a considerable village in Worcestershire where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn finished in 1775, and is four miles S of Kidderminster.

Stow, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow on the Woud; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow Market, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ips-

wich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles N W of Ipswich, and 75 N N E of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Strabane, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mountain, 11 miles S S W of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 13 miles S E of Ravin, and 47 N W of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de Calais*. *Straelen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles S W of Guedres. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Stralsund, a strong seaport of Upper Saxony, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1678 it surrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1300 houses had been burnt in one night. Charles XII. in 1718, came hither after his return from Turkey; but Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1726, it was restored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Francon, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles N W of Gripwald, and 40 N E of Gustrow. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford Lough, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of Kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of Swans that frequent them. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

Stranrazer, a borough in Wigtonshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenluce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

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Strasberg, a town and lordship of Su-
abin, 18 miles E of Rotswil, and 19 W
of Buchau.

Strasbourg, a commercial city of
France, in the department of Lower
Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It
is situate a quarter of a league from
the Rhine; and the river Ill runs
through it, and forms many canals.
There are six bridges of communica-
tion between the different quarters of
the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive
of the garrison, are computed to be
46,000. The principal structures are
made of a red stone, dug from the quar-
ry, which are along the Rhine. This
town formerly imperial, was taken by
Lewis XIV. in 1691. The citadel and
fortifications, which he constructed,
have been so much augmented, that
Strasbourg may be considered as one of
the strongest places in Europe. It was
conferred to France by the peace of
Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered
by six gates. Before the French revolu-
tion it was an archiepiscopal see. In
the cathedral is a clock which shews
the motions of the constellations, the
revolutions of the sun and moon, the
days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Ano-
ther remarkable circumstance in this
cathedral is its pyramidal tower,
which is 549 feet high. Here is a
school of artillery, and, in one of the
Lutheran churches the mausoleum of
Marshal Saxe. Strasbourg is 55 miles
N of Brasil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon.
7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Strasburg, a strong town of Western
Prussia, in Culm, with a castle. It was
often taken and retaken in the war be-
tween the Swedes and Poles, and is
seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from
Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Strasbourg, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Ucker marche of Brand-
enburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlö, and
56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53
38 N.

Strasburg, a post town in Franklin
county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N W of
Chambersburg, 13 W of Shippensburg,
and 53 E of Bedford.

Strasburg, a post town in Lancaster
county, Pennsylvania; eight miles S E
of the borough of Lancaster, and 55
W of Philadelphia.

Strasburg, a post town in Shenandoah
county, Virginia; situated on a branch
of Shenandoah river, 18 miles S by W
of Winchester, and 32 N E of New-

market, containing about 500 inhabi-
tants.

Stratford, a considerable village in
Essex, four miles E N E of London. It
is separated from Bow, in Middlesex,
by the river Lea, over which is a bridge,
said to be the most ancient stone one in
England.

Stratford, a post town in Fairfield
county, Connecticut; lying on the S W
side of Housatonic river, 13 miles S W
of New Haven, and 10 N E of Fairfield,
containing 2650 inhabitants.

Stratford on Avon, a corporate town in
Warwickshire, with a market on Thurs-
day, chiefly memorable for the birth of
Shakespeare, who was interred here in
1616. It is governed by a mayor, and
seated on the Avon, over which is a
stone bridge, eight miles S W of War-
wick, and 94 N W of London. Lon. 1
44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Bucking-
hamshire, with a market on Monday,
seated on the Roman Watling street,
12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from
Dunstable, and 45 N W of London.
Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Stratford, St. Mary's, a considerable
village in Suffolk, which has a share in
the woollen manufacture. It is 12
miles S W of Ipswich.

Stratford, Stony, a large town in
Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone
bridge on the river Ouse, to which the
Watling street comes, crosses the
country from Dunstable, six miles from
Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London,
in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W,
lat. 52 3 N.

Strathavon, a town in Lanerkshire,
to the S of Hamilton, surrounded by
the fertile tract of Strathmore, from
which it takes its name.

Strathbogie, a village of Scotland, in
Aberdeenshire, 12 miles S W of Banff,
and 56 N W of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25
W, lat. 57 25 N.

Strathern, a beautiful vale in Perth-
shire, about thirty miles in length, full
of rich meadows and cornfields, divid-
ed by the river Earn, which serpentine-
ly flows through the middle, falling
into the Tay, of which there is a sight
at the E end of the vale. It is prettily
diversified with groves of trees and
gentlemen's houses.

Strathmore, a valley in Kincardine-
shire, one of the finest tracts in Scot-
land. It begins near Stonehaven, ex-
tending S W almost as far as Ben Lo-

mond, and is sheltered to the N W by the Grampian mountains.

Strathmore, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Strathnaver, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the N E part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, a fertile vale in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

Strathy, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles N W of Launceston, and 231 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Straubingen, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortification; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles S E of Ratisbon, and 65 N E of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Streatham, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

Strebta, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 miles N W of Meissen, and 18 N W of Dresden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Strelitz, Old, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was burnt down in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederick III. and his family narrowly escaping; upon the destruction of this,

Strelitz, New, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederick III. who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be

called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a star, the streets branching out from the centre which is a spacious market-place. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake.

Streng, or *Strenques*, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Streigau, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, nine miles N W of Schweidnitz.

Stroemsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. Here is a royal palace, prettily situated on a small island, encircled by two rapid currents. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 45 miles S W of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Stroma, a small island on the coast of Caithnesshire, once used as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies that had been dead sixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough but dig their corn land.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 miles S E of Munster, and 20 N W of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the E 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. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

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Strangues, a town of Swed-
en, with a bishop's see.
It is seated on the lake
of Stockholm.
Lon. 59 20 N.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in Sil-
esia, N W of Schweidnitz.

Strömsö, a town of Sweden, in
the island of Åland. Here is a royal palace,
and on a small island, en-
compassed by rapid currents. It is
the lake Maeler, 45 miles
lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Friday. It is seated
on a brook, whose waters being pecu-
liarly adapted to the dying of scarlet,
its banks are crowded with the houses
of clothiers; and a navigable canal ac-
companies its progress to the Severn.
This town has likewise a manufactory
of broad cloth, and the canal has been
lately extended to join the Thames at
Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11
miles S E of Gloucester, and 102 W
by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51
42 N.

Stroud, a large village in Kent, join-
ing the N end of Rochester bridge, be-
ing parted from the city by the river
Medway.

Stuhlweissenburg, a strong town of
Lower Hungary, capital of Ekeker-
sedgewar. It had the title of regalis,
or royal, because formerly the kings
were crowned and buried here. It has
been several times taken by the Turks,
but has been in the hands of the house
of Austria ever since 1688. It is seat-
ed on the Rausiza, 20 miles S W of
Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade.
Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Stulingen, town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35
miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 24 E,
lat. 47 45 N.

Stuttgart, a city of Germany, in Sua-
bia, capital of the duchy of Wirtem-
burg. It is surrounded by walls and
ditches, and has an ancient castle, with
a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal pa-
lace, an orphan house, and a college.
The streets are narrow in the city, and
the houses generally of wood; but
there are fine houses, and straight streets
in one of the suburbs. It stands so low,

Stromness, a town on the W side of
the island of Orkney, with an excellent
harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

Strömsö, a town of Norway, 18 miles
S W of Christiania. Lon. 10 20 E, lat.
59 43 N.

Strömstad, a town of Sweden, cele-
brated for its shell fish. Lon. 11 4 E,
lat. 59 43 N.

Strongoli, a town of Italy in Naples,
in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's
see. It is seated on a high rock, sur-
rounded by others, three miles from
the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.
Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Stronsa, an island of Scotland, one of
the Orkneys, situate N E of that called
Mamland.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Friday. It is seated
on a brook, whose waters being pecu-
liarly adapted to the dying of scarlet,
its banks are crowded with the houses
of clothiers; and a navigable canal ac-
companies its progress to the Severn.
This town has likewise a manufactory
of broad cloth, and the canal has been
lately extended to join the Thames at
Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11
miles S E of Gloucester, and 102 W
by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51
42 N.

Stroud, a large village in Kent, join-
ing the N end of Rochester bridge, be-
ing parted from the city by the river
Medway.

Stuhlweissenburg, a strong town of
Lower Hungary, capital of Ekeker-
sedgewar. It had the title of regalis,
or royal, because formerly the kings
were crowned and buried here. It has
been several times taken by the Turks,
but has been in the hands of the house
of Austria ever since 1688. It is seat-
ed on the Rausiza, 20 miles S W of
Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade.
Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Stulingen, town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35
miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 24 E,
lat. 47 45 N.

Stuttgart, a city of Germany, in Sua-
bia, capital of the duchy of Wirtem-
burg. It is surrounded by walls and
ditches, and has an ancient castle, with
a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal pa-
lace, an orphan house, and a college.
The streets are narrow in the city, and
the houses generally of wood; but
there are fine houses, and straight streets
in one of the suburbs. It stands so low,

that it is impossible ever to make it a
strong place. The French took Stut-
gard in 1796. It is seated in a plain
among mountains, near the river Neck-
ar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 N E
of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50
N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bound-
ed on the N by Franconia and the circle
of Lower Rhine, on the W by that
circle and Alsace, on the S by Swis-
serland, and on the E by Bavaria. It
contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the
margravate of Baden, the principalities
of Hoen-Zollern, Oettingen, and
Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augs-
burg, Constance, and Coire, with sev-
eral abbies, and imperial towns. In
1796, the French army entirely over-
ran this country, but evacuated it be-
fore the end of the year.

Suane. See *Souana*.
Suanes, *Suani*, or *Suaneti*, a poor and
simple people of Asia, who inhabit one
of the four divisions of Imeritia. They
subsist by raising cattle, and by a little
agriculture.

Suaquam, a seaport of the country of
Abex in Africa, seated on a small island
of the same name, on the W side of
the Red Sea. It is the residence of a
Turkish governor under the bashaw of
Cairo, and was once a very flourishing
place, but is now gone to decay. Lon.
37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subiaco, a town of Italy, in Campa-
na di Roma, with a castle, seated on
the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

Success Bay, a bay of the island of
Terra del Fuogo, in the Pacific ocean.
The S promontory, at its entrance, cal-
led Cape Success, is in lon. 65 27 W,
lat. 55 1 S.

Suchtelen, a town of Germany, in
Westphalia, 12 miles E of Ruremonde,
and 21 N of Juliers. Lon. 6 2 E, lat.
51 18 N.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, with
a market on Saturday. It has three
churches, is governed by a mayor, and
sends two members to parliament. It
was one of the first seats of the Fler-
ings, who were brought over by Ed-
ward III. to teach the English the art
of manufacturing their own wool. Its
trade is now diverted, in great part,
into other channels; but many kinds of
thin stuffs are still made here, particu-
larly says, hunting, and crapes. It con-
tains 5000 souls, and is seated on the
Stour (which is navigable hence to

Manningtree) 14 miles S E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 N E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Gesle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Suderköping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles S of Noriköping, and 90 S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

Sudermania, or *Sudermanland*, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Upland and Westermania, on the E by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericin. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Niköping is the capital.

Sulertelge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 miles W S W of Stockholm. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Suloree, one of the Faro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Sveenborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odense. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there, but at other times is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffield, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles N of Hartford, and 55 N by E of New

Haven. In 1800 the township contained 2686 inhabitants.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; 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 lies in the diocese of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 375 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any considerable eminences. In respect to soil it may be divided into three portions. The sea-coast, to some distance inland, is for the most part sandy, and is distributed into arable land, heaths and marshes. The arable produces excellent barley; and towards the S E great quantities of carrots are grown. The heaths afford extensive sheep-walks; and the marshes feed numbers of cattle. The soil has in many parts been much improved by shell-marl, (called here *crang*) of which vast beds have been discovered, particularly in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. The sea shore is chiefly composed of loamy cliffs, which are continually falling down, undetermined by the waves. Hence great changes have been effected on this coast; and some towns, once considerable, as Dunwich and Aldborough, have been almost washed away by the sea. About Orfordness there are various salt-water creeks and inlets, which form extensive marshes. The internal part of the county, from N to S, and across quite to the S W angle, is in general a strong clayey soil, fertile to a great degree in all the objects of husbandry. A part of it called high Suffolk, has a soil so stiff and tenacious, that its roads in wet seasons are scarcely passable. The great product of this tract is butter, which is exported to London and other parts in great quantities. Much cheese too is made here; but as it is only supplementary to the butter, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. Besides grain of all sorts, beans are grown abundantly in the middle parts of Suffolk. Hemp is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent, and spun and woven on the spot into cloth of various degrees of fineness. Some hops are grown not far from Sudbury. The N W portion of Suffolk is an open country, and forms a considerable part of the wide tract of barren heath which occu-

300 the township contains.

County of England, 58 miles long; bounded on the W by Shire, on the N by Norfolk, on the E by Essex, and on the S by the Ocean. It lies in the north; contains 22 hundred-ports, and 375 parishes; 16 members to parliament. It is in general a level country, but has some considerable eminences. The soil is in general of a good quality, but in some parts it is sandy, and in others it is marly. It produces excellent barley, and the S E great quantities of wheat are grown. The heaths are very fertile; and the numbers of cattle. The many parts been much improved by shell-marl, (called here *hich* vast beds have been particularly in the neighborhood of Woodbridge. The sea is composed of lousy cliffs, continually falling down, under the waves. Hence great damage has been effected on this coast, since the towns, once considerable, such as Orford, and Aldborough, most washed away by the Orfordness there are water-creeks and inlets, which are very fertile. The internal county, from N to S, and to the S W angle, is in general clayey soil, fertile to a degree in all the objects of husbandry; it called high Suffolk soil so stiff and tenacious, and in wet seasons are scarce.

The great product of this county, which is exported to other parts in great quantities, is cheese; too is made here: only supplementary to the wool gained, almost proverbially the worst in England. Grain of all sorts, beans, and hemp, are raised abundantly in the middle of the county. Hemp is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent, and spun into the spot into cloth of various fineness. Some hops are raised near Sudbury. The N of Suffolk is an open country, and a considerable part of it is barren heath which occurs

so much of this quarter of the kingdom. It is chiefly in warrens and sheep-walks, but interspersed with poor arable land. The extreme angle, bordering on the Ely fens, partakes of their nature. On the whole, this county is one of the most thriving with respect to agriculture, and its farmers are opulent and skilful. The culture of turnips prevails here almost as much as in Norfolk. They have a very excellent breed of draught horses, middle sized, and remarkably short-made, capable of vast exertions. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

Suffolk, a post town, and the principal seat of justice, in Nansemond county, Virginia; lying on the S E side of Nansemond river, 29 miles S W of Norfolk, and 65 S E of Petersburg on the Appomattox. It has about 350 inhabitants.

Sugelmezza, or *Sigelmezza*, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zig, 150 miles N N E of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Sullivan, a post town in Hancock county, Maine; situated at the head of Frenchman's bay, 35 miles E of Castine, in lat. 44 30 N, and lon. 68 23 W.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 20 miles S E of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Sulmona, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles S W of Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Here is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodaband. It is 50 miles N W of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

Sultanpore, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E lat. 30 25 N.

Sultanpore, a town of Hindoostan

Proper, in the province of Oude, five miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Sultz, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where are some salt-works sufficient to supply the dutchy with salt. It is 12 miles S E of Freudenstadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Sultz, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 miles S W of Colmar.

Sultzbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. It is 10 miles N W of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles S W of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Sumatra, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting on that side the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly N W and S E. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N, and the other in 5 56 S lat. Acheen Head, at the N extremity of the island, is in lon. 95 54 E. It lies exposed on the S W side to the Indian Ocean; the N point stretches into the bay of Bengal; to the N E it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the S E by the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island by any European till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardener) published an account of the manners of a particular district. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia Country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their

houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as common food, though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat their prisoners. From this country the greatest part of the cassia 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. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many parts being double and treble; 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, and 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 and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the Torrid Zone; and it is more temperate than many regions within the Tropics; the thermometer at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marsden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Acheuese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his standard of description, 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 slight; but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles; and, upon the whole, they are grace

fully formed. 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 quicklime. Their complexion is properly 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 India; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. If beauty consisted in this one quality, some of them would surpass our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion, that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck or goitre; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent 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 by 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 instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more powerful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not restrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm as our nurses do, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing 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 Sumatrans are so fond of cock-fighting, that a father on his deathbed has been known to desire his son to take the

their hair is strong, black. The men are pains being taken to when boys, by rubbing a kind of quicklime. is properly yellow, tinge that constitutes any colour. They are er than the Mestees, of the rest of India; perior class, who are the rays of the sun, their women of rank, a degree of fairness. ed in this one quality, ould surpass our bru- e. The major part of ugly, many of them yet among them are pearance is strikingly ver composition of per- and complexion, that e the result of. Some s of the hilly parts are ve the swelled neck or ey attempt no remedy ens are consistent with ath. The rites of the Sumatrans consist the hands of the parties, g them man and wife eremony, excepting the hich is given upon the father of the girl. The Sumatrans permit their wives as they can pur- to maintain; but it is that an instance oc- aving more than one, among a few of the ontinence they owe, in to their poverty. The rality are more power- an the irregular calls make them decline an which their law does hem. Mothers carry not on the arm as our straddling on the hip, ported by a cloth which the opposite shoulder. are nursed but little; l by any swathing or being suffered to roll soon learn to walk and selves. When cradles swing suspended from the rooms. The Suma- id of cock-fighting, that is deathbed has been ve his son to take the

first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. When a cock is killed or runs, the other must have sufficient spirit and vigour left to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpose, or it becomes a drawn battle; and sometimes an experienced cocker will place the head of his vanquished bird in such an uncouth situation as to terrify the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them; yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. The size and strength of 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 by them into the woods. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed on the first to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction, either by shooting them, or placing a vessel of water strongly impregnated with arsenic near the carcass, which is fastened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having satiated himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. 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 superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation, although with a look of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other

animals of Sumatta are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bulllocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks 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 cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have storks of prodigious size, parrots, dung-hill 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 lizards, flying lizards, and cameleons. The island's warms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country; they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and here are to be found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies, in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brasil-wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire mentioned above. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forest contains a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron-wood, and also the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is supposed to be as plentiful here as in Peru or Mexico. The finest gold and gold dust are found in the country of Limong, immediately contiguous to the presidency of Fort Marlborough, to which the merchants repair annually for the purchase of opium, and such other articles as they may be in want of, and

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give for them gold of so pure a nature, as to contain little or no alloy. The native indolence of the Malay disposition prevents them from collecting more than is sufficient to supply the few and simple wants of a race of men as yet unenlightened by civilization and science, and ignorant of the full extent of the advantages of the country they inhabit. The roads leading to this golden country are almost impervious; affording only a scanty path to a single traveller, where whole nights may be passed in the open air, exposed to the malignant influence of a hostile climate, in a country infested by the most ferocious wild beasts. These are circumstances that have hitherto checked curiosity; but perseverance and studied precaution will surmount the obstacles they furnish, and such discoveries might be made as would amply compensate for the difficulties leading to them. The gold merchants who come from the neighbouring and less rich countries, give us such accounts of the facility of procuring gold, as border nearly on the marvellous, and would be altogether incredible, if great quantities of that metal produced by them did not in some degree evince the certainty of their accounts. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S W coast. 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 Musselman. See *Acheen*.

Sumbul, a town of Hindostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 45 miles W N W of Eercilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Senulpour*, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 miles W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Suneh, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

Sumerein, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Sunart, a district in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the N W end of that

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country. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Sunbury, a post town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E side of Susquehanna river, two miles below Northumberland, 56 N of Harrisburg, and 164 N W of Philadelphia, containing about 700 inhabitants.

Sunbury, a post town and port of entry, in Liberty county, Georgia; lying on the S side of N. Newport river, 45 miles S by E of Savannah, in lat. 31° 43' N, and lon. 81° 18' W. The harbour is formed and defended from the weather by the interposition of Catherine Island, which lies off its entrance.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near two miles broad.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, two miles N E of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is six miles S S W of Windsor.

Sunda Islands, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

Sunderbunds, or *The Woods*, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah of 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 inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building. The breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that

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the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is
seated on a strait, called *Sunderburg*
Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon.
10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, or *Melundy*, a fortified is-
land and seaport of the Deccan, on the
Concan coast, reduced by commodore
James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles N
E of Vingoria Rocks, and 36 N N W of
Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, a seaport in the bishopric
of Durham. It is a large and thriving
town, which, for the exportation of
coals, is next in consequence on this
side of the kingdom to Newcastle. Its
port, on the mouth of the *Were*, though
improved from its former state, will
not admit the largest ships; but vessels
can get out to sea from hence much
more readily than from the Tyne. The
coals are brought down the *Were* from
numerous pits near its banks. There
are several glass-houses at *Sunderland*;
and it also exports grindstones and
other articles. It is 13 miles N E of
Durham, and 264 N by W of London.
Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Sunderland, a town of the United
States, in Massachusetts; seated on
Connecticut river, 100 miles W of Bos-
ton.

Sundi, a province of Congo, in Africa,
which lies along the river Zaire. Its
rivers render it extremely fertile, and
in the mountains are mines of several
metals. The capital is of the same
name. Lon. 17 53 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sunderwall, a seaport of Sweden, in
the province of Medelpadia. It carries
on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees,
deals and linen, and is seated near the
gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62
45 N.

Sonneberg, or *Sonneberg*, a town of
Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and
territory of Sternburg, with a castle,
seated on the *Darts*, 50 miles E by
N of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52
41 N.

Superior Lake, a lake of North Ame-
rica, one half belonging to the United
States, and one half to Great Britain,
so called from its being the largest on
that continent. According to the
French charts it is 1560 miles in cir-
cumference. It contains many islands;

two of them very large, especially *Ile*
Royale, which is 100 miles long, and in
many places, 40 broad. Upward of 30
rivers enter it, some of which are of
considerable size. It abounds with
trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as
much as they do the Atlantic Ocean.
It discharges its water from the S E
corner, through the straits of St.
Marie, into Lake Huron. The Indians
suppose the islands in it to be the resi-
dence of the Great Spirit.

Supino, an ancient town of Naples, in
Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the
source of the Tamara, at the foot of the
Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Bene-
vento.

Sur. See *Sour*.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
vince of Westmanland.

Surat, a city and seaport of the Dec-
can of Hindoostan. It is said to have
200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is
very considerable. In this city are many
different religions, for there are Ma-
hometans of several sects, many sorts
of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of
various denominations. The Mahome-
tans at Surat are not by far, so strict as
they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish
countries, nor are the distinctions of
tribes among the Hindoos who reside
here, strictly observed. Towards the
middle of the last century this place
was only the resort of a few merchants,
who, under the shelter of an old insigni-
ficant castle, laid the first foundations
of a city, now almost as large and fully
as populous as London within the walls,
and containing many fine buildings of
Indian architecture, which is partly
Gentoo and partly Morisque. Those of
the greatest note are so contrived, that
the gateway is defensible against any
sudden irruption of a few armed men.
The private apartments lie backwards
for the conveniency of the women, of
whom the Moors are remarkably jeal-
ous. During the intense heats of sum-
mer they have country retirements a
little way out of town, where they re-
side, or go in parties to amuse them-
selves. The streets are irregularly laid
out; but have one property which ren-
ders it agreeable to walk in them, viz.
that a competent width being left at
bottom, the upper stories of the houses
project over one another in such a
manner, that people may with ease con-
verse from them; by which means the
street is agreeably shaded, at the same

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time that a proper ventilation is not impeded, but rather promoted. The shops, notwithstanding the vast trade carried on in this great and populous city, have a very mean appearance, owing to the dealers keeping their goods in warehouses, and selling by samples. No place is better supplied with provisions, than the city of Surat, where its communication with the country remains open. Besides the unbounded importation, by which every article is brought here in great abundance, the natural productions of the soil are excellent, though less cheap than in other parts of India, as at Bengal especially; yet in that place, though the cattle and poultry are bought originally at a very low rate, they turn out very dear by the time they are fed for the table. Here, however, all kinds of eatables may be had at a reasonable price, ready for immediate use, and as good as can be found any where. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India for its singular substance, whiteness, and taste; and its sallads and roots are likewise of an excellent quality. There are also many kinds of wild-fowl, and other game to be had at an easy rate; but for wines and spirituous liquors they depend most on importation. Surat was surrounded with a wall in a short time after it had assumed the form of a town. The fortification, however, was meant only to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas, who had twice pillaged it; so that the place was by no means capable of standing any regular siege. Even the castle appears but a poor defence, being mounted with cannon here and there, without any order, or without any thing like an attempt towards military architecture. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Hindoos keep a physician to look after these animals. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E. Indian Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs

S U R

on the coast of Malabar was 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 lacks 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, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tappi, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Sure, a river of Ireland in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

Surgooja, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 miles S S W of Patna.

Surinam, a country of South America, in Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said, there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674, and was taken again by the English in August 1799. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark), and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of

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course cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows intersperced with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Across the middle of the county, E to W, runs a ridge of irregular hills, abounding in chalk, and intermixed with wide open downs and sandy heaths. The Banstead downs in this tract are noted for feeding the sweetest mutton. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fillers earth. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandie. The lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

Suzere, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

Suraoty, a town of Hindoostan Proper, 114 miles N W of Delhi.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Morocco and enters the Atlantic at Messa. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

Sus, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Gesula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Archers, Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

Susa, a seaport of Tunis. See *Susaa*.

Susa, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Susdal, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Volod-

mir, capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khasma, 90 miles N E of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehanna, a river of North America, which has its source in Lake Ontario, crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeak.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N by Surry, on the N E and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns and 142 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The N part of Sussex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth. The middle line of the county is a rich tract of amble and meadow. To it succeed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and in many parts fertile in corn. The birds called wheat-ears are particularly numerous and excellent on these Downs, and are caught by the shepherds in great numbers. The tract from Lewes and its neighbourhood to the sea is peculiarly famous, under the name of the South Downs, for its fine velvet-like turf, and the goodness of its wool and mutton. Towards the sea the land in general declines, and in some parts is marshy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost or entirely abandoned; this business from the late improvements in smelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the counties which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Sussex is at present distinguished are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle and timber. It is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital.

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Suster, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed town of Persia, capital of Kusistan. It is seated on the Caron, 105 miles S W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Susteren, a town of Germany in Westphalia, in the dutchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Sutherlandshire, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the S W by Rosshire on the S and S E by the Firth of Dornock, and on the E by Caithnessshire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadest part from E to W, terminating at the South to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile; abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. It has three remarkable forests, and many woods. The hills produce marble, freestone, limestone, ironstone, slate, &c. The country is full of bays, rivers, and lakes, which abound with salmon, shell-fish, swans, geese, ducks, &c. They have plenty of deer, &c. The chief towns are Dornock, Strathy, Galspey, and Brora.

Sutri, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Sutton, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles S W of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up several old small coins, three silver plates, with a Saxon inscription, but unintelligible, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

Sutton Colfield, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place, and is 24 miles N N W of Warwick, and 111 N W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 39 N.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 34 miles N N E of Newmarket, and 94 N E of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S E, by Richmond and Thirst, falls into the Ouse.

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Swally, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N W of that place. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

Swancomb, a village of Kent two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish.

Swansey, a post town in Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying 50 miles S of Boston, containing 1741 inhabitants at last census.

Swansey, a maritime town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and is seated at the mouth of the Tawy, and is governed by a portreeve. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of which it sends great quantities to Ireland and the S coast of England. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. Here are great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore, and it carries on a considerable trade to Bristol. It is 24 miles W N W of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 38 N.

Swanshale, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles W S W of Lindkoping.

Swanwich, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel. It has quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See *Purbeck, Isle of*.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles N W of Uddevalla.

Swartsluys, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Overysssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and five N N W of Hasselt.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the Ocean, 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 extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Ostrogothia or E

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Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpa-
dia, Heimtland, Kerjedalia, Ongerma-
nia, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland
comprises Aacia, Heimtland, Umeo,
Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Fin-
land contains Finland Proper, E Both-
nia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolak, and
that part of Kymene and Carelia, which
Sweden has preserved. The face of
Sweden is in general similar to that of
the neighbouring countries, only it is
well watered by rivers, numerous lakes,
and inland peeces of water, on the
banks of which the palaces and villas
are usually built. The same may be
said with regard to its climate, soil,
&c. Summer bursts from winter; and
vegetation is more speedy than in
southern climates. Stoves and warm
furs mitigate the cold of winter, which
is so intense, that the noses and ex-
tremities of the inhabitants are some-
times mortified. The Swedes, since
the days of Charles XII have been at
incredible pains to correct the native
barrenness of their country, by erecting
colleges of agriculture, and in some
places with great success. The soil is
much the same with that of Denmark
and some places of Norway, generally
very bad, but in some valleys surpris-
ingly fertile. The Swedes till of late
years, had not industry sufficient to re-
medy the one, nor improve the other.
The peasants now follow the agricul-
ture of France and England; and some
late accounts say, that they rear almost
as much grain as maintains the natives.
Gothland produces wheat, rye, bar-
ley, oats, peas, and beans; and in case
of deficiency, the people are supplied
from Livonia and the Baltic provinces.
In summer, the fields are verdant, and
covered with flowers; and produce
strawberries, raspberries, currants,
and other small fruits. The common
people know, as yet, little of the culti-
vation of apricots, peaches, nectarines,
pine-apples, and the like high-flavour-
ed fruits; but melons are brought to
great perfection in dry seasons. The
animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats,
sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves,
foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In win-
ter, the foxes, and squirrels, become
grey, and the hares as white as snow.

Here are several sorts of fowls, and
partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in
great plenty. Sweden produces crys-
tals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, la-
pis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble,
and other fossils. The chief wealth of
the country, however, arises from her
mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron.
The last mentioned metal employs no
fewer than 450 forges, hammering-
mills, and smelting-houses. The first
gallery of one silver mine is 100 fath-
oms below the surface of the earth;
the roof is supported by prodigious oak-
en beams, and from thence the miners
descend about 40 fathoms to the low-
est vein. The articles of export are
boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, cop-
per, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and
crusts; and it imports salt, brandy,
wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, su-
gar, spice, and paper. The peasants
seem to be a heavy plodding race of men,
strong and hardy; but without any o-
ther ambition than that of subsisting
themselves and their families as well
as they can: they are honest, simple,
and hospitable; and the mercantile clas-
ses are much of the same cast; but
great application and perseverance is
discovered among them all. The prin-
cipal nobility and gentry of Sweden are
naturally brave, polite, and hospitable;
they have high and warm notions of ho-
nour, and are jealous of their national
interests. The dress of their common
people is almost the same with that of
Denmark; the better sort are infatua-
ted with French modes and fashion.
The common diversions of the Swedes
are, skating, running races in sledges,
and sailing in yachts upon the ice.
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 no country in the world
where the women do so much work;
for they till the ground, thresh the
corn, and row the boats on the sea.
The revenues of Sweden amount to
something more than 1,000,000L ster-
ling, but may, on an average, be taken
at 1,050,000 a year: they have been
much augmented since the revolution
in 1772, as they did not then amount to
more than 750,000L or at most 837,500L.
The form of the Swedish government,
has frequently varied. Before the ac-
cession of Gustavus I. it was an elective
monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in
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1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendants abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism: upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleonora renounced forever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her consort, the hereditary prince of Hesse, was elected king, and it continued in the same manner till 1772, when the states, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely subjected by a dexterous manœuvre of Gustavus, the late king, so that the government is now altogether as despotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and seven bishops. The capital is Stockholm.

Swee-laboro, a post town in Gloucester county, New-Jersey; situated on the S side of Raecoon creek, 8 miles S of Woodbury, and 16 from Philadelphia.

Sweet Springs, a village with a post office, in Boutetout county, Virginia; situated 43 miles S. W of Bath court house, and 93 in the same course from Staunton. These waters have long been famous for their medicinal vir-

tues, and attract a numerous company of valetud'arians yearly.

Swernich, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, seated on the Drino, 70 miles S W of Belgrade. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orknies, situate to the N E of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to draw in boats and small vessels, which are instantly swallowed up.

Swinton, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, nine miles S W of Doncaster. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a considerable manufacture of earthen ware, and a large iron forge.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Swebia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles long and 83 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 40 deg. of N lat. yet being situated among the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, and whose tops are covered with snow most part of the year, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is sequestered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, so almost every canton is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which afford good pasture in summer, and on some of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the soil in general does not produce it in great quantities; besides the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms or cold rains; so that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholic. The protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland:

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own of Turkey in Europe, on the E of Servia and Bosnia, 70 miles S of Drino, 70 miles S of London. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44

in Wiltshire, with a bay, seated on the top of a high vale, 28 miles N of London. Lon. 10 N.

island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, situated to the N E of the island of Lewis. Here are two towns, which have been known to receive light vessels, which are now wrecked up.

age in the W riding of the county, 5 miles S W of Doncaster, a navigable canal to the sea, a considerable manufacture of iron, and a large iron

Switzerland, a country bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the N by Savoy, on the S by Savoy and Italy, and on the W by France and 83 broad, sea-adjacent countries by the Alps, called the Alps. Switzerland lies between 45° and 47° lat. yet being situated in the highest mountains whose tops are covered with snow part of the year, the climate is milder than in more northern parts. As Switzerland is separated from other neighbours by high mountains, the country is divided from the rest of hills, which afford a shelter in summer, and on the corn fields, particularly in the canton of Vaud, abounding in corn. The soil does not produce great quantities; besides the wheat, there are frequently dews or cold rains; so that the corn they lay up corn in the event of a general famine. The country is divided into 13 cantons, and their allies; namely, Lucerne, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Soleure, which are protestant cantons are Catholic, and Schaffhausen, Appenzel contain both religions. There are four passages over the Alps from Switzerland;

the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aosta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplex, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. The chief riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The Swiss are a brave, honest, hospitable, hardy people; very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. In short, there is not a people in Europe whose national character is better. In their persons they are generally tall, robust, and well made; but their complexions are none of the best, and those that live in the neighbourhood of the mountains are subject to wens. The women are said to be generally handsome and well-shaped, sensible and modest, yet frank, easy, and agreeable in conversation. Few of the peasants are miserably poor; many of them are rich, especially in the protestant cantons, and that of Berne in particular. In 1797, the French having long endeavoured to excite intestine commotion and discord in Switzerland, succeeded but too well in their mischievous designs. Being favoured by the disturbances they had excited, their troops entered Switzerland, and defeated the Swiss troops, who opposed them with great courage and resolution in several desperate engagements. The whole country was subdued and obliged to submit to the galling yoke of the French, who completely overturned the constitution of the principal cantons, and imposed upon them what they called the Helvetic republic, with a form of government, like that of France, composed of a legislative body, consisting of two councils, and a directory. On the recommencement of the war with the emperor of Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles entered Switzerland, and having defeated the French, he made himself

master of Schaffhausen and Zurich; but in the close of the campaign, he met with a check which obliged him to relinquish part of his conquests. This formerly peaceful and happy country, distracted by the conflicts of contending armies, is at present in a very exhausted and impoverished situation. See *Glaciers*, and *Schwytz*.

Sya, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles S W of Lindkoping.

Sydenham, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney Cove, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers 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 commissary. The rest of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. Sydney Cove lies on the S side of the harbour, between five and six miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is mostly covered with wood, yet so rocky, that it is not easy to comprehend how the trees could have found sufficient nourishment to bring them to so considerable a magnitude. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Syracuse, a strong city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 S E of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck

T A A

and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

Syrian, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szeben, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tereza, 30 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Szekely, a town of Hungary, 18 miles E S E of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Szucca, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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TAAFE, or *Tave*, a rapid river in Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal; of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the self taught genius of a common mason in this county.

Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjus. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles S E of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taa, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yema, where is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Nicbulr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 miles E N E of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

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Tabaga, an island of America, in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who have a garrison of 200 men to protect their coral fishing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles N N E of Jerusalem, and 70 S S W of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeche, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 160 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

Tabasco, an island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, about 30 miles long, and ten broad, formed by the river Tabasco, and the rivers St. Peter and St. Paul.

Tabasco, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. Cortez obtained a victory here on his first arrival. It is situate in the island of the same name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea. Lon. 16 77 E, lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

Tabar, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Huslites, under their celebrated general Ziscn, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the South shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

Tachan, or *Tuchow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 28 miles W of Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 49 45 N.

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Tadcaster, a town in the W riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Thurs-
day. Great plenty of limestone is dug
up near it; and there is a large stone
bridge over the river Wharf. It is
nine miles S W of York, and 188 N
by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat.
53 52 N.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, a town of Persia,
in the province of Farsistan, 60
miles S of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E, lat.
28 45 N.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada,
in N America, which is a place of
great resort for trading with the In-
dians, who bring thither furs to ex-
change for cloth and other European
goods. It is situate at the mouth of
the Saguenay, 98 miles N E of Quebec.
Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Tafala, or *Tafala*, a town of Spain,
in Navarre, with a castle, seated on
the Cidazzo, in a country producing
good wine. 48 miles S of Pampeluna.
Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

Taflet, a kingdom of Barbary, in
the empire of Morocco; bounded on
the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the
E by the Beriberies, on the S by the
deserts of Barbary, and on the W by
Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided
into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and
Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy coun-
try, but produces wheat and barley by
the sides of the rivers. The inhabi-
tants live upon camels' flesh and dates,
and they breed horses to sell to for-
eigners. The Arabs live in tents, and
the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants,
dwell in villages. Taflet, the capital,
is a trading place, with a castle, and
seated on a river, 275 miles S E of
Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

Tagasta, a town of Africa, in Algiers,
in the province of Constantina, former-
ly a considerable place, but now great-
ly reduced. It is famous for being the
birth place of St. Augustin.

Taga, a town of Arabia Felix, with a
castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of
Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Taghmon, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Wexford.

Tagliacozza, a town of Italy in Nap-
les, 18 miles S W of Aquila, and 33
E N E of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 45
50 N.

Tagout, a town of African Morocco,
the largest in the province of Sus. A
great many Jews live here, who carry

on a considerable trade. It is seated
in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tara-
dant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

Tagmadert, a town of the kingdom
of Tasslet in Africa, with a strong cas-
tle on a mountain, seated on the river
Dras. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

Tahorawa, one of the smallest of
the Sanawich Islands, lying off the S W
part of Mowee, from which it is distant
three leagues. It is destitute of wood,
and the soil seems to be sandy and bar-
ren.

Tajo, anciently *Tagus*, a river which
has its source on the confines of Arra-
gon, in Spain, runs through New Cas-
tile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence
it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estreina-
dura; when entering Portugal, it
washes Santaren, below which it forms
the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls
into the Atlantic Ocean. This river
was formerly famous for its golden
sands, and is called Tejo by the Portu-
guese.

Tai-ming-fou, a city of China, in the
province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city
of the second class, and eighteen of
the third, in its district.

Tain, a borough and seaport in Ros-
shire, remarkable for a large square
tower, adorned with five spires, and
for a collegiate church, still pretty en-
tire, founded by the bishop of Ross in
1481. It is seated on the frith of Dor-
noch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

Tainton, a village in Gloucestershire,
seven miles W of Gloucester. In 1700,
an ore was found here, from which
was extracted a little gold, but not
sufficient to defray the expense of se-
parating.

Tai-ouang, the capital of the island
of Formosa, in the China Sea. It is a
large, well peopled place, and carries
on a great trade. The greater part of
the streets are as straight as if laid out
with a line, and are all covered during
seven or eight months in the year to
moderate the excessive heat of the sun.
These streets are 30 or 40 feet broad,
and several of them are about a league
in length; they are almost all border-
ed with houses belonging to the mer-
chants, or rich shops, in which are
displayed silk stuffs, porcelain, lacquer-
ware, and other kinds of merchandise,
all ranged with great order and sym-
metry; they have the appearance of so
many galleries ornamented in the same
manner; and one might walk through

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them with much pleasure, were not the pavement bad, and the crowd of passengers so great. The houses for the most part are built of clay and bamboo reeds, and are only thatched with straw; but the awnings with which the streets are covered leave nothing to be seen but the shops. This capital has neither walls nor any kind of works; its harbour is good, and shelters vessels from every wind; but the entrance of it becomes every day more difficult. This port formerly could be entered by two passages; one of which had water sufficient to float the largest vessels; but it has now often only four or five feet of water, and seldom above seven or eight: the sand that is continually washed into it by the sea must soon choke it up entirely. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its jurisdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Tai-tehou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has six cities in its district. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

Taitebourg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the Charente, 30 miles S E of Rochelle. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

Tai-tong-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. It is a place of strength, built near the great wall, rendered important by its situation, because it is the only place exposed to the incursions of the Tartars; it is, besides, strongly fortified, and the troops kept for its defence compose a numerous garrison. The jurisdiction of Tai-tong-fou is very extensive; it comprehends four cities of the second class, and seven of the third.

Tai-yuen fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is an ancient city, and about eight miles in circumference; but it has lost much of that splendour which it formerly had when the princes of the blood of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-chao resided in it; nothing remains of their palaces but heaps of rubbish and a few melancholly ruins. The only

monuments entire are the tombs of these princes, which are seen on a neighbouring mountain. Tai yuen-fou has under its jurisdiction five cities of the second class and twenty of the third. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, stuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 miles S W of Peking.

Talamone, a seaport of Tuscany in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles S W of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

Talaveruela, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Gaudiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

Talgaguana, a town of S America in Chili. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay of Concepcion, and is seated on the S E shore, near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion, nine miles from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Tallach, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles W N W of Cork, and 32 W S W of Waterford.

Tallano, a seaport of Corsica, situated on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles S S W of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tallard, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Talmont, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of Gironde, 20 miles S E of Saintes, and 260 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

Tamalameca, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Maddalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Taman. See *Phanagoria*.

Tamar, a river of England, which runs from N to S, and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and after forming the harbour of Hamouze, enters Plymouth Sound.

Tamara, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Socotora, in the East In-

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gies, near the strait of Babelmandel.
Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 20 N.

Tame, a river which rises in Stafford-
shire, and entering Warwickshire,
runs first E, and then N, till it re-en-
ters Staffordshire at Tamworth, and
soon after falls into the Trent.

Tame, an inconsiderable rivulet in
Oxfordshire, which flows into the
Thames at Dorchester, and has been
eroneously supposed to give name to
the Thames. See *Thames*.

Time, a town of Oxfordshire, with
a market on Tuesday, a famous free-
school, and a small hospital. It is seat-
ed on a rivulet of the same name, 12
miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N of
London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Tamieh, a town of Egypt, on one of
the canals which runs into the Nile.

Tamworth, a borough in Stafford-
shire, with a market on Saturday. It
sends two members to parliament, and
is seated on the Tame, eight miles S
E of Lichfield, and 114 N W of Lon-
don. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 52 49 N.

Tanaro, a river of Piedmont, which
rises in the Appennines, and flows by
Cherasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alexan-
dria, in the Milanese, and falls into the
Po.

Tanasserim, a town of the kingdom
of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province
of the same name, 220 miles S W of
Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

Tanbof, a government of Russia, for-
merly a part of the government of Vo-
ronetz, containing 13 districts.

Tanbof, a town of Russia, capital of
a government of the same name. It is
seated on the Zna, which falls into
Mokcha.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Es-
tremadura, seated on the Zezara, near
its fall into the Tajo, 60 miles N E of
Lisbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Tancerwall, a town of Africa, in Ni-
gritia, seated on the Gambia, where
the English have a fort, 30 miles E of
James River.

Tanda, or *Tannah*, a town of Hin-
doostan Proper, in Bengal, of which
soubah it was the capital in the 17th
century. There is little remaining of
it but the rampart; and the period when
it was deserted is not certainly known.
It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles
N W of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23
25 N.

Tandago. See *Samar*.

Taneytown, a post town in Frederick

county, Maryland; situated on a branch
of Monacasy creek, 20 miles N by E of
Fredericktown, 12 N by W of West-
minster, and 40 of Baltimore.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly
Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, the
residence of the sovereign and the
chiefs.

Tangermunde, a town of Germany,
in the old marche of Brandenburg, with
a castle, seated on the Tanger, where
it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles N W of
Brandenburg, and 28 N E of Magde-
burg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of
Fez in Africa. It was taken by the
Portuguese, in 1471, and given as a
dower to the princess Catharine, on
her marriage with Charles II. of Eng-
land; but he did not think it worth the
expence of keeping, and therefore, in
1683, caused the works to be blown
up, and withdrew the garrison. It is
130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W, lat.
35 49 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan,
on the coast of Coromandel, bounded
by Gingi on the N, by the mountains of
Gate on the W, by Madura and the
fishing coast on the S, and by the sea
on the E, being separated from the
island of Ceylon by a narrow strait. It
is an appendage of the Carnatic, but
subject to its own rajah, who pays an
annual subsidy to the English East In-
dia Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, in the
Carnatic, capital of a province of the
same name. It is seated on the Cau-
very, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and
166 S E of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12
E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, a town and
fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount
Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa.

Tanna, a fertile and considerable
island in the South Sea, and one of the
New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here
some time in his second voyage to the
South Sea, the inhabitants are a brave
people, and not inhospitable. Their
arms are bows and arrows, slings,
spears, and clubs. There is a volcano
in the islands, and the soil is very fer-
tile in the tropical fruits and forest trees.
The coast also abounds in fish. Lon.
169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, on
the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E,
lat. 10 55 N.

Tantallan, a ruinous castle in Had.

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dingtonshire, two miles E of N Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, washed on three sides by the German Ocean. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

Tava, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The S E side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the N W side; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

Taormina, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 82 miles S of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Taoukai, an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

Tappahannock, a post town in Essex county, Virginia; situated on the S side of Rappahannock river, 57 miles N E of Richmond, 53 S E of Fredericksburg, and 117 from Washington. It is a low unhealthy situation, but a place of considerable trade, and has about 600 inhabitants.

Taploe, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

Tapoor, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 miles S S W of Darampoor, and 83 E S E of Seringapatam.

Tapti, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the N W of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of North Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles S E of the latter town.

Taransa, one of the Hebrides or W Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

Taranto, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very

much. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles N W of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of Tufflet, in Africa, with a castle seated on the Dras, 275 miles S W of Tafflet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais seated on the Tor-dive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles N W of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk, and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles S E of Foix.

Tarazona, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles S W of Tudella, and 127 N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

Tarbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbelltown.

Tarbes, a populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles S W of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, a post town in Edgecombe county, North Carolina; lying on the S side of Pamphla river, 34 miles S of Halifax, 48 W by N of Washington, and 83 N W of Newbern. It has about 600 inhabitants.

Tarentesia, a province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutiers is the capital.

Targa, a town of Africa in the Kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean,

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with a castle built on a rock. It is
seated on a plain surrounded by moun-
tainous and thick forests, which is con-
sidered as a desert; but there are good
wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 56 W,
lat. 35 20 N.

Targorod, a town of Turkey, in Eu-
rope, in Moldavia, 50 miles S W of
Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

Tariffa, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
sia, with a castle seated on an emi-
nence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17
miles W S W of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40
W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarku, the capital of Daghestan,
seated on the W coast of the Caspian
Sea, 51 miles S E of Terki, and 300
N E of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45
50 N.

Tarn, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of
Languedoc. Castres is the capital.

Tarna, a river of France, which gives
name to the above department. It has
its source in the department of Loz-
here, and having watered Mithoud,
Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moiss-
sac, falls into the Garonne.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity
of which is a silver mine. It is 38 miles
S E of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 50
26 N.

Taro, or *Borgo-di-Val-di-Taro*, a town
of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capi-
tal of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It
is seated on the river Taro, 25 miles
S W of Parma. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 44
36 N.

Tarodant, or *Tarudant*, a town of Mo-
rocco, in the province of Sus, seated
near the Atlantic, 120 miles S S W of
Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarraga, or *Tarrega*, a town of Spain,
in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the
river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Le-
rida, and 50 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3
E, lat. 41 28 N.

Tarragona, a strong seaport of Spain,
in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a
university. It was built by the Pheni-
cians, was very powerful in the time of
the Romans, and has many noble mon-
uments of antiquity. It is surround-
ed by walls built by the Moors, and is
defended also by regular works. It is
neither so large, nor so populous as it
was formerly; for though there is room
for 2000 houses within the walls, there
are not above 500, which are all built
with large square stones. It carries on

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a great trade, and is seated on a hill,
on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N E of
Tortosa, and 220 miles E by N of Ma-
drid. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Tarring, a town in Sussex, with a
market on Saturday, seated on the
Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles
E of Chichester, and 53 S W of Lon-
don. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Tartary, a very large country of Asia,
situated between 37° and 160° of E
Lon. reckoning from the west end of
the isle of Ferro, and between 37° and
55° of Lat. It is bounded on the N by
Siberia, or that part of Asia which be-
longs to Russia; on the W by the riv-
ers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which se-
parate it from Russia; on the S by the
Euxine and Caspian Seas, Karazm, the
two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and
on the E, by the Oriental or Tartarian
ocean. It extends from E to W, the
space of 104 degrees in longitude, or
4145 geographical miles; but its breadth
is not proportionable, being not above
960 miles where broadest, and where
narrowest 330. This vast region is di-
vided into two great parts; the one
called the Western, the other the East-
ern Tartary. Western Tartary, which
is much more extensive than the East-
ern, containing 139 degrees of long-
out of 161, is inhabited by a great num-
ber of nations, or tribes of people, cal-
led Moguls or Tartars. In all this vast
region there are but few towns, most
of the inhabitants living under tents,
especially in summer, and moving from
place to place with their flocks and
herds. They generally encamp near
some river for the convenience of wa-
ter. The air of this country is tempe-
rate, wholesome, and pleasant, being
equally removed from the extremes of
heat and cold. As to the soil, though
there are many mountains, lakes, and
deserts in it, yet the banks of the riv-
ers, and the plains, some of which are
of great extent, are exceeding fertile.

The mountains, woods, and deserts,
abound with venison, game, and wild
fowl; and the rivers and lakes both
with fish and fowl. Eastern Tartary,
according to the limits usually assigned
it by historians, and geographers, is
bounded to the W by Western Tartar-
y, or by that part possessed by the
proper Moguls and Kalkas; on the N
by Siberia; on the E by that part of
the Oriental Ocean called the Tartarian
Sea; and on the S by the same sea, the

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kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. It is situate between the 137th and 160th degrees of Lon. being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at present divided into three great governments, all subject to the Chinese, viz. Shing-yang or Mugden, Kurinula, and Tsitsikar.

Tartaa, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles N E of Dax. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 43 50 N.

Tarvis, or *Tarvis*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 miles N N W of Triest. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tassacorta, a maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies S W of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tassaulon, the capital of Bootan, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tasso, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contesia. It is 35 miles in circumference and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

Tasso, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sind. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moulton and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places, in the time of Aurungzebe but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sind, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks the present possessors of Moulton and Lahore. In the 17th century, it was very extensive and popu-

lous, 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 very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of salt-petre are made: and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 miles N W of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, a small town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Draï, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles S S E of Morocco.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles S E of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Tavastua, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles N E of Abo.

Tauchel, a town of Poland in Pomerellia, seated on the Vcrd, 30 miles N W of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 20 miles E of Nicastro, and 70 N E of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilon, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, and was once famous for a stately abbey, now divided into tenements. It sends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 50 35 N.

Taumago, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Taunton, a river of Massachusetts in North America. It rises in the Blue

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a place of great trade, manufactures of silk, wool, and it was celebrated for its wine. Little of these now remains. The limits of the city are well defined. On the shores of the Delta, considerable quantities of salt-petre are made: a hilly tract, which contains three miles on the NW and nine of iron and copper, 41 miles NW of Bombay, Lon. 74° 17' E, lat. 24° 50' N.

All town on the common road from Morocco to Fez, and Zanguebar, a route from Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope. It is 170 miles long. It is a town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the river Great Ouse, near its confluence with the Great Ouse. It was formerly of note. It is 20 miles SE of London, Lon. 0° 17' N of London. Lon. 0° 5' N.

A town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastehus, a river which falls into the Baltic, 62 miles NE of Abo. A town of Poland in Pomerania, on the Verd, 30 miles from the Verd, Lon. 18° 5' E, lat. 53° 38' N.

A town of Naples, in Calabria, situated on the Coraca, 16 miles NE of Reggio, and 70 NE of Catanzaro, and 70 NE of Reggio, and 16° 44' E, lat. 39° 11' N. A town of Portugal, a considerable town, capital of Algarve, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. On this island is a fertile country, and the Gilaon, between the straits of Gibraltar, and the straits of Cadiz. Lon. 18° 18' N.

A borough in Devonshire, England, on Saturday. It is situated on the river Tavy, and was once a Cistercian abbey, now divided into two members. It sends two members to parliament. It has a brook running through the town, and a stone bridge over the river. It is 12 miles S of Exeter, and 206 miles W of London, Lon. 4° 12' W, lat. 50° 35' N. An island of the South Pacific, discovered by Quiros in 1642, lat. 13° 0' S. A town of Massachusetts in the Blue Hills. It rises in the Blue

Mountains, and running SE falls into Narraganset Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

Taunton, a town of Massachusetts, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay. It is 36 miles S by E of Boston.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is governed by a mayor and sends two members to parliament. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II. after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3° 17' W, lat. 50° 59' N.

Taunton, a post town, the capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts; lying on the W side of Taunton river; 25 miles N of New Bedford, and 35 S of Boston. The township contains 3900 inhabitants.

Taunton-Dean, or Vale of Taunton, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

Taurica, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3° 51' W, lat. 48° 40' N.

Taurica, or Taurida. See Crimea.

Tauris, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about five miles in circumference and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaries, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Naksivan, and 320 NW of Ispahan. Lon. 47° 50' E, lat. 38° 18' N.

Taurus, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 miles S S W of Pilsen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13° 45' E, lat. 49° 25' N.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor Forest, waters Tavystock and then enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taw, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns W to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tawy, a river in Glamorganshire in S Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

Tay, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, and about two broad, runs E through Athol, then turning to the SE in a course of near 40 miles, exclusive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. The space between the N and S sands may be near a mile, with about three fathoms water, but within the Frith, it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full six fathoms.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. 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 E to W in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 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 decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded: and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

Taycot, a village of Pegu, situated on the W side of the river Irrawaddy. It is a long and straggling town. Lon. 95° 35' E, lat. 18° 30' N.

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Tchang-tcha-fou, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou-quang. It is seated on a large river, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou. It has one city of the second and 11 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 625 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very considerable, on account of its trade with Emouy, Pong-hou, and Formosa. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang-te-fou, one of the most northern cities of the province of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which, when once kindled, cannot be extinguished. In its neighbourhood is a mountain so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, on account of its maritime situation, its extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, on the S W by Kiang-si, and on the S by Fokien, and on the E by the Ocean. The air of this country is pure and healthful; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the springs and lakes with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to strangers; but they are said to be extremely superstitious. In this province whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk worms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and here are found the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine, containing 11 districts. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne.

Tching-kiang-fou, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the sea coast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a pre-eminence over the other cities of the province, but its jurisdiction is confined to three cities of the third class. It is 25 miles E by

N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Tching-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who prefer it to the most elegant porcelain. It is 640 miles S S W of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting-fou, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou-fou, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 15 of the third class. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Tchi-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under it six cities of the third class. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

Tchong-king-fou, a city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Le-Schuin. It is in a great measure indebted for its trade to its situation at the confluence of two large rivers; the Hin-cha-kiang, and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is built upon a mountain, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre: the air round it is wholesome and temperate. This city is celebrated for its fish, and a particular kind of trunks made of canes, interwoven in the manner of basket-work. Under it are three cities of the second, and 11 of the third class. It is 637 miles S W of Peking. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

Tchiticar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

Tchiticar, a modern city of E Chinese Tartary, built by the emperor of China to secure his frontiers against the Muscovites. It is fortified by close palisades and a wall constructed of earth. The space enclosed by the former con-

sains the Tartar garrison, occupied garrison, greater invited the condemned only of streets.

Tebli, near, 20. It is the of Ulysses

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Tebza, of Morocco same name and is sea mountains 32 50 N.

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Tecort, Barbary, same name seated on of Tripoli.

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tains the tribunals and the house of the Tartar general; that which is between the palisades and the earthen wall is occupied by the soldiers of the Tartar garrison, merchants and tradesmen, the greater part of whom are Chinese invited thither by the hopes of gain, or condemned to exile; their houses are only of earth, and form pretty large streets.

Teuki, an island in the Mediterranean, 20 miles long, and four broad. It is the ancient Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulysses. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 38 47 N.

Tebessa, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Tebza, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Tecout, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes, four miles E of Messa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles S W of Osnaburg, and 25 N E of Munster. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Tecoatepeca, a considerable seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, seated on a bay of the same name, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. Lon. 95 15 W, lat. 15 28 N.

Tecout, or *Ticarte*, a strong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledalgerid. It is seated on a mountain, 420 miles S W of Tripoli. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Tecret, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the government of Mosul, 130 miles S of Mosul.

Tedlet, a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles W S W of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Ste-

phen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

Tedelez, a strong town of Algiers, in the province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 50 miles N E of Algiers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Tella, or *Tadila*, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E side of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Ilea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

Telai, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles S E of Farodant.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Tefezara, a strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

Teffis, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis Cabar*, warm town, from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians, the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. According to Major Rennel, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and 12 synagogues. There are some magnificent caravanseras, bazars and palaces in the city, but no mosques. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainscotted, and the floors spread with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback; they are consequently very filthy. Teffis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are conveyed

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hence to Constantinople by the way of Erzerum. As for the silks of this country, they are bought up on the spot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unskilful in that respect. From hence, likewise, great quantities of a root called boyas is sent to Erzerum and Indoostan for the use of the linen dyers. Here is likewise a foundry, in which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to those of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewise established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Teflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and on the S side of it stands a large castle or fortress, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themselves masters of the city and country, under the command of the famous Mustapha Pacha. It is 125 miles W of Turki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Tefsa, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles N E of Morocco.

Tegaza, a town of Zehara, capital of a territory of that name, to the N E of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerhy, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, 30 miles S W of Mourzook.

Teglio, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is situate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially to Liverpool. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It was almost entirely destroyed by the French, who landed and set fire to it in 1690. It is seated at the mouth of

the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Teisendorf, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles W N W of Saltzburg.

Teisse, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul.

Tekin. See *Bender*.

Telemona, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Ossa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, ten miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Telesa. See *Cervito*.

Telles, a seaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles E S E of Tangier.

Telgein, or *Telga*, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Tellicherry, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles N N W of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltsh, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya, 36 miles W N W of Znaim. Lon. 16 0 E lat. 49 0 N.

Temendefust, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, ten miles E of Algiers.

Temeswar, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the banat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles N E of Belgrade, and 150 S E of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Temissa, a large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles E N E of Mourzook.

Templeton, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; lying between Athol and Petersham, 28 miles N W of Worcester, and 63 W by N of Boston.

Templin, a town of Germany, in Up-

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per Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 miles S W of Prenzlau, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 53 5 N.
Tenrock, a seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.
Tenasirim, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river of the same name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.
Tenbury, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Tenne, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 W N W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.
Tenby, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars, and its trade is inconsiderable. It is ten miles E of Pembrokeshire, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.
Tench's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocconut. The natives observed in the canoes, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders, and some of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets. 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. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.
Tenda, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.
Tenedos, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and ten miles S W of the straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name: and is one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, W of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for pro-

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ducing the best Muscadine wine in the Levant; and its position, thus near the mouth of the Hellespont, has given it importance in all ages; vessels bound towards Constantinople finding shelter in its port, or safe anchorage in the road during the Etesian or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 miles long and seven broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. On the E side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.
Tenen, or *Knin*, an episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.
Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long, and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the sea; and the distance of the peak from the port of Oratavia is above 11 miles. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The manufactures carried on here, are very few, and the product of them little more than sufficient for their own consumption. They consist of taffeties, gauze, coarse lincens, blankets, a little silk, and curious garters. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds: and, in their season, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greatest plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. Indeed none seems better adapted for the restoration of a valetudinarian; as, by going into the mountains, he may graduate the air, and choose that state of it which best suits his complaint. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce and reserved for

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the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canary-birds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthical complaints. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

Teneriff, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, a town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremsen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Teng-m-fou, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities dependant on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nan-king. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Teng-fong-hien, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tchou-Long, who according to the Chinese invented the mariner's compass.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, situate between the parallels of 35 and 36 and a-half degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from North Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth; and contains three districts, and 11 counties. Its principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions. It was formerly a part of North Carolina, but it was admitted a member of the United States in 1796. In 1795, it contained 66,649 free persons, and 10,613 slaves. Knoxville is the capital.

Tennessee, a river of North America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It rises in the Iron mountains, and, hav-

ing traversed the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holston branch, whence it is called the Tennessee: thence it runs S W and N, into the state of Kentucky: here it soon turns to the N W, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river, with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend. It may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at least 600 miles farther, some trifling falls excepted.

Ten-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-long, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles S E of Peking. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Tennestadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles S E of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Tenterden, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles S W of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, eight miles W N W of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 17 N.

Tepic, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles N W of the city of Mexico.

Teplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles W N W of Leitmeritz.

Teramo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, ten miles N W of Atri, and 25 N E of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 37 N.

Terasso, a decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 10 N.

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Terasson, a town of France, in the de- partment of Dordogne, seated on the Vesere. 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, or Wes- tern Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. An- gra is the capital.

Terhiz, or *Terhaz*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles W N W of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

Tergovisto, or *Tervis*, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the waywode, and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles N W of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependant on the Rus- sians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E of Tefflis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles S E of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Termoli, or *Termini*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles N E of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

Ternate, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Ternavasso, a town of Piedmont, six miles N E of Carmagnola, and eight S of Chieri.

Terneuse, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W N W of Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Terni, an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto. The

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cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now.

The famous cataract of the river Veli- no, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the histo- rian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spo- letto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a moun- tain, near the Jenera, 88 miles N W of Adrianople, and 97 N E of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Terracina, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a tem- ple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 45 miles S E of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terra del Esperitu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceed- ingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S, lon. 165 E.

Terra del Fuego, under this name are comprehend- several islands, at the southern ext- mity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very bar- ren and mountainous, but from what Mr. Forster says, in his voyage to the S Sea, the climate would 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, Mr. Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a species of arbutas, loaded

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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 its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland islands it is called a logger-head duck; among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large mussel shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus to their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr. Forster 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, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. 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 sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of any other nation.

Terra di Lavoro. See *Lavoro*.

Terra d'Otranto. See *Otranto*.

Terra Firma, or *Tierra Firma*, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N

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by the Caribbean Sea, on the N E by the Atlantic, on the S E by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean and the Isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Cartagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caracas, Guiana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole country is now subject to the viceroy of New Granada, who resides at St. Fe de Bogota. The climate here, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; the clouds precipitating the rains with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of consequence almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome. This part of S America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards, about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered, all the lands discovered previous to this being islands.

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See *Darien*.

Terranova, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It belongs to the duke of Monteleone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles E S E of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Terra Nuova, an ancient seaport, on the N E coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 63 miles N N E of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terrato, or *Mango*, a small village of Pegue, beautifully situated on a high

commanding river, and Mango the name.

Terrillo, the W coast of Loch and Bay.

Terrone, a department seated on Omcr.

Terrugon, with large fertile the Guano miles N W Madrid.

Terveer, a Province coast of the good harbor miles N E lat. 51 56

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commanding bank of the Irawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, Lock, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Rosshire, between Gairloch and Applacross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Caldis, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omcr.

Terruel, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles S W of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Terrere, or *Fiere*, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N E coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles N E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, a town of Upper Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between emperor Joseph II. and Frederick William III. of Prussia. It is 27 miles S E of Troppau, and 65 S W of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Tesegdelt, a town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Magglore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 6 36 W, lat. 15 24 N.

Tessia, a town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles N E of Trent, and 24 S E of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 46 29 N.

Test, or *Tese*, a river which rises in the N W of Hants, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Testbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of some importance, but its market for the staple commodities of the county, and for wool and cheese has of late years suffered a gradual decline. Its chief ornament is its newly erected church, built in a spirited imitation of Gothic models. It is 25 miles E N E of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. E 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Teticaco, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tettwang, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 E N E of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets to look out at; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

Tiberone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibil Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined at last rushes via-

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knly over a lofty precipice, the noise of its fall resounding through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S W of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, falls into the Tweed, near Kelso.

Teviotdale. See *Roxburghshire*.

Tewart, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

Teuschnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles N E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Teusera, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire; with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly noted for the excellence of its mustard, but now only distinguished (as to its trade) for a manufactory of cotton stockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monastery, are most worthy of notice; the former of which contains the relic of those who fell at the battle of Tewkesbury, and, among the rest, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 W N W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 N.

Texel, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the continent, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In September 1799, the English effected a landing here, and took the fort which defends the channel, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying therein, surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but partly deterred by the impregnable na-

ture of the country, and partly by the approach of winter, they abandoned the fort in November following.

Teya, a river of Germany, which has its source near Teltsh, in Moravia, flows E by Znsim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles S W of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Tezar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Tezcuco, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

Tezela, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

Tezote, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 8 miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Thaince, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thamea Head, two miles S W of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It plainly appears (says Camden), that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmsbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never con-

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of Thames. He likewise says, that it
occurs no-where under the name of Isis.
All the historians who mention the in-
cursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire in
the year 905, or of Canute in 1016, con-
cur likewise in the same opinion, by
declaring, that they passed over the
Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It
is not probable, moreover, that Thames
Head, an appellation by which the
source has usually been distinguished,
should give rise to a river of the name
of Isis; which river, after having run
half its course, should reassume the
name of Thames, the appellation of its
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 be properly said to form
a constant current; which, though not
more than nine feet wide in the sum-
mer, 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 Somersford the stream winds to
Cricklade, where it unites with many
other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford,
it again enters its native country, divi-
ding it from Berkshire at Inglesham.
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 na-
vigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ens-
ham, in its course N E, to Oxford, is
the first bridge of stone; a handsome
one, of three arches, built by the earl
of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of
Godstow nunnery, where the celebra-
ted fair Rosamond was interred, the ri-
ver reaches Oxford, in whose academic
groves its poetical name of Isis has
been so often invoked. Being there
joined by the Charwel, it proceeds S E
to Abingdon, and thence to Doreches-
ter, where it receives the Tame. Con-
tinuing its course S E by Wallingford
to Reading, and forming a boundary to
the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry,
Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it wash-
es the towns of Henley, Marlow, Mai-
denhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham,
Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Wey-
bridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury,
East and West Moulsey, Hampton,
Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington,
Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth,

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Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes,
Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Ful-
ham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea,
and Lambeth. Then on the N bank of
the river, are Westminster and Lon-
don, and, on the opposite side, South-
wark; forming together one continued
city, extending to Limehouse and Dept-
ford; and hence the river proceeds to
Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's,
Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, in-
to the ocean. It receives in its course
from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet,
Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandel,
Lea, Roding, Darent and Medway.
The jurisdiction of the lord mayor over
the Thames extends from Coln Ditch,
a little to the W of Staines, to Yeading
or Yenleet to the E, including part of
the rivers Medway and Lea; and he
has a deputy, named the water-bailiff,
who is to search for and punish all of-
fenders against the laws for the preser-
vation of the river and its fish. Eight
times a-year the lord mayor and alder-
men hold courts of conservance for the
four counties of Surry, Middlesex,
Essex and Kent. Though the Thames
is said to be navigable 138 miles above
the bridge, yet there are so many flats,
that in summer the navigation west-
ward would be entirely stopped, when
the springs are low, were it not for a
number of locks. But these are attend-
ed with considerable expence; for a
barge from Lechlade to London pays
for passing through them 13*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*.
and from Oxford to London 12*l*. 18*s*.
This charge, however, is in summer
only, when the water is low; and
there is no lock from London Bridge to
Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles and
a half above the bridge. The plan of
new cuts has been adopted in some
places, to shorten and facilitate the na-
vigation. There is one near Lechlade,
which runs nearly parallel to the old
river, and contiguous to St. John's
Bridge; and there is another a mile
from Abingdon, which has rendered
the old stream toward Culham Bridge
useless. But a much more important
undertaking has lately been accomplish-
ed; namely, the junction of this river
with the Severn. A canal had been
made, by virtue of an act of parliament
in 1730, from the Severn to Wall
Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal
now ascends by Stroud, through the
Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343
feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence

to the entrance of a tunnel, near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurst's ground called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 16 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal descending hence 1 3/4 m. by Little Rye joins the Thames at Reading, a distance of above 20 miles. At the expense of this vast undertaking the canal, from the Severn at Froomlode to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expense of it exceeded the sum of 200,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* are said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called the Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis by the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

Thames, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract, which pitches from a rock 10 or 12 feet in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

Thamesbruck, a town of Germany in

the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles S E of Mulhausen, and 16 W N W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Thanet, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley and also madder. The S part is a rich tract of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thannhausen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Thaso, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N W of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fayoum to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and 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, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, a city of Livadia. See *Thize*.

Thengen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen, and 22 N W of Constance. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Theobalds, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace and gardens

of the nobleman Matfield palace

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er Saxony, in Thuringia, S E of Mulhausen, of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52

land of Kent, comprising that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. It produces especially barley and also wheat. The husbandry of this island is famous. It contains Margate and Ramsgate, and other places.

Therapia, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, situate on the Minde, between Mindelheim, and 22 miles S E, lat. 48 17 N. It is the chief of the Archipelago, Macedonia, at the mouth of the Contessa. It is a city of eight broad, and the necessaries of life, and the wine are very delicate; mines of gold and silver, and of fine marble. The same name, has a town celebrated by merchants. Lon. 59 N.

Therapsis, a town in Essex, on the river of the Chelmer, 20 miles S E of Chelmsford, and 43 N E of London, lat. 51 56 N. It is the chief of Upper Egypt, and lay near the Red Sea. The soil is fertile, and thinnest of provinces in Egypt, being celebrated for the number of Christians, and in a solitary manner, celebrated by Arabs, who are called Therapsites.

Therapsis, an ancient name of a city in the province of Silesia. It was celebrated for its gates; and there are many remains of antiquity. It is named Carnack, Luxor, and is seated among its mountains; hence called the Antick and Luxor. See Livadia. See

Therapsis, a town of Germany in the province of the Hegau, between Schaffhausen, and 22 miles S E, lat. 48 E, lat.

Therapsis, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hemel Hempstead. It was famous for its palace and gardens

of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I. for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765.

Theodosia. See Caffa.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Regia, 12 miles long and five broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thessaly. See Janna.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It was once a bishoprick, and though now an inconsiderable town, still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness. It is seated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has some corn trade to Lynn and is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a good free school, and a townhall. The tent sizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It is 30 miles S E of Lynn, and 80 N E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Thoux, a village three miles N W of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794, in which the Austrians were defeated.

Thibet, or *Great Thibet*, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102° E lon. and 25 and 40° N lat. bounded on the N W and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and S W by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. 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 to those also of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1600 British miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated, and of which it forms

the centre, and the Lower, that which borders on China. The subject is obscure, and likely to remain so. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgar, is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization, their houses lofty and built of stone, and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the viceregent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. He does not reside in the city of Lassa, but on a mountain in the neighbourhood, called Poutala. On this mountain there is a great number of pagods, the most sumptuous of which he inhabits. He passes great part of his life on a kind of altar, where he sits motionless in a cross legged posture, on a large and magnificent cushion, and receives, with the greatest gravity, the adoration, not only of the Thibetians, but also of a prodigious multitude of strangers and pious pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journeys to go and worship him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction. The grand lama salutes no one; he neither uncovers nor rises up to any person, whatever his rank may be; with the same eye, he beholds at his feet the greatest princes and the meanest of their subjects. He contents himself with laying his hand on the head of his adorer, who imagines that he obtains, by this imposition alone, the remission of all his sins. Next to the Thibetians, the Tartars are the most zealous worshippers of the grand lama; they arrive in crowds at Poutala, from the remotest corners of the country; even the weakest of the female sex are not terrified by the fatigues that inseparably attend these long journies. This profound veneration

sion, which draws so many people to Lassa, to prostrate themselves at the feet of the grand lama, is founded on the idea which they entertain of his great power and sanctity. They are fully persuaded, that all the divinity of Po resides in him, that he is omniscient and omnipresent, and that he has neither need of information, nor occasion to ask questions, in order to discover the secret thoughts of men. They believe him to be immortal, and that, when he appears to die, his soul and his divinity only change their place of residence, and transmigrate into another body. All their care is then employed to discover the place where it hath pleased him to be born again; even some of the Tartar princes themselves have assisted in this important search; but they are obliged to be directed by certain lamas, who alone are acquainted with the signs by which the new born god may be discovered, or rather, they only know what child the preceding dala-lama appointed to be his successor. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo 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 most numerous as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and they constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Besides the religious influence and authority of the great lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. In 1774, the English East India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian Bramins, yet in others, has a great affinity to it. 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 sunnasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See *Palte*.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, which surrendered to the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Thielt, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray.

Thiers, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 23 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. It was taken by the prince of Conde in 1643. It was besieged by the Austrians in 1792, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 N E of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Thirsk, or *Thursk*, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament: and was formerly noted for its strong castle. It is 20 miles N W of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

Thive, or *Thebes*, a celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion; they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 20 miles N W of Athens, and 280 S W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Thoisiel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Thoma, St. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1420, and is almost round, about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog, but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the gold coast of Guinea.

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Thomas, St. one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the West Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.
Thomas, St. an archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and three miles of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.
Thomas, St. a town of Guiana, seated on the Oronoko, and subject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.
Thomastown, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine; situated on the W side of Penobscot bay, seven miles S of Camden, the same distance E of Warren, and 43 N E of Wiscasset, in lat. 44 10 N, and long. 68 40 W.
Thomdamm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutely of Saxe-Lauenburg, situate on the Elbe, 25 miles S E of Lauenburg, and 58 S E of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.
Thomond, a county of Ireland, also called *Clare*; which see.
Thonon, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles S W of Lausanne, and 16 N E of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.
Thorn, a city of Western Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the students of the Jesuists; upon which the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens. The protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzick, and 105 N W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 55 6 N.
Thorn, or *Thoren,* a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, seven miles S W of Ruremonde.

Thorn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 miles N E of Doncaster, and 167 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.
Thornburg, a small post town in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; lying on the N E side of Mattanony river, 18 miles S of Fredericksburg, on the Rapahannock, and 74 from Washington.
Thornbury, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rivulet that runs into the Severn, is governed by a mayor, and is 24 miles S W of Gloucester, and 121 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.
Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles N E of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is still remaining.
Thorney, a small island, in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, seven miles S W of Chichester.
Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn, and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E side of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.
Thouars, a considerable town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It is noted for a castle which belonged to the ancient dukes. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, which from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles S E of Angers, and 162 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.
Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 N N W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.
Three Hills Island, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.
Three Sisters. See *Kuriles*.
Thuin, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Sambre, eight miles S W of Charleroy, and 15 S E of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.
Thule. See *Fala*.

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Thule, Southern. See *Sandwich Land.*

Thun, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar passes through it.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, which commands a fine view of the lake. It is seated on the N W extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 15 miles S E of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Thunder Bay, a bay, nine miles broad, at the N W corner of Lake Huron, in North America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard there.

Thur, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, seven miles S S W of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, a bailiwick of Switzerland, 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 the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the most pleasant and fertile; and is extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, a landgraviate of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Miania, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Hesse, and on the N by the dutchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

Thurso, a borough in Caithnesshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet-Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth; and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Tiagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles W S W of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 11 25 N.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery: near it is a mineral spring, said to be

excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles N W of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Tiber, a river in Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiburoon, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

Ticarte. See *Tecort.*

Tickell, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickell, which is part of the dutchy of Lancaster. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 153 N by W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Tickely, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles N E of Cicacole, and 70 S W of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Ticanderoga, a fort of the United States, in New-York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1779 by general Bourgoync, but was evacuated soon after the convention at Saratoga, when he was obliged to surrender to the American army. It is 110 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New-York. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Tiddenham, a village in Gloucestershire, England, seven miles S of Colford. Its parish is bounded on three sides by the rivers Wye and Severn; and at the division of the rivers are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thecla, who suffered in the year 47, being the first female martyr.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour, after great rains:

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ties at once, for the space of five mi-
nutes; the well is three feet deep and
broad, and the water rises and falls two
feet. It is deemed one of the wonders
of the Peak. Tideswell is 22 miles
N W of Derby, and 138 N N W of
London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Tidor, one of the Molucca islands, in
the E Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo,
and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles
in circumference, and produces cloves
and flax. The Dutch are masters of
the island, though it has a king of its
own. The woods and the rocks that sur-
round it, render it a place of defence.
Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Tiel. See *Thiel*.

Tiengen, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, situate on the Wutach,
29 miles E of Basle, and 36 W of Con-
stance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Tierra del Espiritu Santo. See *Terra
del Espiritu Santo*.

Tierra de! Fuego. See *Terra del Fue-
go*.

Tigris, a river of Turkey in Asia,
which has its source near that of the
Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder,
in Turcomania, afterwards it separates
Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khusi-
stan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with
the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of
Persia, under the name of Schat-el-A-
rab. This river passes by Diarbekar,
Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussa-
rah.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near
the mouth of the Thames, E of Til-
bury 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
Cave Field, in which is a horizontal
passage to one of the spacious caverns
in the neighbouring parish of Chad-
well.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, si-
tuate on the Thames, N of Tilbury
Fort. The marshes here feed a great
number of Lincolnshire and Leicester-
shire sheep, for the London market.
In this parish is a celebrated spring of
alterative water, discovered in 1717.
In its neighbourhood Queen Elizabeth
reviewed the army she had assembled
to oppose the famous Spanish armada
in 1588.

Tilbury Fort, in Essex, situate on the
Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a re-
gular fortification, which may be term-

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ed the key of London. It was planned
by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer
to king Charles II. with bastions, the
largest of any in England. It has a
double moat; the innermost of which
is 170 feet broad, with a good counter-
scarp, a covered way, ravelines and
tenailles, and a platform, on which 106
cannon are placed, from 24 to 46
pounders each, besides smaller ones
planted between them, and the bastions
and curtains also are planted with
guns; and here is a high tower, called
the Block house, which is said to have
been built in the reign of queen Eliza-
beth. On the land side are also two re-
doubts of brick; and there it is able to
lay the whole level under water. The
foundation is laid upon piles driven
down in two ranges, one over the other,
which reach below the channel of the
river, and the lowermost being pointed
with iron enters the solid chalk rock,
which extends under the Thames to the
chalk hills in Kent. It is 28 miles E by
S of London.

Tillieres, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Eure, and late province of
Normandy, six miles N E of Verneuil,
and 12 W of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48
46 N.

Tilzit, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania,
with a considerable trade in linseed,
butter, and other articles. It is situate
on the Memel, 50 miles N E of Konigs-
berg, and 95 S S W of Mittau. Lon. 22
8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, a town of Terra Firma, in
Popayan, capital of a territory of the
same name, which abounds in fruits and
pastures. It is seated on a river, 130
miles E S E of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W,
lat. 1 35 N.

Timercotta, a town and fortress of
Hindoostan, in the province of Golcon-
da, 64 miles S E of Hydrabad, and 95
W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15
20 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean,
between Celebes and New Holland. It
is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and
abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and ho-
ney. The Dutch have a fort here.
Lon. of the S W point 123 59 E, lat. 10
23 S.

Tina, a town of Turkey, in Europe,
in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles N
W of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44
28 N.

Tina, or *Tinos*, the ancient Tenos;
an island of the Archipelago, one of the

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Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. This island produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tinevely. See *Palamcotta*.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões, 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The soil is dry; and being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; which are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean and uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. Here are at least 10,000 cattle, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black; also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and plenty of wild hogs. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit. Here are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. 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. The road is inconvenient, and, in some

seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Tinmouth, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, 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 there are lighthouses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tinmouth, a town of Vermont, in Rutland county, 15 miles S of Rutland, and 26 N of Bennington, with 973 inhabitants.

Tinos. See *Tina*.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification called King Arthur's Castle.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks, nor will any fish live in it; which properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, a strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

Tjorn, an island of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Tiperah, or *Tiprah*, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the E of Hindoostan Proper.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long, and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Lilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the

TIP

There is little security for a anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15

Tiphtham, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles from Newcastle. It has a castle, a high rock, inaccessible on one side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above five fathoms deep at low water. There are several rocks about it, called the Tiphtham rocks; but there are light-houses on the rocks to guide the ships by night. Here is a great quantity of coal, and is brought from Newcastle. Lon. 145 56 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tipton, a town of Vermont, in the county, 15 miles S of Rutland, and 973 of Bennington, with 973 in-

See *Tina*.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortified castle of King Arthur's Castle.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and flows into the Atlantic by the bay of Cádiz. Its waters which are of a yellow colour. Near its mouth it has a petrifying quality, no plants growing on its banks, nor fish live in it; which proper-ly is due to the rivulets run into the sea; for when it passes over the rocks it is not different from the sea. It falls into the Atlantic about 100 miles below Niebla.

Tinian, a town of Barbary, in Sicily. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates, figs, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 12 33 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinian, a strong town of Barbary, in Algeria, seated on the river of the same name. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N. *Tinian*, an island of Sweden, 27 miles long, and abounding in ex-quisite pastures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Tiprah, a kingdom of Hindoostan, situated to the E of Hindoostan.

Tippah, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles long, and 30 wide; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The S part is fertile; the N is rather barren, and terminated by a row of twelve mountains, the

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highest in Ireland, called Phelim-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Cashel is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, nine miles S S W of Cashel.

Tirano, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles S W of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Tiree, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland, lying to the S W of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tireh, a town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Ntolia, situated on the Meander, 32 miles S S E of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Tiremont, a village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that dutchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tirnavia, a strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirma, five miles W of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N E of Presburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Tirol, or *Tyrol*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Saltz-berg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Swisserland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and

TIV

four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tyrol. Inspruc is the capital.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, an island of France, the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titicaca, or *Glucuito*, an island of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is situated in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in South America.

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, seated on a small river six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Swisserland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

Tittmaning, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzberg. This town was almost depopulated by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning, in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt. It is seated on the Saltza, 24 miles N W of Saltzberg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Titul, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Treer. See *Tiber*.

Treerton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has a noble free-school (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of eight scholars at Baliol college, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. It has likewise a church, built by subscription. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly in 1598, 1612, 1731, and 1794. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N N E of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Prescafi is of the moderna. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands,

are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cesar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, Catullus, Propertius, Mæcenus, &c. The Tiverone forms here a famous cascade from a steep rock, in a cave of which is said to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburtine Sibyl, whence she delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and, at present it has an elegant summer-house, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 12 miles E N E of Rome, and 15 N N E of Frascati. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See *Solfatara* and *Teverone*.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

Tlascala, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference: it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the summit, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains, covered with trees, in which are tigers and monkeys. See *Angelos*.

Tlascala, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles E S E of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N. See *Angelos*.

Tlemesen. See *Tremesen*.

Tobago, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any islands in these seas. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the English in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Tobago, Little, an island near the N E extremity of Tobago, (in the West

Indies) two miles long, and one broad. *Tobolsk*, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolak and Tomak.

Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for several miles, are all Mahometans, but their mufti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Kalmucks, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners to this city, which is seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 miles E by N of Moscow, and 1000 E by S of Petersburg. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Tocat, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chrepels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia: for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Tocayma, a town of New Grenada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W, lat. 4 3 N.

Tockay, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by

one vineyard. At some salt-works, the distance of 10 miles N W of B...

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one vineyard, it is scarce even at Vien- na. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the conflu- ence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Toli, an episcopal town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Pe- lusia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Toggenburg, a county of Swisserland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen. It is in the figure of a leg, and is situ- ate between high mountains. It is fer- tile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains up- wards of 46,000 inhabitants, the major- ity of whom are protestants.

Toissey, a town of France, in the de- partment of Ain, 25 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, a commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was for- merly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. The houses are fine and there are a great number of superb struc- tures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an arch- bishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain; the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of pro- digious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great num- ber of churches belonging to 27 pa- rishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphi- theatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 53 N.

Tolen, a town of the Dutch Nether- lands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is

five miles N W of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, eight miles S E of St. Severino, and 88 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tolzburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy in the domin- ions of the Pope. In the neighbour- hood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 25 miles N W of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Tolhuys, a town of Dutch Guelder- land, seated on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Tolland, a post town and the capital of Tolland county, Connecticut, 17 miles N E of Hartford, and 19 W of Pomfret, containing 1638 inhabitants.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in Vene- tian Friuli, 30 miles N E of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Gor- titz.

Tolna, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a coun- try producing excellent wine, eight miles S W of Colocza, and 45 S of Bu- da. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, seated in a valley, be- tween the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles S W of Bayonne, and 47 S E of Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Tolu, a town of South America in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagens; famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagens. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Es-

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tremadura, seated on the river Naboan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles S E of Coimbra, and 65 N E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Tombec, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Tombelaine, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

Tombucoo, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the S E of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The King has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

Tombucoo, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles S W of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

Tombamba, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 2 16 S.

Tomina, a government of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Tomini, a town of the island of Celebes, in the East Indies, in a bay to

which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, with a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and a wooden cathedral, a chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles E S E of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Tonderen, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles S E of Ripen, and 30 N W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. The S shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole N side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour or anchoring place to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

Tongres, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila king of the Huns, and the last by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Neckar, 12 miles S W of Maestricht, and 15 W of Liege.

Tong-chang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-chuen-fou, a fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who

have followed from father to son. W of Peking. 56 N.

Tungusian, E part of S. the Russian and chiefly hunting of which, where they live. The wooden poles hair and rub the top to keep fire is made sit round are very strong they all receive the men dress with boots of their common Tungusians a very tall equally rare all well made. The features flat as those have a fresh eyes, a small hair, very few them none at what horses of an acute credible; organs of touchably more young children Kalmouk. The well made, very lively, but on the contrary full degree, and fifth of v red as fire.

Tonna, a town of Saxony, six miles N of the department and late territory on the N of Saintes. 56 N.

Tonnay-Château, in the department and late territory on the Charente. Lon. 0 46 W.

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Tungusians, a people who inhabit the
E part of Siberia, and are subject to
the Russians. They are all pagans,
and chiefly subsist by grazing, and
hunting of saibles. They live in huts,
which, when they remove their dwell-
ings, they take down, and set up else-
where. These huts are composed of
wooden poles, covered all over with
hair and rubbish, except a hole left at
the top to let out the smoke. Their
fire is made in the middle, and they all
sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes
are very strong, and broad-faced, and
they all ride on horseback, not ex-
cepting the girls. Both men and wo-
men dress alike in a sort of frock,
with boots of skins on their legs, and
their common drink is water. The
Tungusians are of a middling stature;
a very tall or a very short man being
equally rare among them. They are
all well made, and of a good mein.
The features of their face are not so
flat as those of the Kalmouks; they
have a fresh complexion, small sharp
eyes, a small thin nose, black lank
hair, very little beard, and many of
them none at all. Their voice is some-
what hoarse; their sight and hearing
of an acuteness and delicacy almost in-
credible; but, on the contrary, their
organs of touch and smell are consid-
erably more blunt than ours. Their
young children have an air altogether
Kalmouk. The women while young are
well made, and of an agreeable figure,
very lively, but modest, the old women,
on the contrary, are ugly to a fright-
ful degree, all over wrinkles, smoke
and filth of various kinds, with eyes as
red as fire.

Tonna, a town of Germany in Upper
Saxony, six miles N of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, a town of France,
in the department of Lower Charente,
and late territory of Saintonge, seat-
ed on the river Boutonge, 17 miles
N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45
56 N.

Tonnay Charente, a town of France,
in the department of Lower Charente,
and late territory of Saintonge with a
castle, and a small port. It is seated
on the Charente, three miles from
Rochefort, and 253 S W of Paris.
Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TON

Tonneins, a town of France, in the
department of Lot and Garonne, and
late province of Guienne, seated on the
Garonne, two miles from its junction
with the Lot, and seven E of Mar-
mande.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the
department of Yonne, and late province
of Burgundy, famous for its good
wines. It is seated on the Armancon,
27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of
Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

Tonningen, a town of Denmark, in
the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a
territory of the same name. It is
seated on a peninsula formed by the
river Eyder, where there is a commo-
dious harbour, 25 miles S W of Sles-
wick, and 58 N W of Hamburg. Lon.
9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, bounded
on the N by China, on the E by China,
and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by
Cochin China, and on the W by Laos.
It is about 1200 miles in length and
500 in breadth, and is one of the finest
and most considerable kingdoms of
the East, as well on account of the
number of inhabitants, as the riches it
contains, and the trade it carries on.
The natives in general are of a mid-
dling stature, and clean-limbed, with a
tawny complexion. Their faces are
oval and flattish, and their noses and
lips well proportioned. Their hair is
black, long, lank, and coarse; and they
let it hang down their shoulders. They
dye their teeth black. They are dex-
terous, active and ingenious in me-
chanic arts. They weave a great
quantity of fine silks, and make curious
lackerworks, which are exported to
other countries. There is such a num-
ber of people, that many want employ-
ment, for they seldom go to work but
when foreign ships arrive. The money
and goods brought hither by the Eng-
lish and Dutch put them in action,
for they have not money of their own
sufficient to employ themselves; and
therefore one third at least must be
advanced beforehand by the merchants.
They are so addicted to gaming, that
when every thing else is lost they will
stake their wives and children. The
garments of the Tonquinese are made
either of silk or cotton; but the poor
people and soldiers wear only cotton of
a dark tawny colour. Their houses
are small and low, and the walls either
of mud, or hurdles daubed over with

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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 house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, 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 salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The people of Tonquin are ingenious, strong-limbed and well made; their disposition is free and open, although cheating among them, when done with address, is considered as a stroke of prudence and skill. They are generous; but their generosity is regulated only by their interest: and when they have nothing to hope, they cannot easily be prevailed on to give: on such occasions, they take great care to conceal their riches, for fear of being importuned; they are in general lavish in their public expences, especially in feasts, marriages and funerals; they hate the Europeans, and find great satisfaction in being able to deceive them. The Tonquinese are neither so flat-nosed nor so broad-visaged as the Chinese; their colour is olive: they blacken their teeth, suffer their nails to grow, and wear their hair as long as possible. The people are slaves one part of the year; for except the citizens of the capital, all the tradesmen, joiners, smiths, masons, carpenters, &c. are obliged to labour three months in the palace, and during two others, for the mandarins and great lords: they are free the rest of the year, and work for those who employ them. Marriages are not contracted here without the consent of the governor or judge of the place. The day after the marriage, the husband styles his wife sister, and the wife calls her husband brother. A plurality of wives is permitted at Tong-king; but only the most accomplished takes the title of spouse. The law grants a divorce to the men, but denies it to the women: the children remain with the husband. The favourite diversion of the Tonquinese are comedies, which they generally act at night, and accom-

pany, with abundance of machinery and decoration. They excel particularly in the representation of torrents, rivers, seas, tempests and naval battles. Learning in Tonquin, as in China consists principally in the knowledge of a great number of characters, and in the study of the rules and principles of morality, which are taken from the writings of Confucius. The Tonquinese apply to letters, from ambition, because they open the way to honours, and because it is by their means alone that they can ever be promoted to offices of dignity and trust. They are in general courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several, but the poor are stinted for want of money. 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 that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for ten days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. They have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, 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 language is very guttural, 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. The commodities are gold, musk, silk, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tunsberg, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles

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 The kingdom is an absolute monarchy,
 and the capital is the capital.
 Bergen, a seaport of Norway, in the
 province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles

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W Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Tobowai, a small island in the South Sea, discovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or six miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almost all around it, bordered with a white-sand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. According to the information captain Cook received from some of the natives, who spoke the language of Otaheite, this island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other islands in the neighbourhood. Lon. 149, 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topeliff, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of the kingdom of Bothnia, 24 miles N W of Pilsen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians, in 1762. It is 14 miles W N W of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Topolizza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles S W of Niemez. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

Topoltsau, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Topsham, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ex, five miles S E of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 S W of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

Tor, or *Eltor*, a town of Arabia Petraea, with a good harbour defended by a castle, and a Greek convent. In the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, said to be those which Moses rendered sweet by throwing in a piece of wood. It is seated on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve us from

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popery and arbitrary power. In gales of wind it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is seven miles E of Nice.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles S E of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Torda, or *Torenburch*, a town of Transylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 miles W N W of Clausenburg, and 42 N W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 S E of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Torgau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, with a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It is 27 miles N E of Leipsic, and 35 N W of Dresden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Torigny, a town of France in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles S E of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-de-Douero.

Torna, or *Tornaw*, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place and is seated on an emi-

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nence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Torne, a river of Sweden, which has its source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and taking a S E course, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornco.

Tornea, a town of Sweden in West Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes the people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles N E of Uma, and 420 N N E of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, an episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria 10 miles N W of Larissa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 N W of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Torella-de-Moagris, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 N E of Barcelona. Lon. 5 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Torperley, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles S E of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra-di Lavora, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles S E of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in

1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, with a castle, surrounded with a wall, and bastions. It is 27 miles S E of Mirandela, and 42 S S W of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles S E of Origuella, and 37 N N E of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Torres, a maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S W of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Torres Novas, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almoda, 55 miles N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Torrington, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. Some remains of a castle are still visible. It is seated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. In this, which is the principal of the Virgin Islands, almost all the trade is carried on; it is

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l again in 1794, was over-
by a torrent of lava. The in-
however, escaped with their
ut 15 excepted.

Moncaroo, a town of Portu-
e province of Tra los Montes,
stle, surrounded with a wall,
ons. It is 27 miles S E of Mi-
and 42 S S W of Braganza.
W, lat. 41 O N.

Las Salinas, a town of Spain,
ria, near the coast of the Me-
an, which carries on a great
salt, procured from a small
ed by saline springs. This is
considerable salt-work in all
it is 20 miles S E of Origuela,
N E of Carthagena. Lon. 0
at. 37 58 N.

, a town of Spain, in New
15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3
at. 40 10 N.

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seated on the Mediterranean,
S W of Granada. Lon. 3 56
36 59 N.

Novas, a strong town of Por-
Estremadura, with a castle.
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N E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W,
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near five miles long and two broad, but
badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy.
They cultivate cotton here, which is
much esteemed by the manufacturers,
likewise rum and sugar; it has of late
years undergone great improvements.
Its fruits, of which there are no great
variety, are but indifferent; some ap-
ples excepted. The entrance into the
harbour is at the E end of the island.
Lon. 63 O W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, a fortified town of Italy, in
the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Tor-
tonese, with a bishop's see, and a cas-
tle on an eminence. It is deemed a
considerable frontier place; was taken
by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards
in 1745, and by the French in 1796. It
is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles S E
of Casal, and 27 S W of Milan. Lon.
8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Prin-
cipato Citeriore, five miles N E of Poli-
castrò.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia,
with a bishop's see, a university, and a
citadel. It is divided into the Old and
New Town, both surrounded by modern
fortifications. The entrance is over a
large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro,
whose head is fortified. It has a great
number of churches and religious
houses; among which the cathedral,
the royal college of Dominicans; and
the convent of the Carmelites, are the
most remarkable. It is situate in a
country, fertile in corn and fruits, and
abounding with quarries and mines of
silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers
colours, and stones with veins of gold.
Here is a great deal of silk and oil,
and very fine potters ware, which re-
sembles porcelain. It is seated partly
on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles
S W of Turragona, and 180 E of Mad-
rid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Tortuga, an uninhabited island, near
the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W
of the island of Margareta, and about
30 miles in circumference. The E end
is full of bare rugged broken rocks,
which stretch a little way out to sea.
At this end is a large salt pond, where
the salt begins to kern in April; there
have been 20 ships here at a time for
salt. At the W end is a small harbour
with fresh water; and it is full of low
trees. There are a few goats on it;
and the turtles or tortoises come upon
the sandy banks to lay their eggs,
whence this island has its name. It was

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formerly much frequented by the bu-
caneers. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Tortuga, an island of the W Indies,
near the N coast of the island of His-
paniola, where the French bucaners
used to fortify themselves. It is about
80 miles in circumference, and has a
safe harbour, but difficult of access.
Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tosa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia,
seated at the bottom of a bay, which
forms a good harbour, where vessels
are sheltered from all winds, except
the S W. It is built partly on a plain,
and partly on a steep hill, which pro-
jects into the sea. On the top of the
hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel,
with other fortifications. It is 37 miles
N E of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41
42 N.

Toscanello, a town of Italy, in the
patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of
Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

Tosena, a small town of Sweden, in
W Gothland, 20 miles W N W of Ud-
devalla. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.

Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W Goth-
land, 42 miles N N E of Uddevalla.
Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire,
with a market on Saturday. It is se-
ated on the river Dart, on the side of a
hill, and had formerly a castle and
walls. It sends two members to parlia-
ment, is governed by a mayor, and has
a manufacture of serges. It is 27 miles
S W of Exeter, and 196 W by S of
London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Tottenham High Cross, a village in
Middlesex, five miles N of London. It
is so called from a cross, which has
existed here from time immemorial. It
was formerly a column of wood, raised
upon a hillock. It was taken down a-
bout 200 years ago, and the present
structure erected in its stead. Here are
three alms houses. The rivulet called
the Mosel, which rises on Muswell Hill,
near Highgate, runs through the prin-
cipal street.

Totteridge, a village near Middlesex,
near Chipping Barnet, inhabited by the
citizens of London, so long ago as the
reign of James I. It is 10 miles N N W
of London.

Toul, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Meurthe, and late province
of Lorraine. Before the revolution it
was a bishop's see, and the cathedral
and late episcopal chapel, are hand-
some structures. It was an imperial

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town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1532. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Toula, a river of W Chinese Tartary, which takes its course from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect on the eye as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loses itself in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largest of all Tartary.

Toulouca, or *Tulmabine*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauve, 70 miles E N E of Moultan.

Toulon, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1730. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbrcs, (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains, (besides the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV.) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port, or Merchants Port, and the New Port, or King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty. The New Haven was constructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels: the first object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for muskets, pistols, halberts, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in won-

T O U

derful order. The long sail room, the foundery for cannon, the dock yards, the basins, &c. are all worthy of observation. The gallees, transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley slaves are artizans, some merchants, and which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the gallees, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building newly erected for that purpose. Both the old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them in the late reign, that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the 16th century; and in August 1793, it was surrendered by the inhabitants, to the British admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned for some time, by the British troops; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles S E of Marseilles, and 317 S S E of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbishop's see. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church,

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The long sail room, the cannon, the dock yards, &c. are all worthy of observation. Gallies, transferred from some years ago, occupy at present a basin in the New Port. Galley slaves are artificers, and which is most of scrupulous integrity. They sleep on board the galley. There have been lately provided with barracks on shore, in a vast way erected for that purpose. The old and New Port have an extensive spacious outer road which is surrounded by hills, by nature almost circular, of great extent; and the fortifications, on both sides, by batteries. In a word, the harbor, and arsenal at Toulon, is the remark of a foreigner in them in the late reign, that France was greater there than in Versailles. Toulon is the only port in the Mediterranean for the re-shipment of the products of the East. It was twice taken by the English in the 16th century; and in 1793, it was surrendered by the British admiral to the British admiral, on condition of enabling the re-establishment of the British in France. It was garrisoned by the British troops; the French having laid siege to it, and obliged to evacuate the city in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is on a bay of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S E of Marseilles, and 43 miles S of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Toulon, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbishop. It contains 56,000 inhabitants. It is the most considerable city next to Paris, although its population bears no proportion to its situation. There are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most important cities of the old Gauls, and the Roman colony; in process of time it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, the Franks of Aquitaine, and at length the most considerable government of France, and the seat of a parliament. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The cathedral, the metropolitan church,

TOU

would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 feet high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Isaurac, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other by the canal of Languedoc. Toulouse 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 are two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprien. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 S E of Bourdeaux, and 330 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Tour de Rousillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rousillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles N W of Perigueux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

Tourrain, a late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleans, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden

TOU

of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Touranacourchy, a town of Hindoostan: 35 miles S S W of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Touring, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Tournan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the isle of France, 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Tournay, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin are very magnificent. It has been several times taken and retaken, lastly by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge 14 miles S E of Lisle, 30 S W of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles N W of St. Omer.

Tourmon, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college, and a castle. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Tourmus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 f by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tours, a considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. Before the French revolution it was an archbishop's see. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet diameter: three of these were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1783. It is a large and well built city, and the streets very clean by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, its curious clock, its mo-

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and Lubeck, falls into the Baltic, at Travenmunde.

Travenmunde, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N E of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Travers, a town of Switzerland, 11 miles W of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 6 N.

Transtein, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

Trautenau, a town of Konigsgratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Konigsgratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Trebbin, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ten miles S S E of Potsdam, and 20 S S W of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. On the banks of this river the Romans, under the consul Sempronius, were defeated by Hannibal, and numbers of them drowned in it.

Trebigni, or *Trebigna*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some papists. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Trebisiaci, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Tarento, five miles E of Cassano.

Trebisond, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built of the ruins of ancient structures, on which are some unintelligible inscriptions. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N N W of Erzerum,

and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Germany, in Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles S E of Iglaw, and 52 N W of Budweis. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Trebnitz, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a large nursery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgraviate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, ten miles W S W of Mulhausen, and 32 W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Tregannon, a corporate town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Tyvy, 15 miles S E of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth, and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Treguier, a seaport of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated near the English Channel, 22 miles N W of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N.

Treileburg, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles S E of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Trenesen, or *Tlensen*, a province of the kingdom Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the province of Africa, on the W by the desert of Zahara, and on the N by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, is surround-

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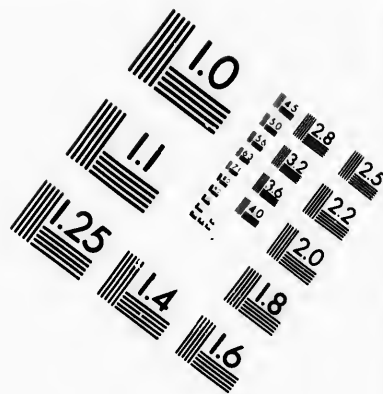
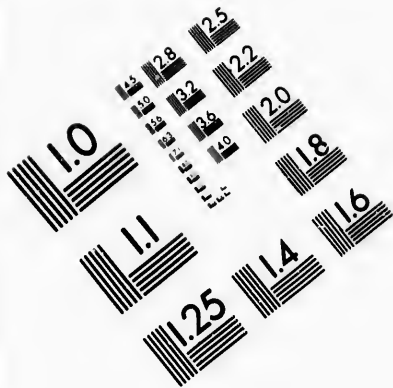
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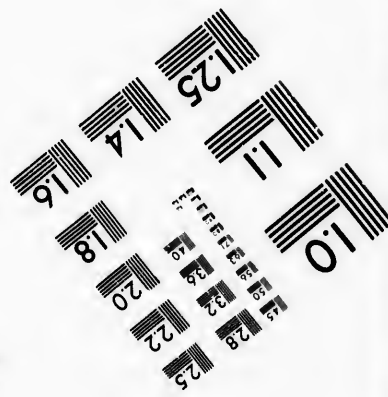
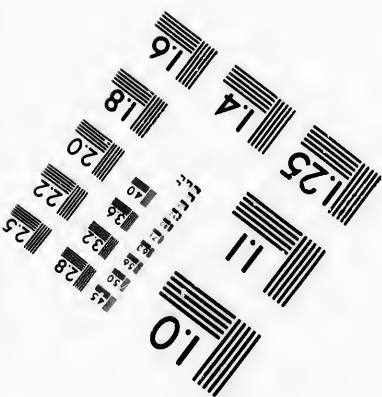
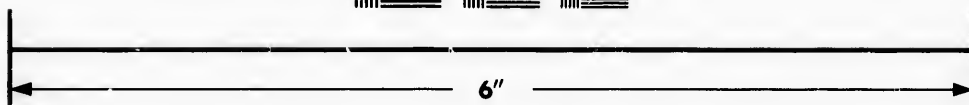
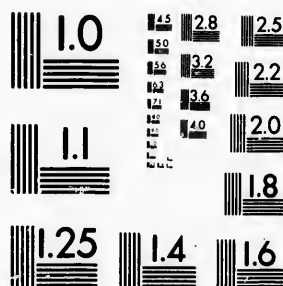
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Treniti, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

Trenouille, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, seated on the Bennaile, 13 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 46 29 N.

Tremp, a town of Spain. in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 85 miles N W of Barcelona.

Trent, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the county, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and, with a N E course, penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming towards the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber, below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

Trent, a river of N Carolina, in the United States of America, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trent, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended by some fortifications, and the bishop's palace stands without the city. The French took this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles N W of Venice, and 260 N W of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Trent, or *Trentino*, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the

T R E

N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W by the Bresciano.

Trenton, a post town, the capital of New Jersey; situated in Hunterdon county, on the N E bank of Delaware river, 30 miles N E of Philadelphia, 12 S W of Princeton, and 30 of New Brunswick, in lat. 40 15 N, and lon. 74 48 W. The inhabitants may be estimated at 2500: the principal public buildings are a State-house, 100 feet wide by 30 deep, and four or five houses of religious worship, belonging to as many sects. There is also a bank lately incorporated by the legislature.

Trenton, a post town in North Carolina, the capital of Jones county, seated on the N side of Trent river, 16 miles S W of Newbern, 50 N W of Beaufort, and 81 N by E of Wilmington.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 42 miles N E of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S of Stralsund, and 50 W N W of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

Tresen, or *Trosa*, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Treshanish Isles, four of the W. islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

Trethimrow, a strong town of Poland, in Volinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiof.

Treuchenbrietzen, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Brandenburg, and 34 S W of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Treves, or *Triers*, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinat of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; however, the soil near the Rhine and Moselle is very fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and is more populous there than in other parts.

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its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France.

Treves, or *Triers*, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. He likewise claims the title of archchancellor of the empire, and gives the first vote at the election of an emperor. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. The French took possession of this town, in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles N E of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 450 W N W of Vienna. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles S E of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles E N E of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Trevigo, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S W of Vittoria. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Trevisano, a marquise of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellanese, and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wool; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sillis, 20 miles N W of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Breasse. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college

of Louis le Grand. *Trevoux* is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Treysa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgrate of Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Triberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles N E of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenstadt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Tribesna a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trebel, 22 miles S S W of Stralsund, and 30 E S E of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

Tribstadt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles N W of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Tricala, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles E N E of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Tricala, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larissa.

Tricarico, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles S E of Acerenza, and 21 S W of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

Triceto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles E S E of Scala.

Triers. See *Treves*.

Triest, an episcopal town of Germany, in Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and S W winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 N E of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Trim, the county-town of East Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles N W of Dublin.

Trincomale, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the East Indies.

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and. *Trevoux* is seated on a hill, on the river Sa. N of Lyons, and 188 S. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57

town of Germany, in the Saxony, and landgr. capital of the county of It is seated on a hill, near wahn, 17 miles N of Mar. 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

town of Italy, in the Mi. on the Adda, on the bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E,

town of Germany, in the Saxony, with a castle. on the river Trebel, 22 of Stralsund, and 30 E S. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54

town of Germany, in the Lux Ponts, 18 miles N W. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

town of Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, 59 of Salomichi. Lon. 23 46 N.

town of Turkey, in the province of Janna, 21 miles

an episcopal town in the Naples, 13 miles S E of and 21 S W of Matera. Lon. 40 12 N.

town of Italy, in the kingd. of Calabria Citeriore, E of Scala.

see *Treves*.

episcopal town of Germania. It is a strong place, is spacious, but not good; to the W and S W winds. ents have a good trade inmonds, iron, &c. brought h; and they make good seated on the side of a gulf of Venice, eight miles

Istria, and 80 N E of Ve. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

county-town of East Meath, seated on the Boyne, 23 of Dublin.

, a town on the E side of Ceylon, with a harbour, e finest in the East Indies.

T R I

In January 1782, it was taken by the English, but soon afterwards retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It was taken by the English in 1795, and still remains in their possession. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles N E of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 23 miles W of Hertford, and 31 W N W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Trinidad, an island on the N E coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell: because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles S E of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Magdalena, 58 miles N W of St Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

Trinita, or *La Trinite*, a town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles N W of Casal, and 35 N E of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Trinomialy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles S S W of Arcot, and 52 W N W of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 35 E, lat. 12 2 N.

Tripoli, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical

T R I

republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from N W to S E, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barca. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

Tripoli, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea: for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 miles S E of Tunis, and 570 E S E of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

Tripoli, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles N W of Damascus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Trist, a small uninhabited island of New Spain. It is situated on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campenchy, and is separated by a narrow channel.

T R O

on the E. from the isle of Port Royal. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E. point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Tristan d'Acunha, a lofty island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

Tritchinopoly, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles S S W of Madrass. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, an episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trimo, 15 miles N of Bogiano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Trochtelfingen, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles N W of Buchau, and 29 S of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Trogen, a town of Swisserland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel, near which is a mineral spring, containing copper, sulphur, and alum, and useful when applied externally for several complaints. It carries on an extensive manufactory of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is seven miles N of Appenzel, and seven S E of St. Gall.

Troja, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a fortified town, and is seated at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles N E of Benevento, and 60 N W of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

Trois Rivières, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles S W of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 N N E of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Tron, St. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liège, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles W N W of Liège. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Tropea, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is seated on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles N W of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Tropes, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles S W of

T R U

Frejus, and 58 E of Marsilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppau, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741 and 1756, but restored it to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broad-cloth and kersey-mere, in a great degree by machinery. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles S W of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

Troy, a thriving town in Rensselaer county, New York; situated on the E side of Hudson river, four miles S of Lansingburg, five N by E of Albany, and 45 N of Hudson. This town advances rapidly in trade, and population; the inhabitants may be estimated about 5000. Here is a bank and a post office.

Troyes, a considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. It was formerly an episcopal town, and is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. 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, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 miles E N E of Sens, and 90 E S E of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Trujillo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

Trumpington, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found.

Trans, a town of the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles W of Ilantz-

Truro, market town of Cornwall. The lord holds his court here. The benefice is the benefice of the chief bus copper of the neighbourhood of Naseby. The lord is general Fildes. The vale, between St. Allen and 257 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Truro, county, Cape Cod, 126 S E of the mouth of the river. The inhabitants are principally of the name of Truro.

Truro, miles N of the birth of the river. It is situated among mountains at the top of the hills. It is situated 126 S E of Madrid.

Truxillo, of Peru, in the valley of Pizarro. The inhabitants are above 1000. They are seated in a fertile soil near the city of Lima.

Truxillo, Spain, in the thick grove between two towns of 220 miles W, lat. 9 46 N.

Truxillo, a town of 220 miles W, lat. 9 46 N.

Tschoppe, Saxon. It is celebrated for its wines.

Tschout, occupy the upper part of the forest. The forest is for the forests, at the banks of the

of Marsilles. Lon. N. and considerable in Upper Silesia, city of the same name, castle. The Prussians took it in 1741 and 1756, the house of Austria consented to each capture. Pleasant plain, on the Mohra, 40 miles N by 72 S by E of Breslaw. 50 1 N.

town in Wiltshire, Saturday. The inhabitants of clothiers, who road-cloth and kersey-degree by machinery. Hill, 23 miles S W of 98 W of London. 51 19 N.

ing town in Rensselaer county, situated on the E river, four miles S of E N by E of Albany, Hudson. This town in trade, and population may be estimated there is a bank and a post

considerable city of France, nt of Aube, and late champagne. It was fortified town, and is surrounded walls, but almost all of wood, and good water.

Among the objects of Stephen's, the principal public library of the city; and the castle in ancient counts of Champagne.

Its commerce, once now consists only in linens, fustians, wax-candles, and wine. It is on the Seine, 30 miles E N E of E S E of Paris. Lon. 13 N.

town of Terra Firma, in 9 miles S of the lake Maracaibo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N. A village in Cambridge-shire, 5 miles from Cambridge, Roman antiquities have

own of the country of the independence of the league was first ratified, concluded between the communities. It is seated seven miles W of Hantz-

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here, and it has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 237 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

Truro, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; lying near Cape Cod, 38 miles N of Chatham, and 126 S E of Boston, along the post road. The inhabitants who are about 1000 are principally the families of fishermen.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

Truxillo, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situated near the river Almont, 63 miles S W of Toledo, and 117 S E of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Truxillo, a rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimbo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1533. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 330 miles N W of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

Truxillo, a strong seaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

Tschops, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

Tschoulyms, a nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. The country which they inhabit is for the most part, fertile with large forests, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiousses, which take

their sources among the mountains of the province of Yeniseisk, near the river of that name. The inhabitants are docile, attentive, eager after instruction, and well skilled in what they have been able to learn. Whenever they have nothing to fear, they discover great frankness of disposition, honesty, and complaisance; but when they have reason to apprehend any severe treatment or fraud, they lye, and are sullen. They shew great friendship, and pay numberless little attentions towards each other; but are lazy with regard to all kinds of labour, and their manner of living is dirty. Ever since they have had the custom of living in settled villages during the winter, the greatest number of them sow a few fields with rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hemp, but seldom cultivate enough for their own consumption though their land be ever so fruitful. Many of them sow nothing at all but had rather buy their flour and meal of the Russians, or live without bread, when it is to be had of them. Those who are not averse to the trouble of managing cattle, keep a small number of horses and cows, and a few sheep of the short-tailed kind. As the snow is deep and the winter very long in these parts, they are obliged to lay up a stock of hay for the support of their cattle during the extremity of the cold; a great hardship to people so abandoned to sloth as the Tschoulyms. Neither swine nor poultry is to be seen in their inclosures. In imitation of the Ostyaks fishing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furnish them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten skins.

Tschutski, a country of the E extremity of Asia, opposite the N W coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage. The summer lasts only a few months, but in this season the days are very long, because for several weeks together the sun does not set at all. The winter extends through the greatest part of the year; and during this melancholy season it is almost one continual night. The inhabitants are analogous to the country; being the most savage, the most barbarous, the most untractable, the least civilized, the most rugged and cruel people

T S I

of all Siberia. They have neither letters nor writing, nor any kind of instruction. They are not yet entirely subdued; and consequently it is but one part of the nation that pays tribute. Their history is enveloped in darkness, as well as their national constitution and force. They will not endure the least constraint; and though they have been several times conquered by the Russians, they have always regained their liberty. By a probable computation they are estimated at 3500 males capable of bearing arms. They are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. Twenty Tschouktsches never hesitate a moment about attacking fifty Koriaks; and, had it not been for the Russian Ostrogs, the former would long ago have exterminated the whole Koriak nation. The care of their deer is their principal occupation; nevertheless they follow the chase and the fishery. In the number of rein deer consists all the riches of the Tschouktsches. A possessor of ten thousand is not uncommon; and some of fifty thousand are to be met with.

Tshetsken. See *Kisti*.

Tsi-nan-fou, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This city is large, populous, and is much respected by the Chinese on account of its having once been the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are four cities of the second, and 26 of the third class. It is seated S of the river Tsi, or Tsing-ho, 160 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 117.25 E, lat. 36.30 N.

Tsi-ning-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yeu-tcheou-fou. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce, and on that account a great number of strangers come here to traffic.

Tsin-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce arises from fish, which are caught in great abundance. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class, under its jurisdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tsin-nang-fou.

Tsiampa. See *Giampa*.

T S U

Tsong-ming, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long, and 13 broad. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished; those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterwards; and, in less than ten years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Some parts of it produce wheat, rice, barley, cotton, citrons, and several other fruits, but its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that the island can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. Lon. of its S E end 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tuen-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. Its situation, trade, extent, triumphal arches, temples, even its streets all well paved, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities of China. In the neighbourhood of this city is a bridge, remarkable for its extraordinary size and the singularity of its construction. It was built at the sole expense of one governor. Father Martini, a man of established veracity, speaks of it in the following words: "I saw it twice," says he, "and always with astonishment. It is built entirely of the same kind of blackish stone, and has no arches, but above three hundred large stone pillars, which terminate on each side in an acute angle, to break the violence of the current with greater facility. Five stones of equal size, laid transversely from one pillar to another, form the breadth of the bridge, each of which, according to the measurement I made in walking, were eighteen of my ordinary steps in length; there are one thousand of them, all of the same size and figure: a wonderful number, when one considers the great number of these heavy stones, and the manner in which they are supported between the pillars! On each side there are buttresses or props, constructed of the same kind of stone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedestals,

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an island of China, on the province of Kiang-nan, and from which it is an arm of the sea, 13 miles long, and is formerly a sandy desolation where criminals were banished; and on it began to be settled that they might not starve; some poor Chinese emigrated thither after less than ten years, the soil was sown and cultivated, it produced wheat, rice, citrus, and several other articles, which is made in such quantities that the island can supply the neighbouring countries. In the only one city of the third rank, there are so numerous, that they touch each other, and form a walled city. The country is fertile and intersected by many rivers. Lon. 121 55 E.

Tsu-fou, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. Its situation is very singular, the streets all well paved, distinguished rank among the cities of China. In the middle of this city is a bridge, and its extraordinary size and the sole expense of one man, the late Martini, a man of great capacity, speaks of it in the following words: "I saw it twice," and I always with astonishment. It is built entirely of the same kind of stone, and has no mortar. There are three hundred large arches which terminate on each side at an angle, to break the force of the current with greater stones of equal size, laid on one pillar to another, and on each side of the bridge, each of the arches is supported by a stone, and the manner in which they are supported between each side there are buttresses, constructed of the same stone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedestals.

and other ornaments of the like nature. It is to be observed, that in this description, I speak only of one part of the work, that which is between the small city of Lu-yang and the castle built upon the bridge: for, beyond the castle, there is another part equally stupendous as the first.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, with an archbishop's see; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 W S W of Roscommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns in Java, an island of the E Indies, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university, and a castle. Here is a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis: and in the town house is a very curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Strashurg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Tuckerton, a port of entry and a post town in Burlington county, New-Jersey, situated on the S side of Mullicus river, near little Egg-harbour, and 55 miles E by S of Philadelphia.

Tucuman, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe, have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns of this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

Tucuman is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

Tucayo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

Tuddington, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunstable, and 38 N N W of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Tudela, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge, 45 miles N W of Saragossa, and 140 N E of Madrid. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 42 9 N.

Tver, a government of Russia, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Basilowitz, in 1490, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. The population has increased to a surprising degree; a circumstance evincing the advantage arising from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the first province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield vast quantities of oak and other valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe; and, besides the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish, peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *accipenser ruthenus* of Linne, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made. The government of Tver contains 13 districts.

Tver, a commercial city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, about fifteen years ago, was a few buildings excepted, scarcely superior; but being in 1763, fortunately destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, it has risen with lustre from its ashes. The empress was no sooner

T U L

informed of this calamity, than she ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be sketched by an eminent architect, and enjoined, that all the houses should be re-constructed in conformity to this model. She raised at her own expence the governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new-exchange, the prison, and several other public edifices. The streets which are broad and long, issue in a straight line from a square, or rather an octagon, in the centre: the houses of this octagon and of the principal streets are of brick stuccoed white, form a very magnificent appearance. The New Town when completed, will consist of two octagons, with several streets leading to them, and intersecting each other at right angles, and would be no inconsiderable ornament to the most opulent and civilized country. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspection of the bishop, and admits 600 students. In 1776 the empress instituted a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children. In June, 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students; who are instructed in foreign languages, &c. It is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and the Tvertza are covered with boats. It owes its principal trade to its advantageous situation, being near the conflux of those two rivers, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia and the southern provinces, toward Petersburg. It is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles N N W of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Tuggurt, a country of Barbary in Africa.

Tuggurt, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 310 miles S S E of Algiers. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Resan, is seated on the Tubesh, 118 miles S E of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the river Queois, seven miles W of Tudela.

T U N

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King's County, situate on a river of the same name.

Tullez, an episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Guienne. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles S E of Limoges, and 62 S W of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W lat. 45 23 N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles S S W of Dublin.

Tully, a township in Onondago county, New York; situated between Sempronius and Fabius, equidistant from both, where is a post office, 486 miles from Washington.

Tuln, a town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tusan, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Tumbez, a town of South America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 S.

Tumel, a rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

Tumpach, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles N N W of Amberg, and 32 E N E of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 miles W S W of Maidstone, and 30 S S E of London. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters,

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discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord
North. The town is seated at the
bottom of three hills, called Mount
Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount
Pleasant, on which are scattered some
good houses, orchards, and gardens;
and as the country is naturally wild,
the effect of the whole is romantic
and picturesque. The Wells are 35
miles S S E of London.

Tunderer. See *Tonderen*.

Tunginkoi, a town of Russia, situate
on the Irkut, 80 miles S W of Irkutsk.
Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, a town of New Granada, in
S America, capital of a district of the
same name. It is seated on a high
mountain, in a country where there
are gold and emeralds, 50 miles S W
of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 5 0 N.

Tunis, a kingdom of Africa, bounded
on the N by the Mediterranean, on
the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the
S and S W by Biledulgerid, and on
the W by Algiers. It extends 300
miles from E to W, and 250 from N to
S. This country was formerly a mon-
archy; but a difference arising between
the father and son, one of whom was
for the protection of the Christians,
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 pays a certain tribute to the
Bashaw, that resides at Tunis. The
air in general is healthy, but the soil
in the E part is but indifferent, for
want of water. Toward the middle,
the mountains and vallies abound in
fruits; but the W part is the most fer-
tile, being watered by rivers. The
environs of Tunis are very dry, upon
which account corn is generally dear.
The inroads of the Arabs oblige the
inhabitants to sow their barley and rye
in the suburbs, and to inclose their
gardens with walls. However, there
are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges,
dates, grapes, and other fruits. There
are also olive trees, roses, and odorifer-
ous plants. In the woods and moun-
tains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches,
monks, cameleons, roebucks,
hares, pheasants, partridges, and o-
ther sorts of birds and beasts. The
most remarkable rivers are the Gadil-
carbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps.
The form of government is aristocratic,
that is, by a council whose president
is the dey. The members of the divan,

TUR

or council, are chosen by the dey, and
he, in his turn, is elected by the divan,
which is composed of soldiers, who
have more than once taken off the dey's
head. The inhabitants carry on a
great trade in linen and woollen cloth.
In the city of Tunis alone, are above
3000 clothiers and weavers. They
have also a trade in horses, olives, oil,
soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers.
The established religion is Mahome-
tanism; and the inhabitants consist of
Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and
Christian slaves.

Tunis, a large and celebrated city of
Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the
same name. It is seated on the point
of the gulf of Goletta, about ten miles
from the site of the famous city of Car-
thage. It is in the form of an oblong
square, five miles in circumference,
with a lofty wall, flanked with sever-
al strong towers, five gates and 35
mosques. The houses are all built of
stone, though but one story high; and
it has a good citadel on an eminence,
on the W side of the city. Without
the walls are two suburbs, which con-
tain 1000 houses. Within the walls
are 10,000 families, and above 3000
tradesmen's shops. The divan, or coun-
cil of state assembles in an old palace,
and the dey is the chief of the
republic, who resides here. The
city has no water, but what is kept in
cisterns, except one well, kept for the
bashaws use. The harbour has a very
narrow entrance, through a small chan-
nel, which is well fortified. The Ma-
hometans here have nine colleges for
students, besides a great number of
smaller schools. Tunis is a place of
great trade, ten miles from the sea,
275 N W of Tripoli, and 380 E of Al-
giers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Tunkerstown See *Ephrata*.

Tara, a town of Germany, in the
county of Tyrol, 24 miles S W of Trent.

Turchheim, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Rhine, and late
province of Alsace, remarkable for a
victory gained here by Turenne, over
the Austrians, in 1675. It is seated
near the river Colmar, one mile N W
of Colmar.

Turcomania, a province of Turkey
in Asia now called *Armenia*.

Turcomans, *Terekemens*, or *Trukhme-
nians*, a people of Asia, who speak the
Turkish dialect of the Tartar lan-
guage, and inhabit the Eastern slope

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of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemish, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukha; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia. They pass for the richest shepherds in the Turkish empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, consisting of councils, sheep, and goats.

Tureme, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Guicme, with a castle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Turgow. See *Gouda*.

Turin, a flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious and beautiful; the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive areades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the *Strada di Po*, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clear by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 1,000,000. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a representation of the celestial signs, a royal library, and many other curiosities. Besides these two structures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, the royal hospital, and the metropolitan church of St. John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jesus Christ. These are all superb structures. When the plague reigned at Marseilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew

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to Turin. Turin is well fortified and extremely strong. There are very 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. The arsenal is a fine and capacious building, including five courts; it contains arms for 120,000 men, and there is a cannon foundry and a chymical laboratory annexed to it, and a charming public place called the Corfo, where the nobility assemble, from five to six in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies, and the house commonly called La Charite, 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. In the royal library are 19,000 manuscripts, besides 30,000 printed books. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, obliging the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia, but in June following, the French were driven out by the Austrians, but the king has not yet returned. Turin is 60 miles N E of Genoa, 65 S W of Milan, and 280 N W of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles W S W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 144 miles W of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Mucedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia, and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 35 and 49° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth.

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Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by
the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E
by Persia; on the S by Arabia and the
Mediterranean; and on the W by the
Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and
the straits of Constantinople. It lies be-
tween 27 and 46° E. lon. and 28 and 45°
N lat. extending 1000 miles in length,
and 800 in breadth; and contains the
countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Cur-
distan, Armenia, part of Circassia,
Natalia, and Syria, with Palestine, or
the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks
have still a precarious sovereignty over
Egypt. Of these countries (which see
respectively) the climate, productions,
manners, &c. must be various. The
Turks are generally robust and well
shaped, of a good mein, and patient of
hardships, which render them fit for
war. They shave their heads; but
wear their beards long, except the
military and those in the seraglio, who
wear only whiskers. They cover their
heads with a white linen turban of an
enormous size, and never pull it off but
when they sleep. None but Turks
must presume to wear a white turban.
Their breeches or drawers are of a
piece with their stockings; and they
have slippers instead of shoes, which
they pull off when they enter a temple
or house. They wear shirts, with wide
sleeves not gathered at the wrists, and
over them a vest tied with a sash;
their upper garment being a loose
gown, something shorter than the vest.
The women's dress pretty much re-
sembles that of the men; only they
have a stiffened cap with horns, some-
thing like a mitre, on their heads in-
stead of a turban, and wear their hair
flowing down. When they go abroad,
they are so wrapped up, that their fa-
ces cannot be seen. The Turks sit,
eat, and sleep, according to the custom
of the east, on sophas, or cushions, ma-
tresses, and carpets. Rice is their
most general food, and coffee their
common drink. Their most usual salu-
tation is to bow the head a little, laying
the right hand on their breasts; but to
persons of rank they stoop so low as to
touch the border of their vest. The
women are kept under a rigorous con-
finement. They have generally deli-
cate skins, regular features, black hair
and eyes, with an admirable chest.
Many of them are complete beauties.
Their cleanliness is extraordinary; for
they bathe twice a-week, and suffer not

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the smallest hair or the least soil to be
upon their bodies. As to the qualities
of their minds, they are said to want
neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderness;
and to be exceedingly amorous. It is
no doubt for this reason that the men
never suffer their wives faces to be
seen, not even by the dearest friend
they have in the world. There is no
need of much wit to behave one's self
well here; for a good mein and gravity
supply the place of merit in the east,
and much gaiety would spoil all. Not
that the Turks want wit; but they
speak little, and pride themselves in
sincerity and modesty more than elo-
quence. The Turks use no unnecessa-
ry words, whereas the Greeks talk in-
cessantly. Though these two nations
are born under one climate, their tem-
pers are more different than if they
lived in the most distant countries.
The Turks make profession of candour
and faithfulness, and are a charitable
good natured people, jealousy excepted,
and very sober. On the other hand,
they are extremely proud, insolent, su-
perstitious and covetous. They are
also much addicted to unnatural lusts,
and despise all other nations in gen-
eral, especially those which are not of
their religion. The common appella-
tion, that they give the Christians is
that of dogs. An intolerance runs
through all the actions of the Turks,
and they never change their manner of
living. They seem to have no kind of
genius for the improvement of the arts
and sciences, though they live under
the influence of the same heaven, and
possess the same countries, as the an-
cient Grecians did. They generally
loiter away their time, either among
the women in the haram, or in smoking
or taking opium; and though they herd
together, you will observe as little con-
versation among them as among so ma-
ny horses in a stable. They seldom
travel, or use any exercise or rural
sports; and discover little or no curi-
osity to discover the state of their own,
or any other country; but Turkey, af-
ter all, is not without men of parts,
probity, and honour; nor without be-
nevolent, liberal, conversible, and inge-
nious people. They behave very com-
mendably to their slaves and servants,
and frequently better than the Chris-
tians do to theirs. There are no here-
ditary governments or titles of nobility
in Turkey; and indeed the commonal-

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ty there enjoys the greatest liberty. Learning is at a very low ebb among the Turks: however, they have some schools, colleges, and academies; but they are on a very different footing from those among us. Not many years since a printing-house was set up at Constantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. The most ingenious Mussulmen employ themselves in reading the Alcoran and the commentators upon it, to which almost all their learning is confined. Some of them amuse themselves with poetry, in which they are said to succeed very well, and other Turks delight in Music. The whole Turkish army, regulars and irregulars, amounts to above 300,000 men. Besides the true janizaries, or janisaries of the porte, and in actual pay, there are great numbers all over the empire, who procure themselves to be registered in this body, in order to be entitled to their privileges. The Turkish navy is not so considerable as might be expected in such extensive dominions, situated on several seas, and abounding in commodious harbours. By their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, they can never find sailors to man a great fleet; and those they have are unskillful, as well as their pilots and officers. If they would apply themselves to navigation, and make the most of their situation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally consists of about 40 large ships, exclusive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant-ships, and others are sent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are silks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton-yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen shagreen skins, blue, red, and yellow Morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, storax, gums, opium, galls, mastic, emery, lemnian bole, pomegranate shells, sponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raisins, mother of pearl, boxwood, saffron, &c. These are exported in large quantities by the several European trading nations, who import their own goods and purchase those of the country. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians; and even the Turks send merchandise, both by land and water, from one

part of the empire to another, but not to foreign Christian countries. No nation is more advantageously situated for traffic than the Turkish; having the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea; and consequently greater opportunities of importing the rich merchandises of the East, and distributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power: but they never attempt distant voyages and have but few merchant-ships, both their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in their possession, but make no figure in commerce at this day: and well it is for the Christians that the Turks are such an indolent generation; for their situation and vast extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human species: not only male slaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and sold. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

Turkin, a town of Russia, situate on the Caspian. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain, Cape, a cape of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles N N W of Amburg, and 32 N E of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Turner, a post town in Cumberland county, Maine; situated on the W side of Androscoggin river, 10 miles S E of Buckfield, 14 N E of Poland, and 54 N of Portland, the capital of the district.

Turnhout, a town of Austrian Brabant. Prince Maurice of Nassau, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spanish army consisting of 6000 horse. It is 24 miles N E of Antwerp. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Tursi, a town of Italy in Naples, seated on the river Sino, 50 miles S W of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Turtle Island, an Island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 S.

Tuscany, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N by Romagna, the Belgonese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the

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 the Orviciano, the patrimony of St.
 Peter, and the dutchy of Castro; and
 on the W by the Mediterranean, the
 territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa.
 It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and
 watered by several rivers, of which
 the Arno is the chief. There are se-
 veral mountains, in which are mines of
 iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of
 marble, alabaster, and porphyry, be-
 sides hot baths and mineral waters.
 Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and
 wine, and produce plenty of citrons,
 oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits.
 The inhabitants are distinguished by
 their attachment to commerce, and
 have established various manufactures,
 particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen
 ware, and gilt leather. They are much
 visited by foreigners, on account of
 their politeness, and because the Italian
 language is here spoken in its greatest
 purity. This dutchy is divided into
 three parts; namely, the Florentino,
 the Pisano, and the Sienese. John
 Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of
 the house of Medicis, died in 1737,
 without leaving any heirs male. By
 the treaty of London, 1718, the em-
 peror of Germany, Charles VI. had pro-
 mised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire,
 to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being
 the nearest male heir: but, in 1735,
 when the sovereignty of Naples and
 Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he
 was obliged to renounce his right to
 Tuscany, in favour of Francis I. em-
 peror of Germany, then Duke of Lorrain,
 to whom it was ceded as an equivalent
 for that dutchy, which he had given up
 to France. Florence is the capital.

Tascaroras. See *Onedias*.

Tasia, a town of the country of the
 Gisons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

Tatbury, a town in Staffordshire, with
 a market on Tuesday. It had a large
 castle, which stood on an alabaster hill;
 several of the towers and a small part
 of the wall still remain. It is 15 miles
 E of Stafford, and 134 N E of London.
 Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Tavorin, a town of Hindoostan,
 with Dutch factory. It is 60 miles
 N E of Cape Conorin. Lon. 76 40 E,
 lat. 8 15 N.

Tatura, a town of Russia, situate on
 the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Tusford, a town in Nottinghamshire,
 with a market on Monday; seated in a

clayey soil, 13 miles N N W of New-
 ark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon.
 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia,
 with a bishop's see. It is surrounded
 by strong walls and ramparts, and well
 furnished with artillery, because it is a
 frontier town toward Portugal. It is
 seated on the top of a mountain, near
 the river Minho, in a fertile and well
 cultivated country, 62 miles S of Com-
 postella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon.
 8 12 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Turkey in Asia,
 situate on a lake of the same name, 28
 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat.
 38 20 N.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which
 rises from innumerable springs in the
 mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called
 Tweedsmuir. It divides England
 from Scotland, and falls into the Ger-
 man Ocean, at Berwick.

Tweeddale. See *Peeblesshire*.

Tweedsmuir, rugged and heathy
 mountains, in the S part of Peebles-
 shire.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex,
 seated on the Thames, three miles S
 S W of Brentford; adorned with many
 handsome villas, of which the only two
 that are worthy of notice are that which
 was once the favourite residence of
 Pope, which is still regarded with
 great veneration; and Strawberry Hill,
 the elegant Gothic retreat of the late
 Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. A
 branch of the Coln here falls into the
 Thames on which are erected some
 powder and oil mills.

Tyczein, a town of Poland, in Pola-
 chia, with a castle and a mint. It is
 seated on the Narew, 22 miles N W of
 Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Islands,
 three leagues S of Ternate.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland,
 formed of a branch from the county of
 Durham, and another from the hills on
 the borders of Scotland. These uniting
 a little above Hexham, form a large ri-
 ver, which flows by Newcastle, and
 enters the German Ocean, at Timmouth.

Tyne, a river of Scotland, which rises
 in the mountains in the S of Hadding-
 tonshire, waters Haddington, and en-
 ters the German Ocean to the W of
 Dunbar.

Tynemouth. See *Timmouth*.

Tyre, a seaport of Syria, in that part
 formerly called Phoenicia, once a place

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of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shell-fish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian die. According to the prophecies in the Old Testament, Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles S W of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Tyri, a lake of Norway, near the cobalt mines of Fossum. This beautiful piece of water is about twenty-five miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks; its shores are gentle eminences, richly variegated with the most fertile meadows, corn fields and hanging forests, and backed by lofty mountains towering above each other. The country around it is delightful, especially to be in so high a degree of northern latitude.

Tyrnav, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trencschin, 30 miles N E of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S W by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

Tysted, a town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles N W of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Tywy, or *Tivy*, a river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

Tzabrilla, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles S E of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzaritzyn, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 miles N W of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Tzernitz, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles N N E of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Tzivilsk, a town of Russia, in the

government of Kasan, 56 miles W of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

V, U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue. Though an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles S E of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles S E of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Vache, one of the West India islands lying to S of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaniers began a settlement here in 1673, and they made it one of their rendezvous.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

Vada, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Vadagary, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles S S W of Madura.

Vadin, a town of Turkey in the European province of Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopoli. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Vado, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 S W of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Valstein, a town of Sweden in East Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is seated on the E side of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkioping. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Vadutz, a town and castle of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles S of Lindau, and 34 S S E of Constance. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Vaera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro,

39 miles S W, lat. 37

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23 miles S E of Cordova. Lon. 3 50
W, lat. 37 40 N.

Valhingen, a town of Germany in
Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg,
seated on the Neckar, 24 miles S W
of Hailbron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Vaiseaux, a small island of N Ameri-
ca on the N coast of Louisiana, be-
tween the mouths of the Mississippi
and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

Vaison, a decayed town of France, in
the department of Vaucluse, and late
province of provence with a bishop's
see, lately subject to the pope. It is
seated on a mountain, on which there
is a castle, near the river Oreze, and
the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was
one of the largest cities of the Gauls.
It is 15 miles E N E of Orange, and 22
N E of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44
15 N.

Val, a village of the Netherlands,
three miles W of Maestricht, where,
in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a vic-
tory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province of Sicily.
It means the valley of demons, and is
so called, because Mount Ætna is situ-
ate in this province, which occasioned
ignorant and superstitious people, at
this time of its fiery eruptions, to be-
lieve it was a chimney of hell. This
province is said to contain upwards of
300,000 inhabitants. The capital is
Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the W
angle of Sicily, so called from the town
of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the
capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province of Sicily; so
called from the Noto, which is its ca-
pital town.

Val Ombrosa, a celebrated monastery
of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15
miles E of Florence.

Valckwar, a town of Selavonia, seat-
ed on the Walpo, near its confluence
with the Danube, between Esseck and
Peterwaradin, 70 miles N W of Bel-
grade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Vallai, a town of Russia, in the gov-
ernment of Novogorod, on the side of
a lake of the same name. Its environs
abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled
with woody islands, and skirted by for-
ests cornfields, and pastures.

Vallai, Lake of, in the government
of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about
20 miles in circumference. In the
middle of it is an island on which there
is a convent.

V A L

Vallai Hills, hills of Russia, in the
government of Novogorod.

Vallasnes, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Tra los Montes, nine miles
E S E of Mirandola.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain. Lon. 4
55 W, lat. 43 5 N.

Vallecona, a town of Spain, 15 miles
S of Tortoso. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 11 15
N.

Valligem, a town of Portugal, in
Beira.

Valdivia. See *Baldivia*.

Valence, an episcopal city of France,
in the department of Drome, and late
province of Dauphiny, with a bi-hop's
see, a citadel, and a school of artillery.
It is surrounded by good walls, and
the greatest part of the public places,
and many private houses, are adorned
with fountains. Besides the handsome
cathedral, there are many other
churches, as well as late convents that
are worthy of notice. It is seated on
the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers,
and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E,
lat. 44 56 N.

Valence, a town of France, in the
department of Lot and Geronne, and
late province of Guienne, situate on the
Garonne.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a considerable
town of Spain, in Estremadura, with
an old castle. It is surrounded with
walls after the antique manner, flank-
ed with four or five small bastions, and
a few towers; is very strong by situa-
tion, being built upon a rock, near the
river Savar, 15 miles S W of Alcantara,
and 37 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W,
lat. 39 26 N.

Valency, a town of France, in the
department of Indre, and late province
of Berry.

Valencia, a province of Spain, for-
merly a kingdom; bounded on the E
and S by the Mediterranean, on the
N E by Catalonia, on the N W by Ar-
ragon, and on the W by New Castile
and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and
62 broad, and is the most pleasant and
populous country in Spain; for here
they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is
watered by a great number of streams,
which render it fertile in all the neces-
saries of life, especially fruits and
wine; and in the mountains are mines
of gold, silver, and alum. The in-
habitants are much more lively than in
other parts of Spain; and the women
are handsomer.

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VAL

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls besides those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral church has a steeple 150 feet high, and one side of the choir is encrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of Scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with fourteen silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the jesuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are bastions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalavia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles E S E of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Valencia, New, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas, seated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles S W of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV. who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles W S W of Mons, 28 S E of Lisle, and 120 N N E of Paris. Lon. 3 57 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valenza-do-Minho, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

VAL

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles N E of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Valenza, or *Valencia*, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 S W of Milan. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Valestra, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Valette, a town of France, in the department of Clarente, and late province of Anjunois ten miles S of Angoleme. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Valetta. See *Malta*.

Valkenburg, or *Favquemont*, a town of Dutch Limburg. It was once fortified but the fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is seated on the Guele. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Valadolid, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets, and large high houses adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square in the middle of the city surrounded with handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being four stories; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and numeries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners

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town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It is the seat of St. Bernard. Lon. 10 1 N.

Valencia, a strong town in the province of Milanese, capital of the kingdom of Valencia, subject to the king of Spain. It was ceded to France in 1705, and has been often taken and retaken. It is situated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Casale, and 12 miles S of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 41 30 N.

town of Italy, in the province of Verona. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 45 30 N.

town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and late province of Brittany. It is 10 miles S of Angouleme. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Valletta, a town of the island of Malta. It was once fortified, and its fortifications were demolished in 1672. It is the seat of the governor. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

a city of Spain, in the province of Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded with walls, and embellished with handsome public squares, and many fountains. It is large and contains 11,000 houses, long and broad streets, and houses adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Mercado, is 700 paces in circumference, and is the place where the fairs are held.

There is another square in the city surrounded with brick houses, having under the arches, where people may walk in all weathers. Within these arches merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being four stories; and balconies at every window of the second story.

In the whole there are many churches and nunneries, the most remarkable of which is that of the Dominicans, the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very great extent, though but two stories high. It has fine paintings of various subjects, and at one of the corners

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a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburgh. Besides this, there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public squares which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escorial and Pisnerga, near the Douero, 52 miles S W of Burgos, 80 S E of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan. See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatemala, and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 236 miles E of Guatemala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 30 N.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20 23 N.

Valladolid, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

Vallais, a county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais.

The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingon, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brig, Visp, 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 Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman Catholic religion. The Bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the

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Vallais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size; idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vast ranges of Alps inclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, Mr. Coxe observes, that strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day. 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; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais, and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence. They are hardy and enterprising, brave, severe to enemies, affable to strangers.

Vallongo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 33 44 N.

Vallemont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

Valleucay, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles N W of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See *Neuchatel*.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Vallery, St. a commercial town of

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France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles N W of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Vallery-en-Caux, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 N W of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Vallier, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, seven miles N E of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Valogne, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Valona, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey, in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It was taken in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Valparaiso, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

Valrees, a town of France, in the Venaisin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

Vals, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Valtelline, called by the inhabitants *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is inclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories: on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the dutchy of Milan. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The *Valtellines* have no manufactures; but they

export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

Valverde, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 S S E of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Valverde, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and eight miles from Badajoz.

Van, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Van Diemen's Land, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, afterwards visited by captain Cook.

Van Diemen's Road, a road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

Vannes, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 S W of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

Var, a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, 47 miles W N W of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Varambon, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles N N W of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

Varella, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Varendore, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

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Varemes, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Allier, seated on an emi-
nence near the river Allier, 14 miles
S S E of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46
22 N.

Varenes, a town of France, in the
department of Mense. At this place
the unfortunate king of France, his
queen, sister, and two children, were
arrested, in their flight from Paris, in
June, 1791, and conducted back to
that city. It is 13 miles N of Cler-
mont.

Varhely, a town of Transylvania, 60
miles E of Temeswar. Lon. 17 10 E,
lat. 45 40 N.

Varna, a considerable seaport of Tur-
key in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of
the territory of Drobugia, with an arch-
bishop's see. It is seated near the
mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea,
22 miles N of Mesembria, and 145
N W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E,
lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Yonne, with a castle, 32
miles from Auxerre.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the gov-
ernment of Novogorod, situate on the
Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon.
45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalboro', a post town in Kenne-
beck county, Maine; situated on the E
side of Kennebeck river, seven miles
S of Fort Halifax, 40 N of Wiscasset,
and about 83 N E of Portland, contain-
ing 1188 inhabitants.

Vasserburg, a town of Bavaria, in the
territory of Munich, with a castle. It is
surrounded by high mountains and seat-
ed on the river Inn, 29 miles E of Mu-
nich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Vassi, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Upper Marne, seated on
the Blaise, 10 miles N W of Joinville,
and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat.
48 27 N.

Vatan, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Indre, seated in a fine
plain, eight miles N W of Issoudun.
Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Vatica, a seaport of Turkey in Eu-
rope, in the Morea, situate in a bay of
the same name, 44 miles S E of Misi-
tra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 33 N.

Vaucoleurs, a town of France, in the
department of Meuse, seated on the
side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10
miles W of Toul, 22 S W of Nancy,
and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 49 E, lat.
48 36 N.

U B E

Faucluse, a department of France,
which includes the county of Venaisin
and territory of Avignon.

Faucluse, a village and fountain of
France, in the department to which it
gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon,
celebrated by Petrarch.

Faul, Pays de, a country of Swisser-
land, in the canton of Bern. It extends
along the lake of Geneva, rising gradu-
ally from the edge of that lake, and is
richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields,
and meadows, and chequered with
continued villages and towns. It was
wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the
canton of Bern, in 1536. Its inhabi-
tants are robust and good soldiers.
Lausanne is the capital.

Faudabies, a town of France, in the
department of Puy de Dome, five
miles from Isoire, and 240 S by E of
Paris.

Faudemont, a town of France in the
department of Meurthe, with a castle.
It is seated in the most fertile country
for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles S E of
Toul, and 18 S W of Nancy. Lon. 5
57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Vaudois, Vallies of, in Piedmont. They
lie N of the marquise of Saluzzo,
and the chief town is Lucerna. The
inhabitants are called Vaudois; also
Waldenses from Peter Waldo, a mer-
chant at Lyons, who exposed the su-
perstitions of the church of Rome, in
1160, and being banished from France,
came here with his disciples. The
Vaudois underwent the most dreadful
persecutions in the 17th century, par-
ticularly in 1653, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, a decayed town of
France in the department of Meurthe,
seated on the Sare, near the strong for-
tress of Sar Louis, 50 miles N E of
Nancy. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Vauxhall, a village in Surry, seated
on the Thames, two miles S W of
London. It is celebrated for its gar-
dens, which are laid out in so grand a
taste that they are honoured for three
months in summer by most of the no-
bility and gentry. Here is an almsh-
ouse for seven poor women, built in
1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who resided
here, as ambassador from Holland, 28
years.

Ubeda, a town of Spain, in Andalusia,
with a strong castle, seated in a fertile
country, abounding in corn, wine, oil,
and fruits, especially figs. It is five

U D D

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miles N E of Bacza, and 158 S E of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Uberlingen, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly protestants, carry on a great trade in cam, which they send to Swisserland, and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Uber, St. or Setubal, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Seto-briga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zaden. It has a fine fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It is seated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine and fruits: the N end bounded by a row of mountains loaded with fine forests of pines and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Ubigau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 28 miles S E of Wiltemberg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Uby, or *Pulo Uby*, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same, near Prenzl, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

Uckerlande, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a castle, seated on the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles N W of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Ullevalle, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, situate on a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of some steep rocks, at the extremity of a small but fruitful valley. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

Ulenkoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the S E side of the lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles N W of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Udina, or *Udine*, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Ulskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the Udda, 1100 miles E N E of Irkutsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Veicht, a river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overysset, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Blackwater.

Veicht, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

Veichta, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of Osna-burg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Vedenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokseha, 200 miles E S E of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Veere. See *Terrere*.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is seated on the sea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N W of Arbe, and 110 S E of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vegliana, a town of Italy Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 13 miles N W of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Veirois, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles S S W of Portalegre. Lon. 7 54 W, lat. 38 57 N.

Veit, St a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with an old castle, and a church seated at the con-

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and a church seated at the cur-

Agency of the Glan and Winich, eight
miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 S W
of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Veit, St. a strong seaport of Austrian
Istria. See *Fiume*.

Vela, a cape of South America on
the N coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles
E N E of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W,
lat. 12 30 N.

Velay, a late province of France,
bounded on the N by Forez, on the W
by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan,
and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of
high mountains, covered with snow the
greater part of the year, but abounds
in cattle. It now forms the department
of Upper Loire.

Velden, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Bavaria, 22 miles N W of
Ratisbon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Veldenz, a town of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle,
seated on the Moselle, 13 miles N E of
Treyes. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Velletri, or *Velletri*, an ancient town
of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is
a very pleasant place, and is the resi-
dence of the bishop of Ostia, whose
palace is magnificent; and there are
large squares adorned with fine foun-
tains. It is seated on an eminence,
surrounded by hills, eight miles E S E
of Albano, and 20 S E of Rome. Lon.
12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Velez, a town of Spain, in New Cas-
tile, with a castle, 45 miles N E of To-
ledo, and 50 S E of Madrid. Lon. 2
22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Velez-de-Gomara, a town of Africa,
in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle,
and a harbour seated between two high
mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120
miles N N E of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat.
35 10 N.

Velez-Malaga, a town of Spain, in
Granada, with a castle, seated in a
large plain, near the Mediterranean
sea, 12 miles N E of Malaga, and 52 S
W of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36
42 N.

Velika, a town of Selavonia, seated
on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of
Cruetz, and 60 N W of Pusega. Lon.
16 30 E, lat. 46 18 N.

Veliki Ustug, a province of the Rus-
sian government of Vologda. Usting
is the capital.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the
Carnatic. It is a post of great impor-
tance, commanding the great road from
Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists

of three strong forts on as many hills,
and is deemed impregnable to an Indi-
an army. During the last war against
Hyder Ally, it was relieved by Sir Eyre
Coote, in the face of the whole army of
that chief, which was reckoned an act
of great generalship. It is 90 miles
W of Madras, and 214 from Seringa-
patnam.

Veltzen. See *Uitzen*.

Vena, or *Monti-della-Vena*, mountains
of Carniola, on the confines of Istria,
on the S of the lake Czernic.

Venafro, a town of Italy in Naples, in
Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see,
seated near the Volturno, 27 miles W
of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon.
14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Venaissin, a small but fertile territory
of France, lately depending on the pope,
but now decreed a part of the republic
of France, and included in the depart-
ment of Vaucluse. It is of small ex-
tent, but pleasant and fertile.

Venaat, St. a town of France, in the
department of the Straits of Calais, and
late province of Artois. It can be laid
under water at any time, which is its
chief defence, and is 27 miles S E of
Dunkirk, and 22 N W of Arras. Lon.
2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Arra-
gon, in a valley of the same name, with
a strong castle. It is seated on the Es-
sara, in a country producing good wine,
35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E,
lat. 41 58 N.

Venatighery, a town of the peninsula
of Hindoostan, 51 miles E of Banga-
lore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38
E, lat. 13 5 N.

Vence, lately an archiepiscopal town
of France, in the department of Var,
and late province of Provence, and be-
fore the revolution it was a bishop's see.
It is eight miles from the Mediterran-
ean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E,
lat. 43 43 N.

Vende, a department of France, in-
cluding part of the late province of Poi-
toun. It is so called from a small river
of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte
is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the go-
vernment of Riga, 36 miles N E of Ri-
ga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Vendome, a town of France, in the
department of Loir and Cher, and late
province of Blaisois, seated on the ri-
ver Loir, 30 miles N E of Tours, and

V E N

95 S W of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles W S W of Barcelona Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccus, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian Village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoanuts, which are exceedingly good: and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

Venezuela, the capital of the province of the same name, in South America, with a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles N E of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

Venezuela, a gulf on the N coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow strait.

Venice, a territory and lately the republic of in Italy which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the 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, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice was aristocratic, for none could have had any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely, twelve of the most ancient families, four families that in 830, subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George;

V E N

those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100,000 ducats, in 1646; and lastly all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above 25 years of age, had a right to be a member of the council, whether he had any capacity or not. It generally consisted of about 2500; and they were accounted great politicians, good negociators, and secret even to a scruple. They also made a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge was elected by a plurality of voices, and kept his dignity for life. In his election they made use of gold and silver balls, which were put in a vessel, and served for balloting. Those who drew nine golden balls, first elected 40 counsellors, who drew twelve others. These elected 25 other counsellors, who drew 9 golden balls. These 9 elected 40 counsellors, who drew 11. Those that had the 11, chose 41 counsellors, who proceeded to the election, till 25 votes or more fell upon the same person, who was then declared Doge. After this election they placed the ducal cap on his head, upon which he took possession of the Doge's palace. He never uncovered his head to any person, because he did not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there were any great solemnities, a nobleman carried the sword, which was an emblem of the supreme authority; but it was not before the Doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power was lodged in them. The office of the Doge was to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thursday; 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 benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand he was to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he was not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that came from the republic; he was not to receive any present; he was not to leave the city without permission of the states: he was not to choose an assistant; and he was never to resign his dignity. In short, he was a prisoner in

the city, and than a private four council composed of lords called was the Council, in voice, and Consiglio-de were the so consisted of a The fourth whose men Grandi, or to the Signi assessors. T ambassador il-Collegio sed of 10 co of all crim himself wh appear bef appeal from great misf It was a ki severe as had a great covered no what was a ctians are they tolera Persians. lowed the gion; but persecute.J tries. The Patriarch noble Ven senate. T of the poli any power who are another P whose au Istria, and ra Firma. tion at Ve Pope's Nu and the Fu vent these counsellor ber, witho determine acral are pretty goo sions of t thing was pentance, strongly sixth con wench of

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the city, and out of it he was no more than a private person. There were four councils, the first of which was composed of the Doge, and six counsellors called the Signoria. The second was the Consiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles had a voice, and sitting. The third was the Consiglio-dei-Pregadi, which was as it were the soul of the republic, and consisted of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was the Consiglio-Propria, whose members were called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, was joined to the Signori, and consisted of 28 assessors. This gave audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last was il-Collegio-dellidieci, and was composed of 10 counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himself when accused, was obliged to appear before them. There was no appeal from this council, and it was a great misfortune to be cited before it. It was a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they had a great number of spies, who discovered not only what was done, but what was said. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman-Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other Popish countries. 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 Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice, was composed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father inquisitor; but to prevent these from abusing power, three counsellors were added to the number, without whose consent they could determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diversions of the carnival were over, nothing was heard but sermons about repentance, and they declaimed very strongly against the violators of the sixth commandment; however, the breach of it is so common, and so much

in fashion, that the confessors themselves treat it as a peccadillo. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is estimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports; and, afterwards, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. The causes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the states of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious subjects, which kept them employed so that they had no leisure to oppose the Turks, whose rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the destruction of the eastern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever valour might be shown by the Venetians, or whatever successes they might boast of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; so that for some time it seemed scarce possible to resist them. What contributed also greatly to the decline of the republic, was discovery of a passage by the Portuguese to the East Indies round the Cape of Good Hope in 1499. To this time the greatest part of the East India goods imported into Europe passed through the hands of the Venetians; but as soon as the above-mentioned discovery took place, the carriage of India goods by the way of Alexandria almost entirely ceased. All these causes co-operating have reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour and importance in European politics, to comparative insignificance. The declension of Venice did not, like that of Rome, proceed from the increase of luxury, or the revolt of their own armies in distant provinces, or from civil wars of any kind. Venice has dwindled in power and importance from causes which could not be foreseen, or guarded against by human prudence although they had been foreseen. In their present situation, there is little probability of their attempting new conquests; happy if they

are allowed to remain in the quiet possession of what they have. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle with their intercourse with each other. The Venetians are in general tall and well made. They are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life than to those which depend on ostentation and proceed from vanity. The women are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivating an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

Venice, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is situate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or smaller inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoliers do not trust themselves even in the canal within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in gene-

ral, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are above 300 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets, the largest of which is in the middle. The other bridge consists only of one arch, and has no rails on each side. 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. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di 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. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a noble 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. At the corner of the new procuratie, a little distance from the church stands the steeple of St. Mark, a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike 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 trade of the city at present is far short of what it was formerly. Their chief manufactures are cloth: especially scarlet, silks, gold and silver stuffs, brocades, velvets, and paper, of which, and wine, oil, fruit, sweetmeats, anchovies, and several sorts of drugs used in physic and painting, the exports are still considerable. Venice has neither walls, gates, nor citadel, to defend it; its situation supplying the want of all these. In the treasury of relics is the pro-

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and so are the canals, the Grand Canal, which is very narrow and serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are several bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that of the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides the city into two parts. It is of stone and has but one arch, the principal beauty consists; and from one extremity to the other are two rows of arches which divide it into three streets, the middle of which is in the middle of the canal. The bridge consists only of one row of arches on each side. The Rialto is equally lively and beautiful; the Grand Canal is crowded with gondolas, and flanked on both sides by magnificent palaces, and the Rialto is equally lively and beautiful. Except the Grand Canal, the Canale Regio, all the other canals are very narrow and mean; some of them are quays, and the water-lifts are the houses. The only place where a person can walk with safety is in the Piazza di St. Mark, a kind of irregular quadrangle, containing a number of buildings, all of the same kind; namely, the palace, the churches of St. Mark, St. Giovanni, the Old and the New, a noble range of houses in which are the museum, library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of the same kind. At the corner of the new bridge, a little distance from the palace, stands the steeple of St. Mark, a square tower, about 300 feet high, the patriarchal church of St. Mark, which is one of the richest and most extensive in the world, does not attract the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly of the Gothic order. Many of the pillars are of the same order. The trade of the city is far short of what it might be. Their chief manufactures are cloth; especially scarlet, and silver stuffs, brocades, and paper, of which, and wine, sweetmeats, anchovies, and other articles of drugs used in physic. The exports are still considerable. Venice has neither walls, nor a citadel, to defend it; its only security is the want of all these necessaries of war. The treasury of relics is the prote-

ctor, or original manuscript, as they pretend, of St. Mark's gospel; it is rarely shown; and the writing, by the length of time, is so defaced, that the greatest connoisseurs in manuscripts cannot determine whether it was wrote in Greek or Latin. Besides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little islands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and make each of them a kind of separate town, the most considerable of which is that called Giudecca, or the "Jews Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Erosio, St. Helena, St. Giorgio, Chioggia, Il Lido de Palestrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano; these islands are a sort of fence to the city, breaking the violence of the waves. To distinguish them from others, the Jews here must wear a bit of red cloth in their hats. The gardens in this city are few and inconsiderable. In the island of Murano are made those beautiful looking-glasses, and other glass-works, for which Venice is so much noted: here the family of Cornaro hath a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little short of an Italian mile in length. The salt-works in the island of Chioggia are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very considerable revenue. There are several other small islands about Venice besides those we have mentioned; but they are inconsiderable. 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 lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse; it was only here, and at council, that they had opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visited openly, or in a familiar way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would have given umbrage to the state inquisitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. The grand scene of all, the shews and follies of the festivals, is the square of St. Mark, in which bulls are sometimes baited. In the doge's palace all the high colleges held their assemblies; but we are told by several travellers, which seems very strange, that the stairs are no better than a privy. In this palace

is a small arsenal, furnished with arms against any sudden insurrection of the people, together with a state prison, a great many exquisite paintings, and several curiosities, among which are some *claustra caritatis*. One side of it is towards St. Mark's square, and the lower gallery on that side, with the hall under the new procurator's facing it, are called the Broglio, where the nobility and none else, at least while they are present, are allowed to walk. The square of St. Mark is the greatest ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. In this square besides the church and palace of St. Mark, are two towers, on one side of which is a curious clock; and the other has stairs so constructed that one may ride up on horseback. Opposite to the doge's palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuscripts, with some fine paintings, statues, and curiosities. Hard by St. Mark's square is the zecca, or mint: from zecca the gold coin called Zecchino takes its name. One of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called Gazzetta; and the first newspapers published there, on a single leaf, having been sold for that a-piece, all kinds of newspapers were from thence styled Gazzettes. The grand arsenal is two and a half Italian miles in circuit, and contains vast quantities of naval and other warlike stores; some pretend that it could furnish arms for 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot; here are the trophies of Scanderbeg and others, with the helmet of Attila, &c. In this city is a famous carnival which begins on New-year's day, and continues till AshWednesday, all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off: in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer AshWednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival;

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but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 N E of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey, in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually wedded this sea, in token of the sovereignty of that republic over it. On Ascension Day, he went upon the water in a superb vessel, which the commander swore to bring back again in defiance of all weather, and throwing a gold ring into the sea, pronounced this sentence in Latin: We espouse thee, O sea, in token of true and perpetual sovereignty.

Verlo, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct 28, 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse (on the opposite side of which is Fort St. Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 N W of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Venosa, a town of Italy in Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles N W of Acerenza, and 72 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

Venta-de-Cruz, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

Venzone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles E N E of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Vera, an episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles N E of Almeria, and 32 S W of Carthage. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Vera Cruz, a seaport of N America, in New Spain, in Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandisc of China

and Europe. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

Veragua, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception is the capital.

Vera-paz, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but 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 capital of the same name, has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles N E of Guatimala. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Verberie, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles N E of Senlis. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Vercelli, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva, 10 miles N W of Casal, and 40 N E of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Verchature, an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perm. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Africa, 45 miles N W of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast

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province of N America, in the audience of Guadalupe on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and on the S by the Pacific on the W by Costa Rica. It is long and 40 broad, and is a fertile and barren country, a gold and silver. Conception

a province of N America, in the audience of Guadalupe on the N by Yucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Vera Cruz, on the S by Guatemala Province on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 long, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and hills, and there are many fertile valleys and a great number of herds of cattle. There are also many villages of the native American capital of the same name, the bishop's see, but is inconsiderable, 20 miles N E of Guatemala, V, lat. 15 10 N.

an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late the isle of France, seated on the N of Paris, 10 miles N E of Senlis, lat. 49 22 N.

strong town of Italy, in the department of Calabria, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, a town-house, the palace, and the hospital, are situated here. It is seated at the mouth of the Sessia and Cervina, 10 miles W of Casal, and 40 N E of Reggio, lat. 45 31 N.

sk, a town of Russia, in the department of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 53 12 N.

an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perm. Lon. 58 45 N.

sk, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles N W of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 33 12 N.

lands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, 300 miles W of the coast

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of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. James, Fuego, and Bravos.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. The Danes in 1713, ceded it to the elector of Hanover. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S W of Luxemburg, & 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles N W of Toulouse. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Verea, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 115 E of Valona. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Vereria, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 55 18 N.

Vergennes, a post town in Addison county, Vermont; lying on the E side of Otter river, 23 miles S of Burlington, on lake Champlain, and 47 N of Rutland.

Verina, a town of S America, in the province of Terra Firma, situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Vermendois, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which with the late province of Sissonnois, is now included into the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

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Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river 10 miles S E of Auxerre. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Vermont, one of the United States of 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 155 miles long and 66 broad, and divided into 11 counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river 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, 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, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth of timber, which is common throughout the state, evince the strength and fertility of the soil. Elm, black birch, maple, ash and bass-wood, grow in the moist low ground; and the banks of the rivers are timbered principally with white pine, intermingled with vales of beech, elm and white oak. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, 25 and 30 bushels of which grow on an acre, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, &c. The corn, however, is frequently cut off by the early frosts, especially on the mountains and hills. That which grows on the banks of the rivers is not so frequently injured. Flax is raised in considerable quantities, and the soil is good for hemp. Potatoes, pumpkins, and garden roots and vegetables, grow here in great plenty. Large quantities of sugar, of a good quality and flavour, are made from the sugar maple. The inhabitants have been estimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

Vernet. See Isoire.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22

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miles S W of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Verucell, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Veroli, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles S E of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Verona, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturalist, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. The French took possession of this city in July 1796; but the Austrians obliged them to surrender it in June 1799. It is 17 miles N E of Mantua, and 62 S W of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veronesc, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincennes and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

Vernoie, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezaou, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Verrez, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

Verriers, a town of Switzerland, six miles E N E of Pontarlier, and 20 W S W of Neuchâtel.

Versailles, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII. it was only a small village, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI. and his family, were forced by the mob to remove from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the water-works were magnificent. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is ten miles W S W of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Versio, a village of France, in the department of Aun, near the river Versoi. It is called Choiseul's Folly; for the duke de Choiseul prime minister of France in 1768, formed a plan to ruin the city of Geneva, and, (not being at that time on good terms with France,) monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this design he began to build Versoi. But after having nearly completed the harbour, and expending 125,000*l.* on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles S W of Chalons and 78 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Verue, or *Verrua*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Casal, and 23 N E of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Verriers, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated 34

VER

town of Switzerland, six miles S of Pontarlier, and 20 W S of it.

A town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 1,200 inhabitants, and since the year 1802 has been created a bishop's see in the reign of Lewis XIII. It is a small village, till Lewis XIV. a magnificent palace here, the usual residence of the king, till 1789, when Lewis XVI. and his family, were forced to remove from it to Paris. The gardens and grounds were adorned with a number of statues, by the hands of the water-masters, and the water was very magnificent. The great thought was to be as curious a workmanship of that kind, as the world; nor is the chapel admired for its fine architecture. The gardens, which are five miles in circumference, are surrounded by walls, and are ten miles W S W of Paris. Lon. 48 48 N.

A village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Verdel, called Choiseul's Folly; for the Choiseul prime minister in 1768, formed a plan to build a town of Geneva, and, (not being able to get on good terms with the Genevois) to monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this design he began to build a town. But after having nearly finished the harbour, and expended a great deal on the project, it was abandoned.

A town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are produced very good wines, and is 10 miles W of Chalons and 78 N E of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Verrua, a town of Italy, in the county of Asti. It was destroyed in 1705, by the French, but not carried till after six years it was reduced to a village, because the commander had ordered up all the fortifications. It was restored to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on a hill, near the town of Casal, and 23 miles N of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

A town of the Netherlands, in the principality of Liege, seated on

VES

the Weze, four miles S W of Limburg, and 17 S E of Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France and Philip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Verulam, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Verulamium, and by Ptolemy Urolanium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins which are still sometimes dug up.

Verzuolo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a ca. de.

Vesle, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne.

Vesoul, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Dugeon, 22 miles N of Besancon, and 200 S E of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Vesperin, or Weisbrain, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and an episcopal see, whose bishop is chancellor to the king of Hungary, and has a right to crown him. It is seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise, 50 miles S W of Strigonia, and 83 S E of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Vesuvius, a celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Vestivius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 5700 feet, though the ascent from the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines;

VEU

but the S and W sides are entirely covered with cinders and ashes; while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosions of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The first of these eruptions recorded in history took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried under the stones and ashes thrown out. Incredible mischief was also done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people lost their lives, among whom was Pliny the elder. It is the opinion of the best judges, however, that this eruption was by no means the first that had ever happened. The very streets of those cities, which were at that time overwhelmed are said to be partly paved with lava. Since that time 30 different eruptions have been recorded, some of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height was thrown up in the course of one night. There have been instances of ashes and sulphureous smoke being carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been suffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the subterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain. One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but whenever there has been a considerable ejection of scorix and cinders, it has been a constant observation, that the lava soon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way through the crevices. In the conical part of the mountain the top of the mountain fell in, in 1634, and the mouth of Vesuvius is now little short of two miles in circumference.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It stands on a small plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 57 miles S W of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Veuve, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles N W of Moulins.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Vezelize, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Ufa, a government 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. It is 760 miles E of Moscow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Uffenheim, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles N N E of Anspach.

Ugento, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 S W of Otranto.

Ugliani, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles S E of Aosta. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Uczacz, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Ugogna, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 N W of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logrono, and 46 S W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Vindan, a town of Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle,

built on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 N W of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Vianen, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle. It was taken in 1796, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leek, seven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Viatska, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatska, which runs through it.

Viatska, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatska, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Seille, 12 miles E N E of Nancy, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Vic, or *Vieq*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the marketplace is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 E N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vic-Fezensac, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

Vic-le-Compte, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne resided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Vicegrad, or *Vizegrad*, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. The Austrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the S side of the Danube, eight miles S E of Gran, and 16 N W of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Vicentino, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S by Paduano, and on the W by the Veto-

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these. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and so very pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silkworms; and there are mines of silver, and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a strong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiaglione and Ronco, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles N W of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Vichy, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 miles S E of Gannat, and 189 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Vico, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Vico, a town of Corsica, 15 miles S W of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Vico, a town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Vicovaro, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 N E of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Victoria See *Vittoria*.

Viden. See *Widdin*.

Vielsk, a town of the Russian government of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer

to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The suburbs are said to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the city, for many houses have extensive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. This city has six gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelins. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: The chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounded guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which cost 300,000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, representing the trinity. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldstadt is one of the suburbs, and seated on an island, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1670, and the suburb turned into a church. There is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see, & in the winter season is frequently visited by dreadful storms, which rush thro' the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the

V I G

Dannebe, 50 miles W of Presburg, 350 N N E of Rome, 520 S E of Amsterdam, and 365 E of Paris. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Vienna, a port of entry and post town in Dorchester county, Maryland; situated on the W side of Nanticoke river, 13 miles N W of Salisbury, on the Wycomico, 33 of Snow Hill, in the same direction, and 30 S E of Easton.

Vienna, the capital of Ohio county, Kentucky; lying on the E side of Green river, about 30 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, and 20 N W of Hartford, in the same county.

Vienna, a considerable town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It was formerly an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. *Vienna* is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 S E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vienna, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienna, Upper, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierarden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Vesle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Vierzon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Bern. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the department, 17 miles N W of Bourges, and 100 S W of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Vicari, a town of Italy in Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles N E of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanese, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the Tesino, 12 miles S E of Novara, and 15 S W of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

V I L

Vignamont, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 34 N.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Vignuola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

Vigo, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort and a harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four bastions, but is incapable of sustaining a long siege.

The harbour is remarkable for a sea-fight between sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took five men of war and four galleons, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. Though a great deal of the silver was carried ashore, yet a vast quantity was taken.

While this was doing the duke of Ormond with a body of land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. *Vigo* is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles S W of Rhedondella, and 260 W N W of Madrid. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vihiers, a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Anjou, seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 S W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa-del-Rey, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles N W of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Villa-do-Conde, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 N W of Oporto. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

Villa-do-Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, landlocked on all sides except the

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a town of Germany in the Liege, two miles N of Huy. lat. 50 34 N.

town of France, in the department of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 32 N.

a town of Italy, in the province of Modena.

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is remarkable for a sea-battle in which sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets, defeated the French men of war, and captured several galleons under their admiral Hopsen broke through the English line across the mouth of the river.

and the English took five men of war, four galleons, and the Dutch admiral, and one large man of war.

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Vigo is seated on the Atlantic, eight miles S of St. Michael, and 260 W N W. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Brittany, seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Paris, and 162 S W of Paris. Lon. 10 47 8 N.

a river of France, which rises in the department of Maine, and flows into the bay of Biscay, below Rochefort.

Vila-Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the frontiers of Portugal, by the allies in 1706. It is situated on the Guadiana, 17 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 42 N.

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E and N E, and the harbour is defended by several forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, seated on a river that falls into the Douera, and defended by a castle on a mountain. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

Villa Franca, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but restored; and the French again took it in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 75 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the province of Verona, with a silk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Villa Franca, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, seated on the Tormes, 54 miles S E of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N.

Villa Franca-de-Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and seated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 N E of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles N W of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Villa Hermosa, a town of New Spain, in North America in the province of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Villa Joyosa, or *Joyosa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Villa Nova-da-Ceroera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Villa Nova-de-Porto, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa Nova-di-Portimao, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Villa Nuova-d'Asti, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Villa Panda, a town of Spain, in the province of Castile, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It

is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comaren, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N E of Lamego, and 45 S E of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Villa Rica, a seaport of New Spain, in North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

Villa Rica, a town of Chili, seated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It is a pretty large place fortified in the modern taste and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1667; which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S W of Elvas, and 83 S E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Villa Viciosa, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N E of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Castile, six miles N E of Brihuega, and 49 N E of Madrid.

Villac, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 miles S W of Clagenfurt, and 88 N E of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, 12 miles N N

VIL

is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comaren, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N E of Lamego, and 45 S E of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

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Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comaren, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N E of Lamego, and 45 S E of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

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VIL

of Avranches, and 18 S E of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

Villefort, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Languedoc, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 44 27 N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais. It is surrounded by walls, and seated on the river Marzon, 18 miles N W of Lyons, and 251 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Villefranche, a strong town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon with a castle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 22 miles N E of Puyecorda. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, and late province of Rouergue. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the Aveyron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 269 S of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Villefranche, a town of France, four miles S of Paris, on the road to Lyons.

Villemur, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles N N E of Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Villeneuve, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garrone.

Villeneuve, a town of France in the department of Gard.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Villeneuve-de-berg, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of the Isle of France.

Villers Cotterets, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, with a castle, ten miles S E of Compiègne. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Villingen, a town of Germany in Swabia, in the Brisgaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube, and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Vilshofen, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Bavaria, situate at the

VIN

confluence of the Vils and Danube. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 48 29 N.

Vilvoorde, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, seven miles N E of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Vimioso, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-Montes. Lon. 6 59 W, lat. 41 29 N.

Vincennes, a post town in Knox county, and the capital of Indiana Territory; situated on the E bank of Wabash river, 160 miles N E of Kaskaskia, and 136 N W of Louisville in Kentucky. Here is a small fortification, and the town contained 715 inhabitants at the last enumeration. As this town is the seat of territorial jurisdiction, and lies in the bosom of a fertile country, it will progress rapidly in population and improvement.

Vincent, Cape St. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. On this cape in 1797, admiral Sir John Jarvis defeated a Spanish fleet of double the number of ships and treble the number of guns. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

Vincent, St. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the inhabitants of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from North America, their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent, than they do those of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent 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 an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. Since that time it

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E, lat. 48 29 N.

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the canal from Brussels to
seven miles N E of Brus-
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Aralos-Montes. Lon. 6 56
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VIN

has continued in the possession of
Great Britain. During the present
war, the Caribs revolted; and, assisted
by the French, spread desolation over
the whole island. By the exertions of
the governor, however, and the British
forces in the West Indies, the revolt
was in a great measure quelled, though
it will be long before things are restor-
ed to their former state. *St. Vincent*
is in length about 24 miles, and about
18 in breadth; in circumference be-
tween 60 and 70. The climate is very
warm; at least in the judgment of the
Europeans. The country is in general
hilly, in some places mountainous; but
interspersed with a variety of pleasant
valleys, and some luxuriant plains, the
soil being every where fertile, and the
high grounds are at least in general
easy of ascent. Few islands of its ex-
tent are so well watered; for several
rivers run down from the mountains,
and smaller streams from almost every
hill; there are likewise several very
fine springs at a little distance from
the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds
of ground provisions in plenty, and
with little trouble. The rivers supply
them with a variety of fish; and the
same may be said of the sea that
washes their coasts. They have abun-
dantly of excellent fruits, and very fine
timber fit for almost every use; and
with which they formerly supplied
their neighbours. It is 55 miles W of
Barbadoes. Here is a botanical gar-
den, in which the bread-trees, brought
from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing
condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Vincent St. an uninhabited island on
the coast of Africa, and one of the
Cape Verde Islands. There is a bay on
the N W side of it, and near it are
caught vast quantities of Turtle.

Vincent, St. a maritime province of
Brazil, in South America. The capi-
tal of the same name, has a good har-
bour. Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

Vincent, St. a strong town of Spain,
in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on
a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles
N E of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42
30 N.

Vingarla, a Dutch settlement in the
peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast
of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73
22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

Vingarla Rocks, rocks lying in the In-
dian Ocean, possessed by the Malwas,

VIR

a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat.
15 52 N.

Vintimiglia, an episcopal town of Italy,
in the republic of Genoa, with a
small harbour, and a strong castle on a
high rock. It has been often taken and
retaken, and is seated on the Mediter-
ranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20
miles E N E of Nice, and 70 S W of
Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

Vire, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Calvados, and late province
of Normandy, with several manufac-
tures of coarse woollen cloths. It is
seated on the Vire, 30 miles S E of
Coutances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon.
0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

Virgin Cape, a cape of Patagonia.
Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda. See *Virgin Islands.*

Virgin Islands, about 50 islands and
keys, in the W Indies, between St.
Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leward
Caribbee Islands. They were called
Las Virgines by the Spaniards, in hon-
our of the 11,000 virgins of the legend.
They are possessed by the English and
Danes. In the first division belonging
to the English, is Tortola, the princi-
pal, to which belongs Jost Van Dyke's
and Little Vandike's, Guana Isle, with
Berland Chatch Islands. In the se-
cond division is Virgin Gorda, to which
belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle,
Necker, Prickly Pear, and Musquito
Islands, the Commanoes, Serub and
Dog Islands, the Faller City (two
rocky islets, close together, at a dis-
tance resembling ruins) the Round
Rock, Ginger, Cropper's Salt Island,
Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest.
Of the Danish division, the principal
islands are St. Thomas and St. John.
Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from
17 10 to 18 30 N.

Virginia, one of the United States of
America, bounded on the S by North
Carolina and Tennessee, on the W by
Kentucky, on the N by Pennsylvania
and the River Ohio, and on the E by the
Atlantic Ocean. It is 446 miles in
length, and 224 in breadth. The princi-
pal rivers are James, York, Rappahan-
nock, and Potomac, which are full of con-
venient harbours; and there are also ma-
ny small rivers, some of which are ca-
pable of receiving the largest merchant
ships. The climate is various. The
land towards the mouth of the rivers is
generally low, and fit for rice, hemp,
and Indian corn, though at present

stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and 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 the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. The Virginians are in general sensible, polite, and hospitable, and of an independent spirit. The poor are ignorant and abject, and all are of an inquisitive turn, and in many other respects very much resemble the people in the eastern states. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, swearing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, and most kinds of dissipation. There is much greater disparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern states. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and in 1790, contained 747,610 inhabitants, including, 292,627 slaves. The capital is Richmond.

Virmenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 miles W of Coblenz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Virton, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Visagapatam, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Vischma, a town of Russia in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

Viset, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the the Maase, seven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Vishnei-Volotchok, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the empress, and endowed with considerable privileges, has already reaped many benefits from its new immunities. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to have caught a new spirit of emulation and industry; they

have turned their attention to trade, and are awakened to a sense of the commercial advantages possessed by the place of their abode. The town is divided into regular streets, and is already provided with a large range of shops and warehouses. All the buildings are of wood, excepting the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is seated on the river Zua, 56 miles N W of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

Visiapour, or *Bejapour*, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles S E of Poonah, and 234 S E of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

Visogorod, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles N W of Waraw.

Uist, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, viz.

North Uist, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about nine miles over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E side is mountainous, covered with heath, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation; but the western part is arable, and produces grain in plenty, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable season, and when manured with sea ware. Loch Maddy is situated in this island, about five miles to the southward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S side, on which grow plenty of large muscels, called maddies. It forms a most capacious harbour, capable of containing some hundreds of vessels of any burden, and has several islands within it, which contribute greatly to its security. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye. And,

South Uist is about 21 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. It likewise abounds in fresh water lakes, which have plenty of trouts and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the arable ground, by overflowing it in the winter. South Uist is 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

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their attention to trade; tended to a sense of the advantages possessed by their abode. The town has regular streets, and is surrounded with a large range of warehouses. All the buildings, excepting the court-yard, are of brick, and four brick houses are the property of a rich burgler. It is on the river Zua, 30 miles N of Benapour, a considerable town of Hindostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the British. It is 136 miles S of Bombay, and 234 S E of Dombay, lat. 17 26 N.

Ustka, a town of Poland, in Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N W of Warsaw.

Uist, a name given to the North and South, two islands of Scotland, on the W coast of Scotland.

Uist, which lies to the southward of Skye, separated by a channel of about 30 miles over, is somewhat considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E side is covered with heath, and the W part is arable, and produces in plenty, yielding from 10 to 15 in a favourable season, and is well supplied with sea ware. Loch Uist is situated in this island, about 10 miles to the southward of Hermes, and is named from three rocks in the bay, on which grow plenty of sea shells, called maddies. It forms a spacious harbour, capable of containing hundreds of vessels of any size, and has several islands within the bay, which contribute greatly to its security. Uist is 15 miles S of the North Uist. And, Uist is about 21 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It very much resembles the North Uist in its soil and climate, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and fertile on the W. It likewise has several fresh water lakes, which are full of trout and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the ground, by overflowing it in the winter. South Uist is 20 miles W of Skye.

Vistula, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

Viterbo, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will not only boil an egg, but even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles S E of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Vitre, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles N E of Rennes, and 52 S E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

Vitri-le-Brule, a village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

Vitri-le-Francois, a well-built and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The houses are of wood; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles S E of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Viting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on a lake, called the Wortsee, four miles S W of Clagenfurt.

Vitreaux, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles S E of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Vittoria, or *Victoria*, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, and in the middle a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an

eminence, at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles S E of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivarais, a late small province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles N W of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

Viviers, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 30 miles N of Orange, and 70 N E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Viza, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Ukenskoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See *Cossacs*.

Vladimir. See *Volodimir*.

Uladislaw. See *Inowladislaw*.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

Vlieland. See *Flie*.

Ullierbeck, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 S E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Ulietea, one of the Society Isles, in

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the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, a lake of Westmoreland. 10 miles N of Ambleside, and 14 S W of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fish.

Ulm, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. It is fortified; and is seated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handsome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem, and surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim. It was taken by the French, in 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the same month. Upon the conclusion of an armistice between the French and Austrians in 1800, it was delivered up as an hostage to the French, who perfidiously and contrary to agreement, demolished the fortifications. It is 36 miles W of Augsburg, 47 S E of Stutgard, and 63 N of Munich. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Ulm, a town of Germany in the archbishopric of Mentz, 30 miles N E of Treves. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Ulotho, or *Ulothow*, a town of Germany, in Westphalia. It is six miles S of Minden.

Ulriehamn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleonora. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 57 10 N.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean on the S by the province of Leinster, and on the S W by that of Connaught. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan; and it abounds with large lakes. The soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beeves. It contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulzen, or *Felzen*, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated

on the Ilmenau. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Uverstone, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Ouston, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the S E, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. It is the port of the district of Furness. It is 18 miles N W of Lancaster, and 267 N N W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Uma, or *Umea*, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

Umago, a seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf Largena, and the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbriatico, a town of Italy in Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

Unadilla, a post town in Otsego county, New-York; lying on the E side of Unadilla river, a stream that runs into the east branch of Susquehannah; about 10 miles N E of Jerico, and about 105 W of Hudson.

Underssen, or *Underseen*, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the lake Thun, 25 miles S S E of Bern, and 30 S E of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long, and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. For this reason there are two councils, two justices, two lands-geineind with respect to external affairs; there is a joint council, chosen equally by the two divisions. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stantz is the capital.

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, a town in Lancashire, set on Monday. The count all it Ouston, and it is seat of a swift descent of hills near a shallow arm of the It is the port of the district. It is 18 miles NW of Lan- 1 267 N N W of London V, lat. 54 14 N.

Umea, a town of Sweden, in seated on the river Uma, in Bothnia. The houses are wood; and it was twice burnt by Russians. It is the residence of the Governor of W Bothnia, and 280 Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat

a seaport of Venetian Istria, between the gulf Largena, and of the river Quieto.

Ugento, a town of Italy in Naples, the Bishop's see, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 1000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Lipuda, 10 miles W of St. Severina. Lon. 15 38 29 N.

Upperville, a post town in Otsego county, New York; lying on the E side of the river, a stream that runs into the lower branch of Susquehanna; about 10 miles N E of Jerico, and about 165 miles from Albany.

Urdorf, or *Urdersdorf*, a handsome town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, for which is the famous cavern of the *Urdorf*. It is seated on the lake of Lucerne, 10 miles S S E of Bern, and 45 miles from Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Urdorf, a canton of Switzerland, in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucerne and the Lake of Lucerne; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Bruch; on the W by that of Lucerne. Its name is derived from a wood, which is in the middle of the canton. It is 25 miles long, and is divided into two parts, the upper called Oberwald and the lower called Unterwald. For this reason there are two councils, the one for internal and the other for external affairs; there is a separate council, chosen equally by the two parts. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Stantz is the capital.

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Ughwar, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ugh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Union, a post town in Tioga county, New York; situated on the W side of Chenengo river, 40 miles E by N of Athens, or Tyoga point, and about 150 W of the city of Hudson.

Union, the capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles S E of Brownsville, 37 S E of Washington, 45 of Pittsburg, and about 290 W of Philadelphia. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a post-office.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and 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, and Hulst. The seven United Provinces being in great part surrounded by the sea, lying low, and abounding in marshes, have a damp and unwholesome air. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurvy, rheumatism, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human industry here are wonderful in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country against the inundations of the sea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and sluices, for draining the marshes. The quantity of grain produced is not sufficient for home consumption; but the pastures in the marshes are so rich, that they can spare a great deal of butter and cheese for exportation. They have also a good breed of sheep, whose wool is highly valued. Their turf, madder, tobacco, some fruit, and iron; but all the pit-coal and timber used in this country, and indeed most of the necessaries of life, are imported. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with the North Sea, by means of

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that called the Zuider, or South Sea, which was formed partly by the Rhine's right branch, then increased by the Vecht, which has now another outlet, overflowing the low swampy grounds through which it passed; and partly by the sea, in the 13th century, breaking in, and overflowing a large tract of ground contiguous to that before laid under water by the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheld, and the Vecht. There are many smaller rivers that join these, and a vast number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluis, and Flushing. As to the harbour of Amsterdam, it is indeed one of the largest and safest in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large vessels cannot pass without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in these provinces; and the only lake, properly so called, is that of Haerlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous; especially that of Holland, which, in this respect, perhaps has not its equal in the universe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept clean, and having canals in the middle of the streets, planted with trees. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2,000,000. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their horses and horned cattle are of a larger size. Storks build and hatch on their chimneys; but, being birds of passage, they leave the country about the middle of August, with their young, and return the February following. It is said there are some wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oysters nor herrings are to be found upon the coast: but of other fish they have the several sorts, both in their seas and rivers, that we have in Britain. The established religion here before the Revolution was the Presbyterian, or Calvinism: none but Presbyterians were admitted into any office or post in the government, excepting the army; all religions and sects, however, were tolerated, and had their respective meetings or assemblies for public worship, among which the Papists and Jews were very numerous. Since the late alliance with France, no particular religion is established; and the phlegmatic Dutch have drank deep of the cup of infidelity, mixed by their

new and volatile allies. With regard to the commerce of this country, their East India company had the monopoly of the fine spices for more than 100 years, and was long the most opulent and powerful of any in the world. Though the country itself produces very few things, yet almost all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here, nearly as cheap as in the countries where they are made or produced. A vast variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and with extraordinary skill and diligence; and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth acquired, by the herring, cod, and whale fisheries. No nation has equalled them in the curing of herrings; those cured at Glasgow, in Scotland, are thought to come nearest to them. About 150 sail were annually employed in the whale fishery and about 200 in the herring. The profits of the latter, in a good year, after all deductions, were thought to amount to 200 000 Holland Guilders. The principal manufactures here are those of linen, paper, and earthen ware of all sorts. Ship-build ing also employed vast numbers of hands. The trade of this country, however, upon the whole, has long been declining; owing partly to a decline of their ancient parsimony and industry; but chiefly to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries, and at present (1800) is almost annihilated. As to the character of the Dutch, the boors or husbandmen are industrious enough, but heavy, and slow of understanding. The scamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, surly, and ill-mannered set of people. Their tradesmen are something sharper, and make use of all their skill to take advantage of those they deal with. Every class of men is extremely frugal. All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Quarrels are very rare, revenge is seldom heard of, and jealousy scarcely ever known. It is very uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even pretend to it; nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not. People converse pretty much upon a level here; nor is it easy to distinguish the man from the master, or the maid from the mistress, such liberties do they allow their servants, or rather are obliged to allow

them; for they may not be struck or corrected by them, but the dispute must be left to the magistrate. The Dutch are tall and strong built; but both men and women have the grossest shapes that are to be met with any where. Their garb, except among the officers of the army and some few others, is exceeding plain, and the fashions change as seldom as in Spain. The men are addicted to drinking, which some think necessary in this foggy air, both for their health and the improvement of their understandings. Among their diversions, that of skating in winter is one of the chief. It is amazing to see the crowds in a hard frost upon the ice, and their dexterity in skating; both men and women darting along with inconceivable velocity. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanliness: nothing can exceed the neatness of their houses, towns, and villages. Many of them have distinguished themselves by their learning, and some even by their wit and ingenuity; witness Erasmus, Grotius, &c. The Dutch excel also in painting and engraving; and some of them have been no contemptible statuaries. In consequence of the Union (See *Netherlands*) the Seven Provinces guarantee each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They send deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercises a considerable part of the executive power. Having deserted the grand alliance formed against the disturbers of the peace of Europe, and the office of the stadtholder being abolished, the Dutch republic, under the name of an ally, is now in reality little better than a province, of France. The consequence of this alliance is what might have been expected. The British government, obliged to attack its enemies wherever it might find them, commenced hostilities against the United Provinces, and in the compass of a very short period wrested from them their most valuable possessions both in the East and West Indies. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of the states

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A MAP
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 and PART
 OF LOUISIANA

— Eng by W. B. Wood

G. C. Long, N. York, London



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general is at the Hague. See *Schedt*.
United States of America, a republic of North America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennessee, having since been added to them, the present number of the states that form this great American republic is sixteen. In the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defined. "And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the N W angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due N from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the northernmost term of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of N latitude; from thence by a line due W on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy; thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phillippeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwesternmost point thereof, and from thence, on a due W course, to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said River Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of N latitude. S, by a line to be drawn due E from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean; E, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly N, to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and E Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia." These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies; a civil war ensued. Until the fourth of July, 1776, the present Thirteen States were British colonies. On that memorable day, the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, made a solemn declaration, in which they assigned their reasons for withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain. Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be "Free and Independent States;" that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain was, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and

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Independent States, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, the delegates then in Congress, 55 in number, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour. At the same time they published articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, in which they took the style of "The United States of America," and agreed that each state should retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to Congress by the confederation. By these articles the Thirteen United States severally entered into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, and bound themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks that might be made upon all, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, commerce, or any other pretence whatever. But for the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, it was determined that Delegates should be annually appointed, in such manner as the Legislature of each State should direct, to meet in Congress the first Monday in November in every year. Gen. Washington was elected the first president, re-elected in 1792, and on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his successor, who was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, in 1800, who at present fills that office. The illustrious Washington died Dec 14, 1799. To the sixteen states before mentioned, must be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W, called the Western Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the N W angle of Nova Scotia; being situated between 31 and 46° N lat.

Unna, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia; in the county of Marek, formerly a considerable banesatic town. It is seated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles N E of

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Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Unna, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitch and Dubitza, and falls into the Save.

Unst, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond 61° N lat. eight miles long, and four broad.

Unterseen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Unza, or *Unzha*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Voerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Voghera, a fortified town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Stallora, 14 miles S S W of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

Vogelbruck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 58 1 N.

Vogouls, a people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests on the N side of Mount Oural, extending themselves to the W, and still farther on the plains to the E of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt for time immemorial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is between the languages of the two nations. This people was subjected to the dominion of Russia at the same time with Siberia. The Vogouls are hardly of a middling stature, have generally black hair, and for the most part a scanty beard. They have some traits of the Kalmouks in the style of their physiognomy. They are of a gay disposition, teachable, honest, laborious, and acute; but slovenly and fickle, inclined to be disorderly and passionate to excess. Their women are robust, civil, laborious, and generally speaking well made. They have nei-

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der letters nor writing any more than their kindred nations: they do not reckon their time by years, though they mark the months, and name them after the various revolutions of nature which they observe in their forests.

Vold, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine.

Voightland, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

Vokelmark, or *Wolickmarck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Volano, a seaport of Italy in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Volcano, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Plekof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishne-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

Volhania, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoeven, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysssel, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles S W of Steenwich, and 12 N W of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Volo, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janina, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour 30 miles S E of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir* a government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Kiasma, 110 miles E by N of Moscow.

Vologda, a government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Uslug, and containing 12 districts.

Vologda, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Volta, a river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.

Volterra, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles S W of Florence, and 32 S E of Pisa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Voltei, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, six miles W of Genoa.

Volturno, a river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Caieta.

Volturnara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 N E of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Voleic, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immense quantities of Lava in its vicinity which is formed into quarries,

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and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

Voorn, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese.

Voorn, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, a territory of the United Provinces, in South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overslackee.

Vorarlberg, or *Vorarlberg*, a district of Upper Austria; comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Son-alberg.

Vorden, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Voringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Voronetz, a government of Russia, containing 15 districts.

Voronetz, a town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moscow. Lon. 39 14 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Vosges, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

Votiaks, the name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatka; they are commonly of a middling stature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they resemble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them. The *Votiaks* are honest, peaceable, hospitable, sober; but superstitious, of cold complexions, and extremely simple. The women have winking eyes, and small even ugliness; they are short of stature, timid, very modest, and consequently chaste, laborious, and complaisant. They are assiduous in rural economy, neglecting neither the culture of bees nor the chase, in which latter they use indifferently the bow or fire-arms. In their leisure hours many of them employ themselves in making all sorts of tawery, such as cups, spoons, shuttles,

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&c.; and others varnish all kinds of bowls and cups. The women are employed in sewing, in making linen, coarse cloths, and felts; they also make cloaths, and ornaments of embroidery. Rich folks are not common among the *Votiaks*; but neither are there any that can be called absolutely poor.

You-hou-hien, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles S W of Tay-ping-fou.

Vouille, a village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alarie, king of the Visigoths.

You-tchang-fou, a city of China, and capital of the province of Hou-quang. This city is the rendezvous of all the commercial people in China. It suffered greatly during the last wars; but it has recovered so much, that it is now inferior to none of the other cities, in extent, opulence and population. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, situated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river is sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea which it produces, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, no less contribute to render it famous, than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. It comprehends in its district one city of the second class, and nine of the third, besides a fortified town and several fortresses.

You-tcheou-fou, or *Fou-tcheou-fou*, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire; but, since the invasion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence. Its district is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 25 50 N.

Upland, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W by Westmania and Gestricia, on the N E by the Baltic, and on the S by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed

in the manufacture of iron. Stockholm is the capital. *Uppminster*, a village in a lofty eminence near Ramford.

Upper Marlboro, a post-office, in Prussia, 18 miles E of Berlin, and 20 S W of A.

Uppingham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on an eminence, and 90 N by W of W, lat. 52 36 N.

Upsal, a town of Sweden, with a famous university, bishop's see. It is the seat of an open and pasture, is a town, containing, about 3000 inhabitants. Its ground plot is extended into two small rivulets. The square is drawn at right angles, and each kind of square are built with brick, and generally are covered with painted red, and with turf. Each court-yard, or garden, is under the royal residence, which was finished in 1700. It was consumed in the centre of the cathedral, a large brick, in which were formerly several times great, and as often repeated monuments of the city.

The university in Sweden, and the North for academy. The Royal Society of the oldest literary academy. Here is a botanical garden, the celebrated Linnaeus.

Upsal is a plain, fertile in soil, of Stockholm. Lon. 59 52 N.

Upton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on the Severn, 11 miles, and 109 W N of London, lat. 51 59 N.

Urach, a town in the principality of Wirtemberg, 11 miles S W of Stuttgart, lat. 48 52 N.

Utrecht, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelders, on the Rhine, 11 miles S of Amsterdam, lat. 52 05 N.

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the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.
Uppinater, a village in Essex, seated on a lofty eminence, three miles S E of Ramford.
Upper Marlborough, a village with a post-office, in Prince George, Maryland, 18 miles E by S of Washington, and 20 S W of Annapolis.
Uppingham, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on an eminence, six miles S of Oakham, and 90 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 52 36 N.
Upsal, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. It stands in the beginning of an open plain fertile in grain and pasture, is a small, but very neat town, containing, exclusive of the students, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground plot is extremely regular; it is divided into two almost equal parts by a small rivulet Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square: a few of the houses are built with brick and stuccoed, but the generality are constructed with trunks smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red, and the roofs are covered with turf. Each house has its small court-yard, or garden. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence. The ancient palace which was finished by Eric XIV. was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. In the centre of the town stands the cathedral, a large Gothic structure of brick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Gustavus Vasa. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linne was superintendent. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles N N W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59 32 N.
Upton, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worcester, and 109 W N W of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 51 59 N.
Urach, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 48 27 N.
Ural, a river of Russia, formerly called Yaik, but its name was changed on the suppression of the rebellion of the Cossacs, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea. See the next article.
Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Raskolniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Starover-ki, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. They are rich from their considerable fisheries in sturgeons; they have also acquired a spirit of revolt and independence by being situated in a desert between the Calmucs and the Kirghese, who are continually at variance with each other, and often with the Cossacs themselves. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time. Many of the rebels made their escape, and, retiring into the desert, chiefly resorted to the marshy grounds which lie about the lake Kamysh-Samara, where they derived a subsistence from fishing and shooting wild boars, and were supplied occasionally by their relations with bread and provisions. By these means this desperate troop supported themselves during the space of two years, until the impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name of Peter III. appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion; the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk.
Uralsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus and province of

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Orenburg. (see the preceding article.)
Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uranienburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it the castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Urbaneta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Urbanna, a seaport and post town in Middlesex county, Virginia; situated on the S E side of Rappahannock river, 12 miles SW of Lancaster, 47 N of York, and 60 N by W of Williamsburg. It lies in lat. 37° 36' N, and lon. 76° 36' W.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugia and Spoleto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is remarkable on account of its being the birthplace of the illustrious Raphael. This town was taken by the French army in 1796, and is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Ureden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Urgantz, or Jurgantz, a town of the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four miles in circumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque. It is 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Urgel, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Per-

pignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Uri, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schwitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons and the Canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwies of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See Schwetz.

Uri, Lake of. See Waldstatter See.

Urund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Ursel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.

Urseren, a town of Switzerland. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Ursitz, St. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles S of Porentru.

Usbec Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective Khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal Khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbees, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscapia. See Scopid.

Uscdom, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

Userche, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Lorraine, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles S E of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 5 27 N.

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 fourth in rank. It is N by the canton of Lake of the Four Cantons, the country of the Canton of Glarus, in the vicinities of Italy, and on the borders of Unterwalden, 10 miles long, and 12 miles wide.

See *Waldstatter See*.
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of Germany, in the district of Swabia, 18 miles N E of Ulm, Lon. 48 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.
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town of Switzerland, in the district of Basle, seated on the Rhine, on a stone bridge, between Porentru.

a vast country of the North, bounded on the N by the Kalmucks, on the E by the Hindoostans, on the S by Persia and the Caspian Sea. The Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their chiefs, or princes. When the empire of all the Tartarian principal Khans first being descended from the same birthplace was the present country. The Usbecs, in the present day, are said to have better and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ very little from the other northern provinces of Asia.

Scopia.
 island of Prussian Pomerania, south of the river Oder, between which and the sea, is a passage called Wollin, is a passage for the river. It had formerly a town of the same name, but is now most reduced to ashes in 1704. Lon. 54 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limousin, seated on a craggy rock, which flows the Vezere, in the district of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 5 27 N.

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Ushant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 54 57 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Usingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles N E of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Usk, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Usk, 12 miles S W of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Usk, a river of South Wales, which rises on the W side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

Ussel, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limousin, 32 miles N E of Tulle. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Utania, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles N E of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Utinga, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Uloxeter, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles N E of Stafford, and 136 N N W of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Utica, a post town in Oneida county, New York; lying on the W bank of Mohock river, opposite to old Fort Schuyler, 17 miles N E of Sangerfield, 20 N W of German Flats Town, and 81 W by N of Skeneclady. This is a very thriving town; it has grown in about 12 years from a solitary farm to contain more than 2000 inhabitants.

Utrecht, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; and the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant.

Utrecht, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circum-

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ference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. 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 people of distinction resort thither. Here the union of the seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht was taken by the French in 1795, without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S E of Amsterdam, 27 N E of Rotterdam, and 35 N W of Nimueguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Utznach, an elegantly built town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schwytz and Glarus.

Uzula, a seaport of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 38 27 N.

Uxbridge, a corporate town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Uxbridge, a post town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 5 miles W of Mendon, about 40 S W of Boston, and 56 N E of Hartford, Connecticut.

Uzela, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 26 miles N N E of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Uzel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles S W of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

Uzes, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Nismis, and 20 S W of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 44 2 N.

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WACKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

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Waag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

Waal, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommeel, and Gorcum, and falls into the Maese, at Briel.

Wachenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N Carolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry, consisting of 100,000 acres. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's Parish.

Wachtenonck, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Wadesboro', a post town, the capital of Anson county, N Carolina; situated on the S side of Brown creek, a branch of the Great Pedee river, 22 miles W of Rockingham, and 70 W of Fayetteville.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, it is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles S W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 13 N.

Wageningen, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 miles N W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, a fertile territory, in the dutchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth; bounded on the N E by the Baltic Sea; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holstein, and Stomaria. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubec is the principal town.

Waigats, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N E passage to China, and sailed as far as 75° E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

Waihlingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14

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miles N E of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Waitzen, or *Waitz*, a town of Hungary, with a bishop's see, situate on the Danube, 72 miles E S E of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Wakefield, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near this place, in 1460. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles S W of York, and 184 N N W of London. Lon. 28 W, lat. 53 41 N.

Walachia, the ancient Dacia, a province of Turkey in Europe; 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis, is the capital.

Walcheren, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. Its nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 S W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 10 N.

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in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles W S W of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles N N W of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Waldenburg, Old, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

Waldkirch, a town of Germany, in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Waldoboro', a post town and port of entry in Lincoln county, Maine; lying on Muskongus river, 12 miles S W of Warren, 12 N E of New Castle, and 24 E of Wiscasset, in lat. 43° 58' N, and lon 68° 54' W.

Waldschut, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, eight miles N E of Laffenburg, and 17 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Waldstætte, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden. It signifies Forest Towns; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstætte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rheinolden.

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Waldstetter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kussnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks, Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; on the W side the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schwitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a considerable bay in the midst of which, lies the village of Brummen, near which commences the third branch, or lake of Uri: the scenery of which is most amazingly grand and sublime. It is a deep and narrow lake about nine miles in length, bordered on both sides with 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; indeed the rocks are so entirely steep and overhanging, that there are hardly more than four or five landing spots, here the lake is as smooth as crystal; and the silent, solemn gloom which reigns in this place, is not less awful and affecting than the tremendous roaring of the cataract in the other. Somewhat farther upon the highest point of the Seelisberg, there is a small chapel that seems inaccessible. On the opposite side, but farther on, appears the chapel of William Tell, erected in honour of that hero, and upon the very spot where (it is said) he leaped from the boat, in which he was carrying prisoner to Kussnacht. It is built upon a rock that juts out into the lake under a hanging wood: a situation amid scenes so strikingly awful, as cannot fail of strongly affecting even the most dull and torpid imagination.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the W by that sea and St. George's Channel, on the S by the Bristol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats, which delight in hilly countries. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North, a country of North America, in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

Wales, New South, a country of North America, in New Britain, lying S W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See *Britain, New; Hudson's Bay, and Labrador*.

Wales, New South, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. being the N and S 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. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 774 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N of Cape Barks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the subsequent proceedings of the colony, we must refer to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain

Tench and captain Hunter on the same subject. A vast chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and south direction farther than the eye can trace, 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 all 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. There are but few trees; and, as captain Tench and others relate, of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose: This, however, Mr. Stockdale ascribes to their being used in an unseasoned state, as has been already mentioned. In return for these bad qualities, however, the trees yield vast quantities of the gum already mentioned as a cure for the dysentery. The climate of this continent appears not to be disagreeable, notwithstanding the violent complaints which some have made about it. 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; and it has been supposed (though upon what foundation does not well appear) that were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, these would in a great measure cease. A shock of an earthquake has likewise been felt; but these natural calamities are incident to some of the finest countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not. The quadrupeds are principally the opossum 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 can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those which 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, are called dingie; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds

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Hunter on the same chain of lofty mountains north and south down the eye can trace, island. The general is pleasing, diversities and small covered for the most reading trees afford of leaves in all sea of flowering shrubs, new to an European, fragrance, abound in are free from trees; a tall shrub, bearing which smells like peculiarly delightful air to a great distance. trees; and, as captives relate, of so bad can scarcely be used. This, however, Mr. to their being used state, as has been al-

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of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary; which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which built their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony: some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing, going entirely naked. They were pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them; but soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of cloathing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. 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 our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars, so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their sprit sail yard. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering

the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a 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 our 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 opossums, and other animals, from their retreats, and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the 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 broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the 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 spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, 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 the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, 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 slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are won-

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derful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals, but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length, but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being so injured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may 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 improvements. In some things also they possess a 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 practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some few straggling convicts, most of whom probably have been the aggressors.

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They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the 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. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. With regard to the civil jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales, it extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as 135° E lon. and thence proceeding in an E direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes, by which partition it is supposed that every source of litigation will be cut off, as all these are indisputably the discovery of the British navigators. The powers of the governor are absolutely unlimited, no mention being made of a council to assist him in any thing; and as no stated time is appointed for assembling the courts similar to the assizes and gaol deliveries in England, the duration of imprisonment is altogether in his hands. He is likewise invested with a power of summoning general courts martial; but the insertion in the marine mutiny act, of a smaller number of officers than 13 being able to compose such a tribunal, has been neglected; so that a military court, should detachments be made from head-quarters, or sickness prevail, may not always be found practicable to be obtained, unless the number of officers in the settlement at present be increased. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all cases, treason and wilful murder excepted; and even in these he has authority to stay the execution of the law until the king's pleasure shall be signified. In case of the governor's death, the lieutenant governor takes his place; and on his decease, the authority is lodged in the hands of the senior officer.

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in their dead; which, in rise to the story of wars. They seem very striking, in comparison with most of the mountains of the southern Ocean; and most among them, their spears and other points, in perfect perfection, remaining untouched. Expert at throwing their javelins, with great accuracy, and at a considerable distance. Numerous than was to be expected; though still their number is accounted few, in the extent of the country. The reason to believe that the parts are uninhabited, is the civil jurisdiction of New South Wales, it extends to 10 37 S lat. From the coast it extends westward as far as the Cape, and thence proceeding to the Pacific Ocean within the 11 latitudes, by which it is supposed that every communication will be cut off, as disputably the discovery of the navigators. The governors are absolutely independent, no appeal being made of them in any thing; and one is appointed for assaults similar to the assaults in England. Imprisonment is allowed. He is likewise a power of summoning martial; but the insubordination, or mutiny act, of a number of officers than 13 being proposed, such a tribunal is constituted; so that a military detachment be made to quarters, or sickness prevailing, ways be found practicable, unless the number of the settlement at present. The governor is allowed in all cases, treason and disorder excepted; and even has authority to stay the law until the king's pleasure be signified. In case of the death, the lieutenant takes his place; and on his death, his authority is lodged in the senior officer.

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slutchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

Walkenreid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles S W of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel; incorporated into the baillage of Sargans, but enjoys several distinct privileges. This little town derives its existence from being the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort hither of Italian merchants; and that language is spoken by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 N W of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, about sixteen miles in length, and two in breadth: it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. From this situation, a breeze generally blows from those two quarters, beginning at the break of day, and continuing for some hours; then changes from W to E till sun-set: this breeze is very convenient for the transportation of the merchandise. Sometimes however a violent north-wind rushes down from the mountains, and renders the navigation dangerous. We were assured by the watermen "says Mr. Cox," who rowed us from Wallenstadt to this place, that the breeze above mentioned was generally constant: but we cannot attest it from our own experience; as we set out this morning about eight, and the wind was directly contrary the whole way, blowing from W to E. The weather, 'tis true, was heavy, overcast, and rainy, which might cause perhaps this occasional variation. The lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes. On the side of Glaris, the mountains which border upon the lake, are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood, or fine meadows; and studded with cottages, churches, and small villages; the Alps of Glaris rising behind; their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are exceedingly grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few

cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless water-falls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of these rocks from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety; some of them seeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vast torrents, and rushing into the lake with noise and violence: all of them changing their form and their position as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and as we were informed, never freezes. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, a town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, six miles S W of Oettingen.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a strong castle now demolished, and four churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars, and one of which only is now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. 14 miles N W of Reading, and 4 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Wallingford, a town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, where there is a post office, 13 miles N of New Haven, 27 S by W of Hartford, and 21 N E of Danbury.

Wallkill, a river of North America. See *Drawn-d Lands*.

Walloon, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

Walney, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire.

Walpo, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; lying on E side of Connecticut river, opposite to Westminster in Vermont; 14 miles N W of Keen, 10 N E of Pultney, and 28 S by E of Windsor, (the two last being in Vermont.)

Walsall, a corporate town in Staf-

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fordshire, with a market on Thursday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridledbits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 N W of London. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 52 46 N.

Waltham North, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 N N E of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, much frequented by pilgrims. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well; and upon a stone at the edge of it is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold when they wished for any thing they wanted. Walsingham is 25 miles N W of Norwich, and 116 N N E of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

Waltham, or *Bishop's Waltham*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

Waltham Abbey, or *Waltham Holy Cross*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Waltham Cross, or *West Waltham*, a village in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

Waltham on the Wold, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 19 miles N E of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

Waltinbruch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

Walton, a considerable village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, and here likewise are the remains of an ancient camp. It is six miles W by S of Kingston.

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Wandersleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Wandiwash, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles S S E of Arcot, and 38 N N W of Pondicherry.

Wandsworth, a large village in Surry, seated on the Wandie, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles W S W of London. At the close of the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodists. The dying of cloth has been practised here for more than a century: there are also manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stulls; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion. The tower of the church is ancient but the church itself is a modern structure. In Garret Lane, in this parish, is a mock election after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; in which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

Wangen, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles N E of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is eight miles N W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wangfried, a town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfriesshire, and on that account it has a considerable number of Smelting houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, famous for one of the most magnificent seats in England, called Wanstead House.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is seated on a branch of the Ock.

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12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Wantsenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

Wanzleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles W S W of Magdeburg.

Waradin, Great, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Sches Keres, 117 miles N E of Peterwardin, and 150 E S E of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Drave, 28 miles W S W of Kamisca, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 43 N.

Warangole (the Arkhill of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizams of the Deccan. It is 62 miles N N E of Hyderabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

Warburg, a seaport of Sweden, in W Gothland, and province of Halland, with a castle, 30 miles S of Gottenburgh. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 29 miles S E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Wareop, a village in Westmoreland; there was formerly a large castle here, which took up an acre of ground, and the walls of which were 15 feet thick.

Wark, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

Wardhays, a seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor resides, and is 120 miles S E of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

Wardbridge, a post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the E side of Walkill river, ten miles N

of Goshen, 27 miles W by N of Newburg, and 70 N by W of the city of New York.

Ware, a town of Herfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 3000 quarters being frequently sent in a week. Here are sluices and weirs in the river, to preserve it from floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Warbridge, or *Wardbrige*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 29 arches. It is 13 miles S W of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Wareham, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; lying at the head of Buzzard's bay, 13 miles N W of Barnstable, 16 N E of New Bedford, and 61 S by E of Boston, in lat. 41 43 N, and lon. 70 30 W.

Wareham, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up. There is a good salmon fishery here, over the river Frome, and this town is famous for tobacco pipe clay, 10,000 tons of which are annually exported to London and other parts. Wareham is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 29 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Warba, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilla. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, five miles S E of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, seated at the source of the Willybourn, 22 miles N W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N.

Warminster, a town of Virginia, in

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Amherst county, lying on the N side of James river, ten miles S of Warren, and 23 E of Amherst Court-house. Here is a post office.

Warnemunde, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes had a house here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garrison in it. It is seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warno, 26 miles N E of Wisnar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Warnton, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles N W of Lisle. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Warren, a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, seven miles W by S of Thomaston on Penobscot bay, 12 N E of Wadboro' and 24 E of New Castle, with 939 inhabitants.

Warren, a post town in Bristol county, Rhode Island; situated on Warren river, four miles N of Bristol, and 12 S by E of Providence, in lat. 41 42 N, and lon. 71 18 W.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has large and considerable manufactures of sailcloth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 N N W of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 25 N.

Warriore, a town of Asia in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles N N E of Tanjore, and 55 S S W of Pondicherry.

Warsaw, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. Its situation is not unpleasant; it is built partly in a plain, and partly upon a gentle ascent rising from the banks of the Vistula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Westminster-bridge, but very shallow in summer. The city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground and are supposed to contain between sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants, among whom are a prodigious number of foreigners. The whole town has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting that 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 the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpation she had in view, but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The insurrection became general throughout Poland, and the King of Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Russians, who, on November 4, took by storm the suburb of Praga; a dreadful massacre ensued; the whole of the suburb was nearly reduced to ashes; and the immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who made their triumphant entry into it on the 19th. They delivered it up to the King of Prussia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took possession. Warsaw is 160 miles S E of Dantzic, 150 N N E of Cracow, and 300 N E of Vienna. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warta, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles N E of Siradia, and 57 S E of Posnania. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Warthenburg, a town of Germany in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 22 miles N E of Breslaw. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Warwick, a post town in Orange county, New York; situated on the E side of Walkill river, 10 miles S of Goshen, 11 N of Hamburg, New Jersey, and 70 N W of the city of New York.

Warwick, a town in Rhode Island, the capital of Kent county, situated about 10 miles S of Providence, at the head of Narraganzet bay.

Warwick, a post town in Cecil county, Maryland, lying between Sassafras and Bohemia rivers, 18 miles S of Elkton, 27 S W of Newcastle, (Delaware) and 61 S W of Philadelphia.

Warwick, the county town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. Warwick is a borough, governed by a

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which is an ancient gate. It had an-
ciently six monasteries and six churches;
of the latter two only remain: it has
like wise a handsome sbirehouse, a
good freeschool, and a noted hospital
for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is situate
on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon,
and all the passages to it are cut
through the rock, over which is a stone
bridge, 13 miles S S W of Coventry,
and 93 N W of London. Lon. 1 30 W,
lat. 52 18 N.

Warwickshire, a county of England,
47 miles long and 59 broad; bounded
at its N extremity by a point of Derby-
shire, on the N W by Staffordshire, on
the N E by Leicestershire, on the W
by Worcestershire, on the E by North-
amptonshire, on the S W by Glouces-
tershire, and on the S E by Oxfordshire.
It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield
and Coventry, and partly in that of
Worcester; contains four hundreds
and one liberty, one city, 12 market-
towns, and 153 parishes; and sends six
members to parliament. The air is very
mild, pleasant, and healthy. The wood-
land division, though now for the most
part cleared and cultivated, still retains
somewhat of its wild character, being
interspersed with wide heaths and
moors, and sprinkled with woods. The
northern part has a gravelly soil; but
this changes to clay on advancing to-
wards the middle. Much cheese of a
good kind is made in this northern part
of the county; and it contains coal and
limestone. The southern portion, for-
merly called the Feldon, is a tract of
great fertility, and very productive of
corn. Its chief river is the Leam,
which joins the Avon near Warwick.
Dunsmore-heath, between these two
rivers, now mostly enclosed, is the
scene of some of the fabulous stories
related of the famous Guy, earl of War-
wick. The principal rivers are the A-
von, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is
Warwick, but Birmingham is the lar-
gest town.

WASHINGTON, the seat of the gen-
eral government of the United States, in
the district of Columbia. It is situated
on a point of land, formed by the conflu-
ence of a river, called the East Branch,
with the Potowmack, in lat. 38° 53' N,
and lon. 77° 15' W from London: but
the citizens of the United States calcu-

late the first meridian from the centre of
Washington. In point of salubrity the
situation is excellent; the soil is dry,
and furnished with several permanent
springs of good water. The grand
avenues of the city, according to the plan
proposed, are from 129 to 116 feet wide,
and all the other streets from 99 to 119.
In all of them an ample space is allotted
for foot-passengers, on both sides of the
streets. The capitol, designed for the
reception of Congress, as well as the
President's palace, are on considerable
eminences, about one mile apart. The
latter is finished, being 170 feet wide
and 85 feet deep, two stories high, and
covered with slate; but of the former,
there is only one wing erected. On the
area of the city there are about 850
houses completed, one third of bricks,
the rest being principally of wood: but
they are built in separate groups, some
of them more than a mile apart, and
many of them untenanted. The public
offices are kept in buildings erected for
the purpose, near the President's
House, a few of which are executed in
a style of considerable elegance. This
metropolis lies 42 miles S W by S of
Baltimore, 133 N by E of Richmond,
144 S W of Philadelphia, 248 from
New York, and 500 from Boston, in the
same direction.

Washington, the capital of Washington
county, Pennsylvania, 3 miles S of
Canonsburg, 26 S W of Pittsburg, 37
N W of Union, and 231 W of Philadel-
phia. It is situated on the W side of
Charter's creek, and in 1800 contained
632 inhabitants. Erected into a seat of
justice, Feb. 9, 1796. Here is a Post-
office.

Washington, a town in Culpeper coun-
ty, Virginia, 99 miles from the city of
Washington. Here is a Post office.

Washington, the capital of Mason
county, Kentucky, about four miles
from Maysville, on the Ohio, 60 miles
N E of Lexington, and 86 E of Frank-
fort. Here is a Post office.

Washington, a post town in Beaufort
county, N Carolina, being a port of en-
try, situated on the N E side of Pamp-
tico river, about 40 miles above Pamp-
tico Sound, 28 miles S of Plymouth,
and 35 N of Newbern, in lat. 35° 30'
N, and lon. 77° 56' W. The inhabitants
amount to about 600, and carry on a
brisk trade in lumber, naval stores, corn
and tobacco.

Washington, a post town and capital

W A T

of Wilkes county, Georgia, 20 miles S W of Petersburg, 50 N W of Augusta, and about 95 N by W of Louisville, containing about 300 inhabitants. — This favourite name has been given to several other towns and counties of less note.

Wassenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Wassburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a castle. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with lime-stone, and various other articles. It is 14 miles N W of Bridgewater, and 125 W by S of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Watecoo, an island in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but farther up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Watecoo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern Ocean. Lon. 153 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

Waterboro', a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the N E side of the river Mersin, 15 miles N W of Keamsbank, 41 N by E of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and 47 W of Portland.

Waterbury, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, at the distance of 19 miles N by W from New Haven, 10 S from Bethlehem, and about 25 S W from Hartford.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and N E by the

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river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Waterford, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

Watersay, one of the Western isles of Scotland, separated from S Uist, by Chisamil Bay.

Waterford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 N W of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

Waterford, a post town in York county, Maine, 10 miles N of Otisfield, and 53 N W of Portland, with 535 inhabitants.

Waterford, a post town in Saratoga county, New York; lying on the W side of Hudson river, opposite to Lansingburg, six miles above Troy, and 11 above Albany.

Waterford, a post town in Erie county, Pennsylvania, sometimes called Le Benf, at the distance of 10 miles S from Presque-isle, and 130 W from Pittsburg.

Watertown, a post town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on Charles river, eight miles W by N of Boston.

Wattlington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S E of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

Wattou, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles S W of Norwich, and 90 N N E of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden in the Baltic, situate on a

small island called Waxlar, where ships are sent of Stockholm.

Waynesboro', a county, Pennsylvania, Washingtonburg.

Waynesboro', a county, Pennsylvania, Stauntoncello, the son.

Waynesboro', a capital of Virginia; situated on the river, 50 miles W of Newbern.

Wear, a river, the part of the river divides it into Stanhope and thence N E, numerous tributaries and falls at Sunderland.

Wearmouth, a town in England, opposite to a bridge in England, span of the

Weathers, a town in the canton of Zurich.

Weert, a town in the French Netherlands, 1794. It is 5 38

Weever, a town in the middle of the estuary, from the North-west.

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small island at the entrance of the lake
Malar, where all homeward bound
ships are searched. It is 16 miles E
of Stockholm.
Waynesborough, a post town in Greene
county, Pennsylvania; 25 miles S of
Washington, and 51 S by W of Pitts-
burg.
Waynesborough, a post town in Au-
gusta county, Virginia; 12 miles E by
S of Staunton, and 30 N W of Montic-
ello, the seat of president Jelfer-
son.
Waynesborough, a post town and the
capital of Wayne county, North Caro-
lina; situated on the S side of Nuse
river, 50 miles S E of Raleigh, and 69
W of Newbern.
Wear, a river which rises in the W
part of the county of Durham, and di-
vides it into two parts; flowing S E by
Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and
thence N E by Durham receives num-
erous tributary hills from the moun-
tains and falls into the German Ocean,
at Sunderland.
Wearmouth, a village in Durham, op-
posite Sunderland. This place is famous
for a bridge which has the largest arch
in England. It is built of iron, and the
span of the arch is 236 feet.
Weatlersfield, a town of the United
States, of North America.
Weidenschweil, a town of Switzerland,
in the canton of Zurich, 10 miles S E of
Zurich.
Weert, a town of Dutch Brabant.
The French took possession of it in
1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde.
Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.
Wever, a river which rises in the N
part of Shropshire, runs across the
middle of Cheshire, and receiving the
Dane from the E discharges itself into
the estuary of the Mersey. It is navi-
gable to Winsford, some miles above
Northwich in Cheshire.
Weibstadt, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles S E of
Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.
Weicherbach, a town of Germany, in
Weteravia, and in the county of Ise-
berg, seated on the river Kintz, with a
castle, where the count resides.
Weiden, a town of Germany, in the
circle and palatinate of Bavaria, seated
on the Nab, 10 miles N W of Leuch-
stenberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N
Weil, or *W. L.* a town of Germany, in
Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg.
It is a free and imperial town and the

inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It
is seated on the Worm, 12 miles W of
Stuttgart, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon.
8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.
Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Rhine, and county of
Nassau. It is seated on the Lahn, 22
miles N E of Nassau, 22 N W of
Francfort, and 23 E of Mentz. Lon. 8
26 E, lat. 50 18 N.
Weilheim, a town of Germany, in
Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg,
seated on the river Lauter.
Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Thuringia, with a magnificent castle,
the residence of the duke of Saxe-
Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20
miles N E of Erfurt, and 20 W S W
of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51
6 N.
Weingartin, a town of Germany, in
the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on
the Printza, four miles N E of Dour-
lach, and nine S of Philipsburg. Lon.
9 59 E, lat. 49 5 N.
Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of
Heidelberg. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.
Weisbaden, a town of Germany, in
the electorate of Mentz, where there
are hot baths in high esteem. It is
eight miles N E of Mentz, and 15 W
of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 56 N.
Weiswein. See *Vesperin*.
Weisalmunde, a fortress of Western
Prussia, seated at the mouth of the
Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour
it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.
Weissenburg, a town of France, in
the department of Lower Rhine. Be-
tween this place and Lauterburg, are
the famous lines from which the French
drove the Austrians in 1744; and the
French were driven from the same po-
sition in 1793. It is seated on the
Lauter, 10 miles S W of Landau, and
22 N E of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E,
lat. 48 53 N.
Weissenburg, a free imperial town of
Fraconia, in the bishopric of Aich-
stadt. The inhabitants are protest-
ants. It is seated on the Rednitz,
five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30
S W of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat.
49 4 N.
Weissenburg, a town of Germany, in
the dutchy of Saxony, 20 miles N by
W of Wittenburg, and 20 N E of Des-
law. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.
Weissenburg, or *Alba Julia*, a city of
Transylvania, capital of a county of

W E L

the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 33 miles W of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Weissenburg, or *Stuhlweissenburg*, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E end of the Platten sea, 36 miles S W of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Weissenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Austrians. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustsburg, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the S side, 17 miles S W of Leipsick. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Welle, or *Wedel*, a seaport of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E, 55 45 N.

Wellingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Weinsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wine. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Welland, a river, which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellfleet, a port town, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying on Barnstable bay, 10 miles N of Eastham, 22 N of Chatham, and 105 S E of Boston, by land. Boston market is supplied with fish, particularly oysters of the best kind, from this small seaport-town.

Wellingtonborough, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. A fire happened here in 1733, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Non, 12 miles N E of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 39 W, lat. 52 16 N.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 N W of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tone, 15 miles N E of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 37 N.

Wells, a seaport in Norfolk, which

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has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 N N E of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, a town of the United States of North America, situate on Wells bay 88 miles N E of Boston. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 43 29 N.

Wells, a town of Germany in Upper Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 miles S of Linz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Wells, a post town in York county, Maine; situated on the sea shore, six miles S of Kennebunk, 16 N of York, and 26 N by E of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Welshpool, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welch cottons, flannels, &c. The castle, called Powis castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 N W of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

Weltenburg. See *Abach*.

Welton, a village in Hertfordshire, of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Wendlingen, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market of Thursday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seven miles S E of Aylesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Wenlock, a borough in Shropshire,

with a mar-
two member
miles S E o
W of Londo
16 N.

Wenner, a town in West Got-
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in the wells and springs
a bishop's see, jointly
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ishop's palace is like a
arranged with walls
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worsted stockings. It
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WER

with a market on Monday. It sends
two members to parliament, and is 12
miles S E of Shrewsbury, and 147 N
W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52
36 N.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden,
in West Gothland, N W of the lake
Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and,
in some places, 40 in breadth.

Wenneraburg, a town of Sweden, in
West Gothland, which is the staple for
all the iron sent from the province of
Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is seat-
ed at the S W extremity of the lake
Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalla.

Wenysael, a peninsula of Denmark,
which makes the N part of North Jut-
land; bounded on the S by the canal
of Alburg, on the E by the Categate,
and on the N and W by the German
Ocean.

Wenysael, a town of Denmark, in
North Jutland, capital of a prefecture
of the same name. It is seated on the
Ryaa, 17 miles N W of Alburg. Lon.
9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire,
three miles N W of Rotherham.

Welch, an ancient borough in Here-
fordshire, with a market on Tuesday.
It sends two members to parliament,
and is eight miles N W of Hereford,
and 141 W N W of London. Lon. 2
41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the
old marche of Brandenburg, formerly
a strong passage on the river Elbe, but
now all the fortifications are ruined. It
is seated at the place where the Habel
falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N W of
Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Werchereu, a town of Austrian Brab-
ant, seated at the confluence of the
Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mech-
lin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Werlen, a town of Westphalia, in the
county of Marck, with an abbey. The
inhabitants are Protestants, under the
protection of Prussia. It is seated on
the Roer, 10 miles N E of Dusseldorf,
and 10 E of Duisberg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat.
51 17 N.

Werdenberg, a town of Switzerland,
subject to the canton of Glarus, and ca-
pital of a country of the same name,
with a strong castle, seated on an emi-
nence, commanding a beautiful pros-
pect. It is 16 miles N E of Glarus.
Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Werdenfelds, a town of Germany, in
Bavaria.

WES

Werdohl, a town of Germany, in the
ile of Westphalia. Lon. 7 22 E, lat.
51 14 N.

Werle, a town of Germany in West-
phalia, in the bishopric of Munster,
seated on the river Sisek, 30 miles S of
Munster. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Wermeland, or *Warmeland*, a province
of Sweden, in West Gothland, 100 miles
long and 50 broad; bounded on the N
by Dalecarlia, on the E by the Westma-
nia and Nericia, on the S by the lakes
Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by
the mountains of Norway. It is fertile,
and diversified by mountains, rocks,
hills, and dales, clothed with forests of
birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and
fir. It also abounds with lakes, which
succeed each other almost without in-
termission; they are from four to forty
miles in circumference; some so nar-
row as to appear like broad rivers, and
others of a circular shape; their shores,
in some parts, steep and rocky; in oth-
ers gently sloping, and feathered with
hanging wood to the margin of the wa-
ter. Numerous rivulets flow from these
lakes, and form, sometimes, small pic-
turesque cataracts. Carlstadt is the
capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the
bishopric of Munster, with a monaste-
ry, seated near the Lippe, 28 miles S
by W of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51
35 N.

Wenigerode, a town of Germany, in
Upper Saxony, with a trade in brewing,
and manufactures of cloth and stuff.
Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Werra. See *Weser*.

Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capi-
tal of a county of the same name. It
is seated at the confluence of the Tau-
ber and Main, 29 miles W of Wurtz-
burg. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wesel, a town of Germany, in West-
phalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a
strong citadel, near the confluence of
the Rhine and Lippe. Here are two
Calvinist churches, one for the Luthe-
rans, and another for the Papists; but
the regency of the town is in the hands
of the Calvinists. It was formerly an
imperial and hanseatic town, but now
belongs to the king of Prussia. It
was taken by the French in 1759, but
restored in 1762. It is 25 miles S E of
Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6
37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Wesel, a town of Germany, in the
archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S of

W E S

Coblentz, and 45 E N E of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Wesenburgh, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiss, 55 miles S E of Revel, and 55 N W of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Weser, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the dutchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

West Bridgewater, a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; about 22 miles S of Boston.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles N W of Salisbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

West Chester, a post town, the capital of Chester county, 25 miles W of Philadelphia, containing about 300 inhabitants. It was divided from Delaware county, and erected into a separate jurisdiction, September 26, 1789.

Westerham, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. This place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Westerly, a post town in Washington county, Rhode Island, situated on the E side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Connecticut, 13 miles W of Charleston, 34 of Newport, and 20 E of New London.

Westeros, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Macler; particularly in copper and in iron from the neighbouring mines, which abound in the province of Westmanland. 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, and the cathedral, which is built of brick, is celebrated for the tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom: the lower part of

this tower is square, and supports a hexagon spire tapering gradually like a pyramid, and covered with painted metal. Within the cathedral is the tomb of that unfortunate monarch Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on the lake Macler, 45 miles N W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of the same name, and 55 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Western Islands. See *Azores* and *Hebrides*.

Western Territory, a country in North America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the N W of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennsylvania, and on the S E and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. The country on the Ohio is every where pleasant, with large level spots of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will serve for the whole tract of the globe comprehending between the western skirts of the Alleghany mountains; thence running south-westwardly to the distance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themselves into the Ohio; thence E along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy, the most pleasant, the most commodious and most fertile spot of earth, known to the European people. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no swamps; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle and swelling, no where high, nor incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

Westerwald. See *Wetteravia*.

Westwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles

W E S

N of Calhoun. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

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 , a seaport of Sweden, in
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W E S

N of Calmar, and 120 S W of Stock-
 holm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Westfield, a post town in Hampshire
 county, Massachusetts, lying on the S
 side of a river of the same name, 11 miles
 W of Springfield, 34 E of Stockbridge,
 and 35 N by W of Hartford (Conne-
 cticut.)

Westhofen, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of the Rhine.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the
 department of Lower Rhine, and late
 province of Alsace.

Westmania, or *Westmanland*, a pro-
 vince of Sweden Proper, between
 Sudermania, Gestrícia, Nericia, and
 Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45
 broad, and abounds in copper and iron
 mines. The face of the country is di-
 versified like Wermeland. Westeros
 is the capital.

Westminster, a city of Middlesex,
 the residence of the monarchs of
 Great Britain, the seat of the parliament
 and of the high courts of justice, and
 constituting with London and South-
 wark, the metropolis of the British
 empire. This city had its name from
 the situation of its abbey, anciently
 called *minster*, in respect of that of
 St. Paul. That part properly called the
 city of Westminster, comprehending
 the parishes of St. John and St. Mar-
 garet, was once an island formed by
 the Thames, called Thorney Island,
 from the thorns with which it was over-
 run; and the abbey that stood in it,
 Thorney Abbey. The liberties of
 Westminster contain the several pa-
 rishes of St. Martin in the Fields, St.
 James's, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent
 Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement,
 Danes, St. George, Hanover Square,
 and the precinct of the Savoy. The
 government both of the city and liber-
 ties, is under the jurisdiction of the
 dean and chapter of Westminster, in
 civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs;
 and their authority extends to the pre-
 cinct of St. Martin le Grand, by New-
 gate street, and in some towns of Es-
 sex, that are exempted from the juris-
 diction of the bishop of London and
 the archbishop of Canterbury; but the
 management of the civil part has, ever
 since the Reformation, been in the
 hands of laymen, elected from time to
 time, and confirmed by the dean and
 chapter. See *London*.

Westminster, a post town in Vermont,
 in Windham county, situated on the W

W E S

side of Connecticut river, opposite to
 Walpole, 13 miles N of Brattleboro'
 29 S of Windsor, and 15 N W of Keen
 (New Hampshire.)

Westminster, a post town in Frede-
 rick county, Maryland, 30 miles N W
 of Baltimore, and 75 N by E of *Wash-*
ington.

Westmoreland, a county of England,
 enclosed between those of Cumberland,
 York, and Lancaster; the first bound-
 ing it on the N and N W; the second
 on the E; and the last on the S and S
 W. It has the natural boundaries of
 lakes, streams, and mountains, almost
 every where except to the S, where it
 sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire.
 From the sea it is excluded by the de-
 tached part of Lancashire; and only
 just touches upon the bottom of that
 wide sandy wash which separates the
 two parts of that county. Its shape
 is so irregularly angular, somewhat re-
 sembling that of a vine-leaf. Its size is
 less than of the other northern coun-
 ties; yet, in its greatest length and
 breadth, it measures about forty miles.
 The name of this county is descriptive of
 its nature. It is the *West moor-land*;
 a region of lofty mountains, naked hills,
 and black barren moors, which here,
 as well as in Cumberland, are also
 called *fells*. The vallies in which the
 rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in
 the north-eastern quarter there is a
 considerable tract of cultivated plain.
 The rest of the county affords only
 narrow dells and glens of fertility a-
 midst the dreary hills and extended
 wastes. Neither are its mineral trea-
 sures considerable. It wants coals,
 and the metallic ores it contains either
 lie so dead, or are so remotely situated,
 as not to be worth working. It ab-
 ounds in slate of the finest quality,
 large quantities of which are exported.
 The principal rivers are the Eden,
 Lone, and Ken. It has also several
 fine lakes, the principal of which is
 Wimmermere, or Wimmermere-wa-
 ter. In the forest of Martindale, to the
 S of Ells-water, the breed of red deer
 still exists in a wild state. Appleby is
 the county-town.

Westmoreland, a county of Pennsylva-
 nia, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In
 1790, it contained 16,013 inhabitants.
 Greensburg is the capital.

Westmoreland, a post town in Oneida
 county, New York, 12 miles E of Onei-
 da.

G e e e e

W E T

da, and about the same distance W of Utica, or old Fort Schuyler.

Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a many great 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 Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Mimmen; the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Rithburgh, Lippe, Lemgow, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or East Friesland, Bentheim, and Liögen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marek and Homburg; and the dutchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

Westphalia, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marek; on the S by the territories of Nassau; and on the E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgrate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensburg is the capital.

Westport, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat 53 48 N.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, eight miles long, and from one to three broad, containing about 1300 inhabitants.

West Springfield, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 18 miles S of Northampton, 30 miles W by S of Brookfield, and 29 N of Hartford (Connecticut) containing about 300 inhabitants.

Westrogothia. See *Gothland*.

Wetherow, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

W E X

Wethersfield, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the W side of Connecticut river, three miles S of Hartford, 11 N of Middleton, and 34 N by E of New Haven, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Weter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, S E of the lake Wenner. It is 160 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

Wetteravia, or *Wetterava*, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Emdle on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn; one called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetteravia, or Westerwald.

Wetting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situate on the Saale. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge, the last work of Gruhenman, the self taught architect, 219 feet long, and suspended 20 feet above the water. It is a much more elegant bridge than that at Schaffhausen.

Wetzlar, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked by towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dilac, and Dillen, five miles S of Solms, and 73 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 58 miles long and 24 broad; 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 Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the N W by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

Wexford, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. The Irish rebels took this town in May 1798, and held it three weeks, but after they were defeated by the regular

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rebels took this town in May
held it three weeks, but at
ere defeated by the regular

troops at Ennisworthy on the 22d June,
they were driven out of it. It is 33
miles E N E of Waterford, and 75
S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52
13 N.

Wexis, an episcopal town of Sweden,
in Suedland, with a harbour. It is
seated on a lake, in which there are
several islands. It is very small, and
the houses mostly of wood. It is 50
miles W of Calmar, and 155 S W
of Stockholm. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 56
41 N.

Wey, a river of England, which has its
source in Hampshire, and flowing
through Surrey by Guildford, falls into
the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surrey, seat-
ed on the Wey, at its entrance into
the Thames, two miles E of Chert-
sey.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, three
miles W of Andover, famous for an an-
nual fair on the 19th October, for sheep
leather, hops, and cheese.

Weymouth, a town in Dorsetshire, in-
corporated with that of Melcomb Regis,
but a distinct borough. It is seated on
the W side of an inlet of the sea, but
its port is injured by the sand, so that
its trade, which was once considerable,
is much reduced, a few ships only being
sent hence to Newfoundland. This
town is remarkably well situated for
bathing, having an excellent sandy
beach, and on that account is resorted
to by persons of all ranks, and their
majesties and the royal family generally
honour this place with their residence
a few weeks every year. This in some
degree compensates for the loss of its
trade. A few plain and striped cottons
are made here. Weymouth is 150 miles
W S W of London. See *Melcomb Regis*.

Wheeling, a post town, the capital of
Ohio county, Virginia; lying on the E
side of Ohio river, 8 miles E. of St.
Clairsville, 47 W by S of Washington,
and 73 S W of Pittsburg.

Whilab, a kingdom of Guinea, on the
Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles
along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. It
is a very populous country, and very
well furnished with large villages; and
there are so many small ones, that they
are not above a musquet shot from each
other. The houses are small, and round
at the top, and encompassed with mud
walls or hedges, together with a great
number of all sorts of beautiful and lof-

ty trees, which afford the most beauti-
ful prospect in the world; in-somuch,
that those who have been here, repre-
sent it as a perfect Paradise. The
fields are always green, and they culti-
vate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor
will the negroes here let a foot of
ground remain uncultivated. Besides,
they sow again the very next day after
they have reaped. The inhabitants are
greatly civilized and very respectful
to each other; especially to their superi-
ors, and they are also so industrious,
that even the women are never idle.

These brew the beer, dress the victu-
als, and sell all sorts of commodities at
the market. Those that are rich, em-
ploy their wives and slaves in tilling
the land, and they carry on a consider-
able trade with the product as well as
in slaves; for some of them are able to
deliver 1000 of the latter every month.
The chief men have generally 40 or 50
wives, the principal captains 3 or 400,
and the king 4 or 5000. However, they
are extremely jealous, and, on the least
suspicion, will sell them to the Europe-
ans for slaves. If any one happens to
touch the king's wives accidentally, he
is doomed to perpetual slavery. This
being considered, it is no wonder that
the women are not fond of being the
king's wives; nay, some of them will
prefer a speedy death to such a misera-
ble life. The king gets little value up-
on his daughters, for he will dispose of
them to the factors of the English com-
pany, or the masters of ships that come
there. They live in a manner by guess;
for they have no festivals nor distinction
of days, hours, weeks, months, or years.
The custom of circumcision is used
here; but they are not able to tell why
they use it, nor from whence it is de-
rived. They are such great gamesters,
that they will stake all they have at
play, not excepting their wives and
children. Their religion is very super-
stitious; for they have a vast number of
idols; and they deify the most con-
temptible animal that they see first in a
morning, not excepting even stocks and
stones. However, they have a princi-
pal regard for snakes, very high trees,
and the sea. An English factor new
come over, found a snake in the house
belonging to the factory, and killed it
without the least scruple; which so
incensed the negroes, that they were
for revenging the death of the snake,
not only upon him that killed it; but

W H I

upon the whole factory; but by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plenty. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedness. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, a seaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the mouth of the Esk. It is a considerable town with a great traffic in the building of ships, and the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent from hence to the Greenland fishery. This place had the honour of producing the greatest navigator that the world ever saw, the much-lamented Captain Cook. In the neighbourhood of Whitby are large works, in which alum is procured from a kind of slate. In December 1787, a strong new-built quay, fell into the sea with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of the massy church of an ancient abbey stood on this cliff, till November 1794, when the most part of it fell to the ground. Whitby is 48 miles N N E of York, and 245 N of London. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Whitechurch, a decayed borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 58

W H I

W by S of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Whitechurch, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 161 N W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Whitechurch, or Little Stanmore, a village near Edgeware, in Middlesex, eight miles N W of London. It has a church which contains the remains of the magnificent seat of Canons, which belonged to the Duke of Chandos, built in 1712, by James first duke of Chandos, who lived here in a kind of regal state, and died in 1744. It was demolished in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificent seat of the duke of Chandos, called of Canons.

Whitehall, a post town in Washington county, New York; situated at the head of lake Champlain, 22 miles N of Fort Edward, and 41 W of Rutland, containing 1604 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Skeenesborough, from major Skeene, of the British army.

Whitehaven, a town of Cumberland, 10 miles S W from Cockermonth, 36 from Carlisle, and 290 from London, is so called from the white cliffs near it, that shelter the harbour from tempests. It is a populous rich town, chiefly beholden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at least 12,000 inhabitants, and has about 300 ships employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566, it had but six houses, and one fishing boat; in 1582, 12 small ships. The coal-mines here are the most extraordinary in the world, being sunk to the depth of 150 fathoms, and extended under the sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. In 1791, part of the earth of three gardens suddenly shrunk; by this accident several lives were lost, and one building was considerably damaged. Coals had been wrought under the places where the apertures appeared about 50 years preceding 1791. Four fire engines belong to a colliery here, which, when at work, discharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gallons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is furnishing Ireland and part of Scotland with salt and coal; it is the most eminent port in England, next to Newcastle, for the

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coal trade, and lord Lonsdale is said to
 send as many coals from hence to Ire-
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 in near 16,000 a year. It is 10 miles S
 W of Cockermonth, and 305 N W of
 London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 54 36 N.
Whitehorn, a royal borough of Scot-
 land, in Wigtonshire. This place is said
 to have been the first bishop's see in
 Scotland.
Whitemarsh, a village with a post of-
 fice in Montgomery county, Pennsylva-
 nia, about 12 miles N of Philadelphia.
 The township has 1085 inhabitants.
 Here was one of general Washington's
 encampments in the winter of 1777.
White Mountains, the highest part of
 a ridge of mountains, in the state of
 New Hampshire, in North America.
 They extend N E and S W to a length
 not yet ascertained. The height of
 these mountains, above an adjacent
 meadow, is reckoned from observations
 made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the
 meadow is 3500 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 deno-
 minated the White Mountains. Al-
 though 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° N.
White Plains, a post town in West
 Chester county, New York, 15 miles
 N of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of
 New York. This was the scene of
 considerable military operations in the
 American war.
White Sea, a bay of the Frozen Ocean
 in the N of Russia, situated between
 Russia, Lapland, and Sanojede, at the
 bottom of which stands Archangel;
 this was the only communication which
 the Russians had with the sea, before
 the conquest of Livonia from the
 Swedes in the beginning of the present
 century, by the czar Peter the Great.
Whitestown, a post town in Oneida
 county, New York, situated on the S
 side of Mohock river, four miles above
 old fort Schuyler, 25 E of Oneida lake,
 44 N W of Conajohary, and 85 of Ske-
 nectady. This is a thriving town; the
 inhabitants at last census were 4212.
Whitsuntide Island, one of the New
 Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is
 12 miles long and five broad, and was
 discovered by captain Wallis, on Whit-

W I B

Sunday, 1767. Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15
 44 S.
Whittlebury Forest, a forest in the S
 part of Northamptonshire, nine miles
 in length, and, in some parts, above
 three in breadth. Here the wild cat
 is still found. It is according to an ac-
 curate survey of it, nine miles two fur-
 longs and twenty-six perches in length,
 from the river Ouse on the S E to the
 N W end of Wapenham wood. It is a
 royal forest, and the duke of Grafton is
 ranger.
Wiblingen, a town of Germany, in
 Austrian Suabia, three miles S W of
 Ulm.
Wiburg, a government of Russia, for-
 merly Russian Finland, and comprised
 in Carelia. It was ceded by the
 Swedes to the Russians, partly by the
 peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by
 the treaty of Abo in 1743. This prov-
 ince retains most of its ancient privi-
 leges, with some occasional modifica-
 tions, which have been necessarily in-
 troduced under the new government.
 The country produces, besides pasture,
 rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient
 for the inhabitants. Wiburg retains its
 own civil and criminal courts of jus-
 tice: in penal cases, not capital, the
 punishments prescribed by the provincial
 judicature are inflicted; but whenever
 a criminal is condemned to death, the
 Russian laws interpose, and, relieving
 him from the sentence of beheading or
 hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish
 code, consign him to the knout and
 transportation to Siberia. In the gov-
 ernor's court, business is transacted
 in the Swedish, German, and Russian
 tongues. The peasants talk only the
 Finnish dialect, but the inhabitants of
 the towns understand Swedish also,
 and many of them German. Lutheranism
 is the established religion; but the
 Greek worship has been introduced by
 the Russians.
Wiburg, a commercial seaport of Rus-
 sia, capital of a government of the same
 name, with a bishop's see, and a strong
 citadel, containing about 9000 inhabi-
 tants. The houses are constructed of
 wood, except some few which are of
 brick. It was ceded to Russia, by the
 Swedes, in 1721, and is seated on the
 N E point of the gulf of Finland, 110
 miles N N W of Petersburg, and 250
 N E of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60
 56 N.
Wiburg, a considerable town of Den-

W I D

mark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt in a more magnificent style. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 N W of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a town in Caithnesshire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58 30 N.

Wick, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Wich-by-Duerstede, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leek branches off from the Rhine, nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 S E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wickford, a post town in Washington county, Rhode Island; lying on the W side of Narraganset bay, 24 miles S of Providence, and nine W of Newport.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the N W by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Wickware, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles N E of Bristol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Widdin, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. This town has been long a subject of contention between the Turks and Austrians, and has several times been taken and retaken. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Paswan Oglou, who has been in arms for several years of late, and has repeatedly discomfited the Turkish armies sent against him. In

W I E

1799 the Porte were obliged to make peace with him almost on his own terms, from which we may infer he is no despicable enemy. It is seated on the Danube, 88 miles N E of Nissa, and 150 S E of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbrück, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Wielun, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It was rebuilt by the Swedes in 1636, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Wielitka, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles S E of Cracow. They appear to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions. Its known breadth is 1115 feet; its length 6691 feet; and depth 743; and the best judges on the spot suppose, with the greatest appearance of probability, this solid body of salt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known; of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug: and who can ascertain how much farther it may descend. Here are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad: the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size; some are supported with timber, others by vast pillars of salt, which are left standing for that purpose: several of vast dimensions are without any support in the middle. I remarked (says Mr. Coxe) one of this latter sort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and so extremely long and broad, as almost to appear amid the subterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of these vaults are not arched, but flat. The immense size of these chambers, with the spacious pas-

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sages or galleries, together with the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages inhabited by colonies of miners who never see the light. It is certain that there is room sufficient for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of most stupendous extent and depth, and are sufficiently wonderful without the least exaggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture; observing only in our whole progress one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt as it runs through the mine. 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, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000*l*.

Wiesenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The small stream the Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribbles; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 196 N N W of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, an island on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about thirteen miles, in breadth twenty one. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the S angle, discharges itself at the N into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton-bay. The E and W points of the island are almost cut off from the body by arms of the sea. The S coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed out into caverns in various parts.

The W side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the main are various sand-banks, especially off the E part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. 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 are also very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its 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, and has no manufactory. It is one of the principal resources of the London market for unmaltd barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the source of the Skelster, 16 miles S E of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated among the moors, 12 miles S W of Carlisle, and 304 N N W of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 39 N.

Wigton, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire. Here are several vestiges of antiquity, and to the N E is a great marsh, called the Moss of Cree. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Wigtonshire, a county in Scotland, comprehending the W part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from E to W, and as much from N to S, is bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets called Lochrian and the bay of Glenluce. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running streams, and

having several commodious creeks and harbours, but is destitute of wood and fuel. The people employ themselves perpetually in fishing on the coast, as well as in the lakes and rivers; in which last they catch innumerable multitudes of eels, part of which they salt for exportation.—Those who do not employ themselves in farming, or in breeding of sheep, whose wool turns out to great advantage; or in raising black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have likewise a small breed of horses peculiar to the county, and called Galloways; which are very strong, gentle, and fit for labour. The land that projects into the sea between the two bays of Lochrian and Glenluce, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the most barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the W coast is port Patrick, from whence the packet boat sails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may see, in a fine day, Ireland to the S W, the coast of Cumberland and the Isle of Man to the S E, and to the N, the island of Illy and the Mall of Kintyre.

Wiltsch, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Wilbad, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Wilberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Wildehausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the dutchy of Bremen. It is seated on the Hunte, 18 miles S W of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Wilkesbarre, a post town, the capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E bank of Susquehanna river, 62 miles N W of Easton on the Delaware, 37 N E of Catawessy, and 58 of Northumberland. The inhabitants at last enumeration were 835.

Wiltomer, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles N W of Wilna. Lon. 24 34 E, lat. 55 19 N.

William River. See *Cacutta*.

William Fort, a fort in Invernesshire, Scotland.

Williamboro', a town, the capital of Greenville county, North Carolina; situated on the N side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 miles W of Warren, about 37 W by N of Halifax, and 99 N E of Hillsboro'.

Williamsburg, a post town, the capital of James City county, and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the east side of a small creek that runs into James river, in lat. 36° 16' N and long. 76° 48' W, and at the distance of 12 miles W from York, 32 E by S from Richmond, and 175 E by E from Washington. This ancient city was made the seat of colonial government in 1698, having been removed from James town, on account of a fire that consumed the public records with great part of the town, and continued to enjoy this privilege till the revolution. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public edifices exhibit the ruins of comparative grandeur, particularly the capitol and the college. In the former was erected a marble statue in honour of the virtuous lord Bountecourt, the patron of science and the colony, which is now miserably defaced by the gothic hands of negroes and others. The college called the college of William and Mary, which was endowed by the royal government, with a clear and certain revenue of 3000*l.* per annum, still remains to reproach the ancient dominion: though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than forty.

Williamsport, a post town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; standing on the N side of the W branch of Susquehanna, 65 miles S of Tyoga, 36 N by W of Northumberland, and 160 N W of Philadelphia.

Williamsport, a post town in Washington county, Maryland; situated on the E side of Potomack river, 6 miles S W of Hagerstown, 32 N W of Fredericktown, and 79 from Baltimore.

Williamston, a post town in Orange county, Vermont; situated between Washington and Northfield, 14 miles N of Randolph, about 45 N of Windsor, and about the same distance S E of Burlington, on lake Champlain.

Williamston, a post town in Berkshire, Massachusetts; 20 miles N of Pittsfield, and 13 S of Bennington, in Vermont; situated in the N W corner

of the state of Vermont.

Williamston, a post town in Marin county, California; situated on the S side of the Sacramento river, about 45 S E of San Francisco.

Williamston, a post town in Lincoln county, North Carolina; situated on the S side of the French Broad river, about 1793, but was destroyed by a fire which took it in 1794. It was rebuilt by Bergon op. Lon. 4 30 E.

Williamston, a post town in the N end of the state of Georgia. It was destroyed by a fire which covered the town with sand shags.

Williamston, a post town in the canton of high mountains, about 10 miles N W of Williamsboro'.

Williamsboro', a post town in the county of New York, on the side of lake Ontario, about 9 miles S of the city of New York, and 9 miles S of the city of New York. It supports a court of law, and a cross the Vergennes. N W of the city of New York.

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of the state, containing 2036 inhabitants.

Williamston, a post town, the capital of Marion county, North Carolina; lying on the S side of Roanoke river, 25 miles W of Plymouth, 53 N W of Washington on Pamlico river, and about 45 S E of Halifax, with about 300 inhabitants.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I. prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. The French laid siege to this place in 1793, but were obliged to raise the siege, after a gallant defence; but they took it in 1795. It is 15 miles N E of Bergen op Zoom, and 12 S W of Dort. Lon. 4° 30' E, lat. 51° 39' N.

Willis' Island, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 33° 29' W, lat. 31° 0' S.

Willisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 25 miles N W of Lucern.

Willsborough, a post town in Essex county, New York; situated on the W side of lake Champlain, and commanding an extensive view of that water, and 9 miles N E of Elizabeth town. It supports a regular communication across the lake, with Burlington and Vergennes in Vermont; being 15 miles N W of the latter, and about 25 S W of the former, and 214 N of the city of New York.

Wilmanstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity, between 16,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were defeated. Lon. 27° 54' E, lat. 61° 20' N.

Wilmington, a post town in Windham county, Vermont; 15 miles W of Brattleboro', and 21 E of Bennington, at the foot of the Green Mountain, having about 1000 inhabitants.

Wilmington, the capital of New Hanover county, North Carolina; being a post town, and port of entry, situated on the E bank of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from the sea, 97 miles S by W of Newbern, and about the same distance S by E of Fayetteville, in the lat. of 34° 10' N, and long. of 78° 10' W. This is one of the principal sea-

ports in North Carolina. The annual exports amount to 150,000 dollars, and the inhabitants are 1689, two thirds being slaves.

Wilmington, a post town and port of entry in Newcastle county, being the largest town in Delaware State. It is seated on the N bank of Christiana creek, near its entrance into the Delaware, 28 miles S W of Philadelphia, 74 N E of Baltimore, and 117 from Washington. The town is incorporated, and governed by two burgeses, and six assistants, who are elected annually. It is regularly built; the houses are mostly of bricks, and contains about 3,000 souls. The principal foreign trade of the State passes thro' this port; the exports in 1802 amounting to 440,500 dollars, and those chiefly to domestic produce. The principal public edifice is a poor-house, and hospital, 120 feet wide by 40 feet deep, and three stories high, built in a considerable eminence and a very healthy situation. It lies in lat. 39° 43' N, and long. 75° 32' W.

Wilmington, a town of North Carolina, situated on the E side of the E branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 S W of Newbern.

Wilna, a commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 N E of Warsaw. Lon. 25° 39' E, lat. 51° 38' N.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13° 23' E, lat. 51° 5' N.

Wilschoven, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles N W of Passau.

Wilsnack, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now of small note, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Naadder, seven miles N W of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1° 52' W, lat. 51° 5' N.

H U U U U

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Wiltshire, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, one of its capitals. It is 53 miles long, and 36 broad; bounded on the N. E. by Berkshire, on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W. by Somersetshire, on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the N. W. and N. by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated. The N. part, formerly over-run with forests, and at present sprinkled with woods, is hilly, but fertile; and affords pasture for cattle. The height of this tract is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The heads of the Thames in Gloucestershire are very near the border of this county; and several of its tributary rills rise in the N. of Wiltshire. The chalk hills occupy by their various ridges a considerable part of the middle of this county, forming wide downs in the neighbourhood of Marlborough. Below the middle begins that extensive tract of open downs and heaths, great part of which bears the name of Salisbury plain, the most remarkable spot of the kind in England. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat-ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts; among which the famous Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. The soil of this uncultivated waste is said to be naturally good, producing wild burdock, and fine grasses excellent for sheep. Its edges are fertilized by folding the flocks upon the ploughed land, and yield abundant crops of rye, barley, and wheat. To the south of the largest tract of plain is a rich well-inhabited country, watered by various streams between the rivers Willy and Nadder lies the Chicklade ridge of hills, among which is Chilmark, noted for its quarries. Beyond the Nadder, to the borders of Dorsetshire, the open plain reappears. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34

W I N

members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbleton, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath. Here is a park belonging to Earl Spencer, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On Wimbleton Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres: the trench very deep and perfect. Camden supposes it to have been the site of a battle in 568, between Ceaulin king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. At Wimbleton are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimmis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Wimpfen, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Heilbronn, and 22 E of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Winborn, or *Winborn Minster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, has a handsome church, called the Minster, and had a monastery, in which were interred some W Saxon kings. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 S W of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

Wincauton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot had a seat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bottom, 16 miles N E of Gloucester, and 93 W N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I. on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name, with 18 churches, and distant about three miles. It was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest, and the new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It

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is a corporation, and sends two mem- bers to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Winchelsea is two miles S W of Rye, and 71 S W of Lon- don. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Winchesdon, a post town in Worees- ter county, Massachusetts; 35 miles N W of Worcester, and 65 W by N of Boston.

Winchester, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Sat- urday. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itchen, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish churches besides the cathed- ral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens, and its altar piece is said to be the finest in England. The other remarkable build- ings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is with- out the walls. King Charles II. ap- pointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished: nor has it been hith- erto according to the original plan. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners, but is now in- habited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near the S end of the city 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. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hos- pital, in the hall of which the corpora- tion give their entertainments. The city is interspersed with a great many gardens which contribute to its health- iness and beauty. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. The city is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated in a valley on the river Itchen, 21 miles N W of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Winchester, a post town and the capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 17 miles W by N of Ashby's ferry on Shenan- doah river, 18 N of Strasburg, and 82 N W of Washington. This is one of the best towns in western Virginia, being a place of considerable rendezvous at the time of Braddock's defeat. It is now in a thriving state, and carries on a large inland trade. It is incorporated and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

Windaw, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Bal- tic, 70 miles N W of Mittaw, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Windermere-water, or *Windermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lan- cashire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Esthwaite water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brat- bay. This lake is frequently intersect- ed by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bul- rush, or swampy reed, defiles the mar- gin of this lake.

Windham. See *Wymondham*.

Windham, a post town in Rocking- ham county, New Hampshire, eight miles S by E of Londonderry, 43 S W of Portsmouth, and 29 W of Newbury- port.

Windham, a post town, the capital of Windham county Connecticut, 10 miles W of Canterbury, 12 N by W of Norwich, and 32 E of Hartford, con- taining about 500 inhabitants.

Windiamerk, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Met- ling is the capital.

Windlingea, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wittenburg, seated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stuttgart.

Windsheim, an imperial town of Ger- many in Franconia. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 49 25 N. :

Windsor, a town of the United States of N America, seated on the river Con- necticut.

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Windsor, the capital of Windsor county, Vermont, situated on the W side of Connecticut river, 40 miles E by S of Rutland, and 22 S by W of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. The seat of government alternates between this town and Rutland.

Windsor, a post town in Hartford county, Connecticut, lying on the W side of Connecticut river, seven miles N of Hartford, and 22 S by W of Springfield, Massachusetts. It has 2773 inhabitants.

Windsor, a considerable borough in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It has been enlarged and repaired by several monarchs, and Charles II. restored the castle to its pristine splendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furnished the royal apartments with paintings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Elizabeth on the N side of the castle; and carried another terrace round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. It is a place of great strength on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood-royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights; and the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel at the E end of it, is also paved with marble and adorned with carved work, exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. As the knights die,

W I N

their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, in-somuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. Opposite the S E side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park. On the S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands; and the improvements made by his majesty, are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windsor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Windsor Forest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleasures of the chase which it has afforded to a long series of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muse of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the forest is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and stocked with numerous herds of deer. It contains several town and villages, of which Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal. See *Binfeld*.

Windward Islands, such of the Carribean, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the N W extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnenden, a town of Germany in Suabia, 12 miles E N E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Winnicza, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1658, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Winniboro', a town of South Carolina,

in Fairfield county, 16 miles W of Columbia, and 22 W of Charleston. It is the seat of the inhabitants of the Province, in the Prince of Orange Spaniards in 1542, and of Dollart Bay, at the mouth of the river. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 33 30 N.

Winnichem, an iron mine in Franco Prussia, in the county of Anspach. It is a good rampart, and is usually flanked with inhabitants are protected by a fire reduced almost to ashes. It is 30 miles N W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 11 W, lat. 49 32 N.

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in Fairfield county, and 30 miles N by W of Columbia, about the same distance W of Camden, and 143 N by W of Charleston. Here is a post office, and the inhabitants are about 200.

Winchoten, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange first defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is six miles S W of Dollart Bay, and 16 S E of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Winnau, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lüneburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles N W of Lüneburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Winthien, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia, in the margravate of Aispach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are protestants. In 1730, a fire reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles N W of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Wintlow, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles N W of Aylesbury, and 50 W N W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Wintlow, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine; situated at the confluence of Kennebec and Sibasticook rivers, 27 miles W of Pittston, and 45 N of Wiscasset, with 1250 inhabitants.

Wistler, a town in Derbyshire, which has no market but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is five miles N W of Derby, and 152 N N W of London.

Winterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Winterburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Rhine.

Winteringham, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, whose mayor can only be chosen from one particular street. It has a fair in July.

Winterthur, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Uach, 15 miles N E of Zurich. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Wintertowne, the N E cape of Norfolk, five miles N of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, a post town in Kennebec county, Maine, ten miles W of Augusta, five N E of Moxmouth, and 60 N by

E of Portland, containing 1219 inhabitants.

Wipperfurt a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the source of the Wipper.

Wippra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Wirksworth, a populous town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesburn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 N N W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Wirtemberg, or *Wurtemberg*, a sovereign dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oeting, the marquisate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Though there are many mountains and woods, it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of wine. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

Wisbaden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau-Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a fen country, in the lakes of Bly, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 89 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Wishy, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gotland, with a castle. It is seated on the side a rock, on the Baltic, 85 miles S E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Wiscasset, a port of entry, and post town in Lincoln county, Maine; lying

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on the E side of Sheepsfoot river, 13 miles N E of Bath, 18 S of Pittston, and 55 N E of Portland, in lat. $43^{\circ} 58'$ N, and lon. $69^{\circ} 22'$ W. The inhabitants are estimated at 1678, they have a bank, and their annual exports amount to \$23,000.

Wiset, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege, and 20 N W of Limburg. Lon. $5^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Wischgrad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 miles N W of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 50'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Wisloche, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsenz, eight miles S of Heidelberg. Lon. $8^{\circ} 48'$ E, lat. $49^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Luhec, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. Lon. $11^{\circ} 44'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 54'$ N.

Wiston, a corporate town in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly strengthened with a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is ten miles N of Pembroke, and 225 W N W of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 52'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 53'$ N.

Witchwood, the only forest in Oxfordshire worthy of notice.

Witepski, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. The fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsha, 65 miles E of Polotsk, and 80 W N W of Smolensko. Lon. $29^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $55^{\circ} 43'$ N.

Witham, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. Its church, an ancient Gothic structure, stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles N E of Chelmsford, and 37 E N E of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 41'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$ N.

Witham, a river in the district of Kesieven in Lincolnshire, which rising in the S W corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal called the Fosdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witliath, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Leser.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles N W of Oxford, and 64 W N W of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 18'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Witshausen, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel. Lon. $9^{\circ} 46'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles N W of Dresden. Lon. $12^{\circ} 47'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ N.

Wittenbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $11^{\circ} 48'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Wittenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S of Revel. Lon. $24^{\circ} 39'$ E, lat. $58^{\circ} 47'$ N.

Wittmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German Ocean. Lon. $7^{\circ} 4'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 41'$ N.

Witlesea-Mere, a lake in the N E part of Huntingdonshire, six miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Petersborough.

Witlich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 38 miles S W of Coblenz. Lon. $6^{\circ} 27'$ E, lat. $50^{\circ} 7'$ N.

Wittstock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. $12^{\circ} 36'$ E, lat. $53^{\circ} 10'$ N.

Wivelscomb, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles N N E of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 28'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 4'$ N.

Wlosimeitz, a town of Little Poland, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Luchow, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. $24^{\circ} 30'$ E, lat. $51^{\circ} 3'$ N.

Woochoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues N W of Morotoi. From the appearance of the N E and N W

parts, it is the group. A bay is W extremities, empties itself, but the water is from the entrance inhabitants Lie commander of the D had been sent fr with a supply of recovery sloop, cap on a voyage of surprised and mu together with M mer. Lon. $157^{\circ} 5'$

Wolburn, a town with a market on a rising ground famous for its ablongs to the du his country seat. down in 1724, built, and has a frity-school, found. Near it is fuller's earth. It ford, and $42^{\circ} 11'$ N $0^{\circ} 32'$ W, lat. 52°

Woburn, a small sex county, Mass S of Andover, ry port, and 11°

Woburn, a town circle of Prach, s 12 miles N W of Prague. Lon. 14°

Woerden, a town vinces, in Holland 18 miles S of Am was taken by th Lon. $4^{\circ} 51'$ E, lat

Wohlau, a str in Silesia, capita same name, with est part of the in ed in a woollen seated near the C of Breslaw, and S Lon. $16^{\circ} 54'$ E, lat

Wokingham, S

Wolbeck, a town circle of Westph

Wolfenbuttel, a the circle of Low of Brunswick, wi duke of Brunsw sides. It is one ces in Germany. library, with a c relating to natura on the Ocker, se

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Germany, in the
parts, with a castle,
ser.

Bedfordshire, with
Here are manu-
factured blankets, and
called bearskins
eight miles N W
of London. Lon.
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Germany, capi-
tal of the same name,
Cassel. Lon.

Town of Germa-
ny, in Saxony, and
of Saxony, with a
castle. It is
general assemblies
of Saxony are held
in the place where
professor in the
and in a chapel be-
It is seated on
W of Dresden.
9 N.

Germany, in
Saxony. Lon. 11

Russia, in the
a, 40 miles S of
lat. 58 47 N.

Germany, in
Saxony, seated near
Lon. 7 4 E, lat.

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Germany, in the
e, and electorate
W of Coblenz.
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in Somersetshire,
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of Little Poland,
the same name, in
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into the Bug,
tho, and 56 N of
30 E, lat. 51 3 N.
Sandwich Islands,
of Morotoi From
N E and N W

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parts, it is the finest island of the
group. A bay is formed by the N and
W extremities, into which a fine river
empties itself, through a deep valley;
but the water is brackish for 200 yards
from the entrance. It contains 60,000
inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergist, com-
mander of the *Dædalus* storeship, who
had been sent from England, in 1791,
with a supply of provisions for the Dis-
covery sloop, captain Vancouver, then
on a voyage of discovery, was here
surprised and murdered by the natives,
together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer.
Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire,
with a market on Friday. It is seated
on a rising ground, and was formerly
famous for its abbey, which now be-
longs to the duke of Bedford, and is
his country seat. Woburn was burnt
down in 1724, but has been neatly re-
built, and has a free-school, and a cha-
rity-school, founded by a duke of Bed-
ford. Near it is found great plenty of
fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bed-
ford, and 42 N N W of London. Lon.
0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Woburn, a small post town in Middle-
sex county, Massachusetts, eight miles
S of Andover, 33 S W of Newbur-
y port, and 11 N W of Boston.

Wolbay, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz,
12 miles N W of Budweis, and 56 S of
Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine,
18 miles S of Amsterdam. This town
was taken by the French, in 1794.
Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Wohlau, a strong town of Bohemia,
in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the
same name, with a castle. The great-
est part of the inhabitants are employ-
ed in a woollen manufacture. It is
seated near the Oder, 20 miles N W
of Breslaw, and 32 S E of Glowgaw.
Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wokingham. See *Oakingham*.

Wolbeck, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia.

Wolfenbuttle, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy
of Brunswick, with a castle, where the
duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle re-
sides. It is one of the strongest pla-
ces in Germany. Here is an excellent
library, with a cabinet of curiosities
relating to natural history. It is seated
on the Ocker, seven miles S of Bruns-

wick, and 50 W of Halberstadt. Lon.
10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Wolferadice, an island of the United
Provinces, in Zealand, between N
Beveland and S Beveland.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in
Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on
which the district about it depends. It
is seated on the Lavaand, at the foot of
a mountain covered with wood, and
full of wolves, whence the town took
its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagen-
furt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgast, a considerable town of Ger-
many, in Swedish Pomerania, capital
of a territory of the same name, with
a castle and one of the best and largest
harbours on the Baltic. It is seated
on the Psin, 12 miles S E of Grip-
swald, 25 S E of Stralsund, and 45
N W of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat.
54 1 N.

Wolkoskoi, a town of Russia, in the
government of Novogorod, 100 miles
S E of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat.
57 30 N.

Wolkowska, a town of Lithuania, in
the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated
on the Ros, 23 miles S E of Grodno.
Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland,
with a market on Thursday. In a
plain near this town was fought a
battle so bloody as to give the name of
Redriggs to the place where it was
fought. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Wollin, a seaport of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony in Prussian Po-
merania, capital of an island of the
same name, in the mouth of the Oder.
It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14
39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, a town of Russia, in the
government of Livonia, seated on the
Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E,
lat. 57 33 N.

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffor-
dshire, with a market on Wednesday.
It has an ancient collegiate church, an-
nexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a
handsome chapel. It is chiefly noted for
a great iron manufacture, consisting of
locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws and
japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13
miles S of Stafford, and 124 N W of
London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 47 N.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire,
five miles S E of Nuneaton. Here Ed-
ward IV. was surprised and taken pri-
soner by Richard Nevil earl of War-
wick.

W O O

W O R

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, carries on a great corn trade, is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles E N E of Ipswich, and 76 N E of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Woodbridge, a village with a post office, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, three miles N of Amboy, four S of Rahway, and 10 N E of New Brunswick.

Woodbury, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles S of Bethlehem, and 19 N by W of New Haven. Here is a post office.

Woodbury, a post town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, near red bank, and 10 miles S of Philadelphia. It is the principal seat of justice in the county, and contains 500 inhabitants.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufactory of ornamental goods in polished steel, which employs a few hands; and another of gloves. It was formerly famous for its royal park, in the intricate recesses, of which king Henry II. concealed his mistress, the fair Rosamund. The spot is now no less celebrated for the magnificent seat of Blenheim, a gift of the British parliament to the great duke of Marlborough, on account of his signal victory over the French at Hochstet, or Blenheim in Germany. It is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles N W of Oxford, and 62 W N W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Woodstock, a post town, and the capital of Shenandoah county, Virginia, 12

miles S by W of Strasburg, 30 S of Winchester, 20 N of New Market, and 112 from Washington. It stands on the E side of North river, a branch of Shenandoah.

Woodstown, a post town in Salem county, New Jersey, 11 miles N by E of Salem, and 26 S of Philadelphia, and has 300 inhabitants.

Woolpit, a town in Suffolk famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. Besides the stores of plank, masts, pitch, tar, &c. there is the gunyard, called the Warren or Park, where they make trial of the guns, mortars, &c. in which may be seen some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides mortars, bombs, &c. without number. Under the military branch is the Warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast. Here is also a laboratory, where the matrosses are employed in the composition of fire works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, grenades. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Worcester, a town of the United States of N America and capital of a county of the same name. It is 47 miles W of Boston.

Worcester, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament. It is a large well inhabited city carrying on a considerable trade in gloves, and has likewise a large manu-

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facture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained what he called his crowing victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II. who, after this defeat, underwent such fatigue and romantic hazards in escaping from his enemies. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles N N E of Bristol, and 118 W N W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, on the S E and S by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. It is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city, 10 market towns, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends nine members to parliament. The air of Worcestershire is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except Malvern hill; and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt works have in a manner destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of river and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richness that is easily perceived in the butter and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges, and on that account perry is here in great repute. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

Worcester, the capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts; 46 miles W of Boston, 34 N by W of Providence, (Rhode Island) and 50 N E of Springfield, (Massachusetts). This is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the State, containing 2411 inhabitants, and carries on some manufactures, particularly printing, with great

W O R

spirit. Isaiah Thomas, of this town, has published as many books as any bookseller in the United States.

Worcum, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Worcum, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles S W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Worden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wordingberg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

Woringen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. This was the landing place of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundery. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermonth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Worksop, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Worms, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's milk, which is made in the neighbourhood. The French took this town in 1794. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles S E of Mentz, and 2 S W of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Worsted, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, noted for being the place, where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 N E of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 52 N.

Worthington, a post town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; 10 miles

W U N

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W of Northampton, 19 E of Pittsfield, and 44 N W of Brookfield, containing 1223 inhabitants.

Watton Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire with a market on Friday. It is seated near the Forest of Brandon, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 51 31 N.

Wotton-under-Edge, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and inhabited chiefly by clothiers. It is seated under the hills, 20 miles N E of Bristol, and 108 W N W of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles E N E of Lincoln, and 144 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Wrath, Cape, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the N W point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

Wrentham, a post town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 26 miles S by W of Boston, and 19 N E of Providence, (Rhode Island). It has 2061 inhabitants.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, in Welsh flannels. It has a Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. In the vicinity of Wrexham is a large foundery for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Writton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birth-place of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip hills, 11 miles W N W of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 21 N. See *Laver*.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles W N W of Maidstone, and 24 S E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 18.

Wunnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Wunsiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vi-

cinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N
Wunstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wurtemberg. See *Wirtemberg*.
Wurtzburg, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop, comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

Wurtzburg, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken in 1796, by the French, but upon their defeat in September following, it was retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles S W of Bamberg, and 300 N W of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wurzach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Wurzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 miles S S E of Berlin.

Wyalusing, a post town, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N bank of Susquehanna, near the mouth of Wyalusing creek, 28 miles N W of Harlem, and 62 N W of Wilkesbarre.

Wye, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 S E of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Wye, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running S E divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Here-

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of Germany, in the
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Wurtemberg,
the principality of Germany,
the principal part of
which is governed by the county of
Coburg, the
the archbishopric of
the seat of Amspach, the
berg, and the county
of about 65 miles in
breadth. The soil is
produces more corn
than inhabitants consume.
The bishop, com-
mands 10 towns and villages,
is sovereign, being one of
the ecclesiastic princes of the

city of Germany, in
defended with good
has a magnificent pa-
is, an arsenal, and a
The castle stands
and communicates with
the bridge, on which are
representing as many saints.
taken in 1796, by the
in their defeat in Sep-
tember, it was retaken. It
is 40 miles S W
of Vienna.
Lon. 49 46 N.

of Germany, in the
Saxony. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48

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Saxony, and territory of
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London. Lon. 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Wales, which rises on
the north side of the
counties of Rad-
nor; then crosses Here-

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fordshire, passes by Hereford, and turn-
ing directly S, runs by Monmouth, and
falls into the mouth of the Severn at
Chepstow.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which rises
in the N W part, above Buxton, and
flowing S E falls into the Derwent, be-
low Bakewell.

Wye, a town of Switzerland, in a terri-
tory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with
a palace. It is built on an eminence,
16 miles S S W of Constance. Lon. 9
4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Wye. See *Weil*.

Wyresdale, a town of Austrian Flan-
ders, where general Webb, in 1708,
with 2000 men only, defeated 24,000
French. It is eight miles E N E of
Dixmude.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which
rises near Wyresdale, six miles S E of
Lancaster, and passing by Garstang,
enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

Wythe C. H. the seat of justice in
Wythe county, Virginia; where there
is a post office, 58 miles N E of Abing-
ton, 31 S W of Englishville, and 351 from
Washington.

X.

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Va-
lencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, a seaport of Sicily,
with an old castle. It is seated on the
S coast of the island, at the foot of a
mountain, 20 miles S E of Mazara, and
41 S S W of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E,
lat. 37 41 N.

Xagua, a seaport on the S coast of
the island of Cuba, one of the finest in
America, 84 miles S E of Havana.
Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a town of New Spain, in the
province of Tlascala, with a bishop's
see. Lon. 93 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

Xalisco, a town of New Spain, in the
province of Guadalupe Proper, seated
on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of
Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

Xativa, a town of Spain, in Valencia.
It is seated on the side of a hill, at the
foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles
S W of Valencia, and 50 N W of Ali-
cant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 59 4 N.

Xavier, or *Saba*, the capital of the
kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast
of Guinea. It is noted for its great mar-

X U D

ket, which is held at the distance of a
mile from the walls. The market place
is surrounded by sutler's booths, which
are only permitted to sell certain sorts
of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of
goats and dogs. Here slaves of both
sexes are bought and sold, as well as
oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds.
Here are to be found various commodi-
ties of Hindoo manufacture, and every
thing of European, Asiatic, or African
production. Xavier is seated one mile
from the river Euphrates.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre,
35 miles S E of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St. a town of Paraguay, in
the province of La Plata, 200 miles W
of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 59 6 W, lat. 24
0 S.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, a town of Spain, in
Estremadura, and in the territory of
Tra-la-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet
Ardilla, 27 miles S E of Badajoz. Lon.
6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain, in
Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18
miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat.
37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a town of Spain,
in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine;
and hence is derived the name of that
we call Sherry. It is seated on the Gua-
dalupe, five miles N of Port St. Mary,
and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59
W, lat. 36 42 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a town of New
Spain, in the audience of Guadalupe.
Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xico, an island of Japan, between
Nippon and Saikoka.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second
in size and eminence, to the S W of
Nippon, from which it is divided by a
narrow channel. It is 300 miles in cir-
cumference.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia,
and in the territory of Segura, with a
strong castle. It is seated among moun-
tains, in a country that produces excel-
lent wine, 15 miles S W of Alicante.
Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises
in New Castile, in the Sierra de-Cuen-
za. It passes by Cuenza, and entering
the province of Valencia, runs into the
gulf of Valencia, at the town of Culle-
ra.

Xudnograd, a town of Turkish Cro-
atia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and
37 E of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40
34 N.

Y A R

Y.

Y an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ee.

Yacsin River. See *Pedee*.

Yale. See *Ural*.

Yale Cossacks. See *Uralian Cossacks*.

Yalisk. See *Uralisk*.

Yanetsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.

Yanetsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, situated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

Yala, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

Yamba, a seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red Sea, 60 miles S W of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 49 N.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Yanceville, a post town in Louisa county, Virginia, 14 miles S of Louisa Court-house, 14 N of Columbia Court-house, and 60 N W of Richmond.

Yang-tcheon, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles S E of Nan-king.

Yang-tse-kiang, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, and having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of Tsong-ning, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. In the months of April and May a great number of excellent fish are caught in this river which are sent to court, covered with ice in barks kept for the purpose.

Yare, a river in Norfolk.

Yarkan. See *Irklen*.

Yarmouth, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade several newer ones have outstripped it in business, it still retains considerable consequence in its double capacity of a port and a fishing town. By means of

Y A R

its rivers it enjoys all the import and export trade of Norwich, and various places on that side of Norfolk and Suffolk. To them it conveys coal, timber, and foreign products; and by its means are exported their corn and malt in vast quantities, and their manufactured goods. Its harbour will not admit ships of large burden, but is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river along a very extensive and beautiful quay. The foreign trade of this port 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 herring in October and November. The latter is the most considerable; and, besides the boats belonging to the town, many cobsles from the Yorkshire coast, hired for the purpose, are employed in it. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market place is very spacious; but the streets in general are very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, drawn by one horse, and calculated intirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches; that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a seamark, and which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. On the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 N E of London. Lon. 1 53 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, with a strong castle. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 S W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Yarmouth, a post town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated five miles E by N of Barnstable, and 76 S E of Boston, with 1727 inhabitants.

Yaroslaf, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

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own of Russia, capital of

a government of the same name, seated
 at the confluence of the Volga. Lon. 58
 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Yarum, a town in the N rd.ing of
 Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday.
 It is seated on the Tees, over which is
 a stone bridge, 40 miles N N W of York,
 and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12
 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Yaruqui, a village of S America, in
 Peru. Here Ulloa and the French ma-
 thematicians measured an arch of the
 meridian.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to
 the N of that called Mainland. It is 12
 miles long and eight broad, and has
 several good harbours.

Yellow River, or *Hoang-Ho*, a large
 river of Asia, which, after a course of
 nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and
 China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the
 N of the mouth of the Yan-tse-kiang.
 It is very broad and rapid, but so shal-
 low, that it is scarcely navigable. It is
 called the Yellow River, because the
 clay and sand which it washes down,
 especially in time of rain, makes its
 water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of China, between
 the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-
 tong on the W, and the peninsula of
 Corea on the E.

Yenisei, or *Yenisa*, a river of Siberia,
 which running from S to N, enters the
 Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of
 Oby.

Yeniseisk, or *Yeniskoi*, a large and po-
 pular town of Siberia, in the province
 of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei.
 Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

Yen-ping-fou, a city of China, in the
 province of Fokien. It has in its district
 seven cities of the third class; it rises
 in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the
 brow of a mountain which is washed by
 the river Min-ho; it is fortified by in-
 accessible mountains, which cover it
 on every side, and all the barks of the
 province must pass by the foot of its
 walls, to go to their different places
 of destination. It is 275 miles S of Nan-
 King.

Yen-scheou-fou, a city of China, in the
 province of Chang-tong. The juris-
 diction of this city is very extensive,
 containing four cities of the second and
 23 of the third class; and it is seated
 between two rivers, 275 miles S E of
 Peking.

Yen-tching, a city of China, in the pro-
 vince of Chang-tong, and jurisdiction

of Tsi-nan-fou, where a kind of glass is
 made, so delicate and brittle, that it
 cracks when exposed to the smallest
 injuri s of the air.

Yeovil, or *Yeol*, a corporate town in
 Somersetshire, with a market on Fri-
 day. Here is a manufacture of cloth,
 but the principal one is of gloves. It is
 seated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells,
 and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37
 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Yesh, a town of Persia, in Irac Agem,
 on the road from Keriman to Ispahan. It
 has a silk manufacture; and here are
 made the finest carpets in the world. It
 is 200 miles E S E of Ispahan. Lon. 56
 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Yonkers, a post town in West Ches-
 ter county, New York, 11 miles N of
 the city of New York, and 253 from
 Washington.

Yonne, a department of France, con-
 taining part of the late province of Bur-
 gundy. It is so called from a river
 that rises in the department of Nievre,
 and passing by Chateau Chinnon, Clame-
 ci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls
 into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

Yoriman, a province of Guiana, about
 150 miles in length, on the river Ama-
 zon.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire,
 with an archbishop's see, and a market
 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
 It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and
 many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c.
 have been found here. It has always
 been considered as the capital of the
 North, and in point of rank, as the se-
 cond city in the kingdom: and, although
 it is now surpassed in wealth and po-
 pularness by many of the more modern
 trading towns, it still supports a consi-
 derable degree of consequence, and is
 the residence of many genteel families.
 The cathedral of St. Peter, generally
 called the minster, is reckoned the
 most elegant and magnificent Gothic
 structure in the kingdom, Lincoln per-
 haps excepted. From its top is seen a
 vast extent of country, particularly the
 open Wolds to the E, stretching al-
 most to the sea. Besides this cathedral,
 York contains 17 churches in use. It is
 divided by the Ouse into two parts,
 which are united by a stone bridge of
 five arches, and the river is navigable
 to this city for vessels of 70 tons bur-
 den, although it is 60 miles from the
 sea. Its castle built by William the
 Conqueror, is now a county prison for

Y O R

debtors and felons. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the ridings, has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets W of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Ainsty. It is divided into four wards, has 28 parishes, and is walled round. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed since the reformation, and the abolition of the court of the president of the north. The plenty and cheapness of provisions here brings abundance of strangers hither for the conveniency of boarding; and the remains that are still to be seen here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, besides the ruins of abbeys, castles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquisitive after antiquities or curiosities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The Guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor; and here is also a theatre royal, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Yorkshire, a county of England, double in size to any of the other; bounded on the N by Dorham and Westmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean; on the W by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S by the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. Its most remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the English Appennines to the W, and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the S W. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth an hundred. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. Of these the N Riding comprehends the whole northern part from side to side, descending to the capital in the centre: the E Riding takes the south eastern part, from the river Ouse to the sea; and the W Riding comprises all the rest of the county, which is not only the western, but most of the southern part. Yorkshire, in this wide compass, contains an abstract of the whole kingdom with respect to soil, produce, and face of country. Towards the N W and W it possesses all the grandeur and romantic varie-

ty of the mountainous regions. The middle part, from N to S, is equal in fertility to most tracts of land in England. Part of the S and S E is marshy, and affords excellent pasturage for cattle. Much flax is grown in parts of this district. The sea coast except the southern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, consisting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and its rivers are disposed in a singularly beautiful manner. They rise, in general, in the mountainous skirts of the county, from the N E round to the S W; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. Of these the principal, and that which alone preserves its name to the Humber, is the northern Ouse. From the mouth of the Tees the Yorkshire coast commences high and rude, interspersed with many fishing villages, singularly placed like nests upon the ledges of the rocks. No coast in England abounds more in fish of various kinds than this; and it breeds an industrious and hardy race of fishermen, who pursue their prey to great distances and supply the inland country for a large extent. The district of Cleveland, inland from this part of the coast, is a fertile, though mountainous country, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the N W 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, Holderness, and Craven. In this last district are two of the highest hills in England; the one named Warrside, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

York, the capital of York county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles W of Columbia on the Susquehanna, 23 from Lancaster, 86 from Philadelphia, and 50 N of Baltimore. It stands on the E side of Codorus creek. It is incorporated

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and contains 2503 inhabitants, who carry on a lively retail trade.
York, the capital of York county, Maine; situated on York river, near the ocean, ten miles N E of Ports- mouth, 16 S of Wells, and 22 of Ken- nebunk; in lat. 43 12 N, and lon. 70 39 W. The inhabitants who are estimat- ed at 2776 are principally engaged in the fisheries.
York, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S E by the Atlantic Ocean; On the E by Con- necticut, Massachusetts, and Ver- mont; on the N by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the N W by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the S W and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties, containing 44,000 square miles. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a N E and S W direction. Beyond the Alle- gany mountains, however, the coun- try is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of the Alle- gany mountains the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine pasture. The vallies when cultivated, produce, wheat, hemp, Indian corn, &c. The hills are covered in various parts of the State, with several kinds of oak, such as white, red, yellow, black and chestnut oak. Besides these is the sumach, which bears clusters of red berries; the In- dians chew the leaves instead of tobac- co; the berries are used in dyes. Of the commodities produced from cul- ture wheat is the staple, of which im- mense are raised, and exported. In- dian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. In some parts of the state large dairies are kept, which furnish for the market butter and cheese. The best lands in this State, which lie along the Mo- hawk's river, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes.
York River, a river of the United States of North America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pa- munky and Mattapony, 30 miles above

York Town, below which place it en- ters Chesapeake Bay.
York-town, the capital of York county, Virginia; a port town and post of en- try. It lies on the S side of York river, 12 miles E of Williamsburg, 65 E by S of Richmond, and 29 N W of Norfolk, in lat. 37° 22' N, and lon 76° 32' W. The inhabitants are about 700. This town is rendered famous by the surren- der of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19th 1781.
Yu-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hon-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities in China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seat- ed on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 miles S W of Nan-king.
Youghall, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Mun- ster. It is surrounded by walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, and sends two mem- bers to parliament. It has a manufac- ture of earthen ware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon 47 5 W, lat. 51 59 N.
Youngstown, a post town in Trumbull county, Ohio; situated on a branch of Big Beaver river, eight miles N E of Canfield, and about 90 N by W of Pitts- burg. The inhabitants are about 500.
Ypres, a large city of Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well fre- quented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when they were obliged by the emperor to withdraw their garrison. The French took this town in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlec, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 N W of Lisle, and 139 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.
Zandvick, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Calsand, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 N W of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.
Zaerl. See *Zaerl*.
Zaerlburg, a town of Dutch Guelder- land, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 N E of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.
Zaerlmoede, an island of Holland, si- tuate between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.
Zaerlein, a town of the United Pro-

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vinces in Holland, with a castle, seated on the river Yssel, five miles S W of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Yvegeaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 miles N E of Puy.

Ystad, or *Ystad*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles S E of Lund. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan. See *Eithan*.

Yucatan. See *Yucatan*.

Yuen-yang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

Yverdon, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailliwick of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a fiat situation, at the S end of the lake of Yverdon, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles S W of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdon, Lake of. See *Neuchatel*.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, five miles N E of Caudebec.

Yuma, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Yumeto, one of the Bahama islands, in the W Indies, to the N of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

Yun, the largest canal in China, called also *The Imperial Canal*. This celebrated canal which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. In the course of its navigation a great number of locks are found, which the want of water sufficient to carry large barks has rendered necessary. The obstacles which nature opposed to the execution of this magnificent work, the strong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European traveller.

Yung-ping-fou, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and 5 of the third class; and is 87 miles E of Pekin.

Yu-hing-fou, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12

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of the third class. It is 175 miles N W of Nan-king.

Yun-nan, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-si and Koci-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burmah and Pegu. This province is reckoned one of the most fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robust, affable and fond of the sciences, which they cultivate with success; its rivers, gold, copper and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, precious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants and linen have procured it a reputation which renders it respectable to the Chinese. Its commerce is immense, as well as its riches, which are said to be inexhaustible.

Yun-nan fou, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class. It is 430 miles N W of Canton.

Yurcup, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Yvoz, a town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Z.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles S W of Neumark.

Zabum, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 15 miles N of Strasburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Zachan, or *Sochan*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles S W of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

Zagatulla, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles S W of that city, at the mouth of a river of

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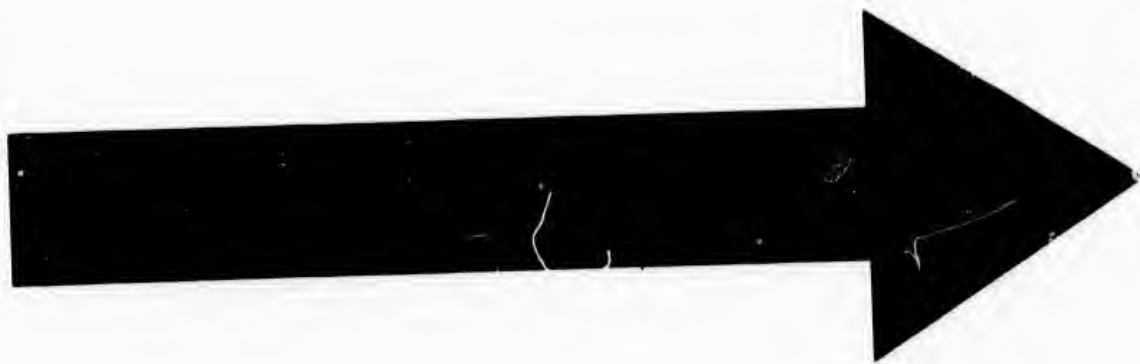
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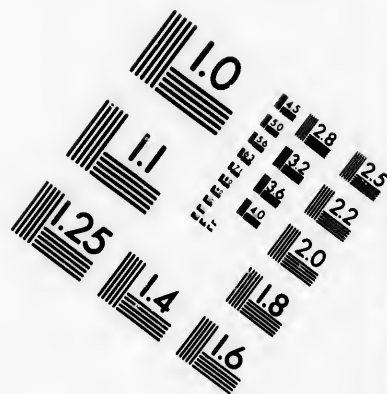
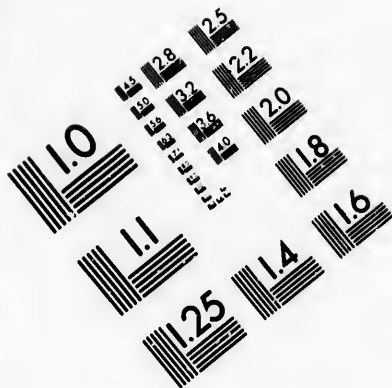
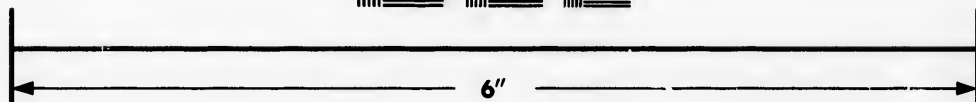
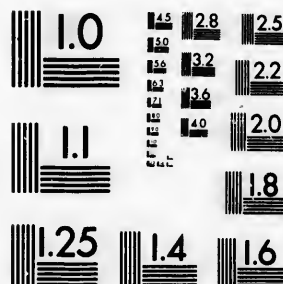


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the same name.
17 50 N.

Zagara, a famous key in Europe, in of Corinth, near, almost always called the ancient Hellenic fountain, Hippo-

Zagra, a strong capital of a county with a bishop's see the Saré, 25 miles and 137 S W of lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a strong Andalusia, seat and defended by miles S E of Se lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, or *the* of Africa, bounded by, on the E by on the S by Tom by the Atlantic. very hot, but whole. It is a mere desert, ports, and so barren, that the and Negroland both water and producing hard support of life. wild and ignorant of petty primitive religion is the country.

Zahna, a town circle of Upper lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, a large rising in the kingdom and falls into the Sogno.

Zamora, a strong Leon, with a bishop, sits on a hill, over which is 135 miles N of N W of Madrid 41 N.

Zamora, a town diocese of Quito. are rich mines near the Andes Lon. 75 55 W

Zamora, a town the province of

Z A M

the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Zagara, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Hellicon, from which issued the fountain, Hippocrene.

Zagrad, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 25 miles N E of Carlstadt, and 137 S W of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles S E of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, or the Desert, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cashna, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. It is a mere desert, as the name imports, and so parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco and Negroland are obliged to carry both water and provisions, the province producing hardly any thing for the support of life. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country.

Zahna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

Zamora, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 N W of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Zamora, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

Zamora, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles

Z A N

S E of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Zanora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles N W of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zampanga, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

Zanesville, a post town in Washington county, Ohio; situated on the E side of Muskingham river, 76 miles N E of Chillicothe, and 65 W of St. Clairsville.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Monbaza, Lanio, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofala. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morca, 17 miles S E of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are uncultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains, which gives the sun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are also the finest peaches, in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces; also excellent figs and oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortress upon an eminence planted

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Z A T

with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like aquagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch to pay the bottoms of the ships, and about 100 barrels in a year are used for this purpose. This island belongs to the Venetians; who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consulate here. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monsia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, a strong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Heliia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shpine with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles S W of Jaieza, and 150 S E of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zarnate, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Missira.

Zarnow, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Zaslav, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles S E of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Zatmar, a strong town of Upper Hungary; capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by

Z E A

S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles S W of Cracow, and 50 S E of Ratibon. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Zauch, a town of Persia, situated 20 miles from the Caspian Sea.

Zawila. See *Zueli*.

Zbaraz, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminieck.

Zborow, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, was fought a battle between John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, and 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars. Zborow is 23 miles W of Zbaraz, and 52 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, lying the Schaggerach, S of the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is 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. A fourth part of this island consists of a forest, in which there is plenty of game; there are also a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders; and on the W and N.W. by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyvuland, and Wolfeland. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheeld forms the most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, an island in the Pa-

cific Ocean, 1642. He lat. 34 to 40; but being a after he ca to which h ers Bay, h called the nour of th has been g maps and Zealand. the whole the coast mained al by many southern when it v tain Cook two large four or five gave his of this str lotte's S made a p his subse lie betwe between winters a the sum equally producti place. T full of t ber, fit trees ar large as let flow and hea straight masts n in 1773, with E 1777, it totally weeds, leeks, and a f ed by every make only q former the lat also t vegeta tively though the v wood son.

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, an island in the Ba

cific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43° 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 Murderers 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 Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait, in lat. 41 S, Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. These islands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building 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. 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 over-run with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. 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 under-wood, 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 increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell fish. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller and not so tall as the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been exposed to the sun, and in many not so deep; and both sexes have good features. Their dress is very uncouth, and they mark their bodies in a manner similar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattooing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally shown themselves very hostile to the Europeans who have visited them. The people are cannibals; and for such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge.

Zebil, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or *Cebu*, one of the Philippines, 140 miles long, and 30 broad.

Zetic, a town of the kingdom of Barbary.

Zegelin, or *Segel*, a town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, from the empire of Cashna. On the E it is bounded by Zansara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deserts. It consists partly of plains and partly of

Z E M

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mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

Zeighenheim, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zell, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

Zeigra, a town of Turkey in Europe in Janna; with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles S E of Larissa.

Zeltz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 miles S-W of Leipsick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Zell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a dutchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover by marriage. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chesnut and lime trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures, but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle, a stately building, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III. king of Great Britain, for the residence of his unfortunate sister the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is seated on the Aller, 31 miles N W of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N.

Zell, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Zell, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Zeller See.

Zellany, See *Jeso*.

Zellesfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest; six miles S S W of Goslar.

Zembla, Nova, a large island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigat. It has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white bears and bears. In 1595, a Dutch

vessel was cast away on the coast, and the crew 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.

Zemlin, or Zemplin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 miles S E of Cassovia, and 27 N E of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Zengula, a town of Turkey in Asia. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Mustapha II. were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Zerbi. See *Gerbes*.

Zerbat, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer. It is 27 miles N W of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Zeriga, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian Authors.

Zia, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the S W of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a bishop who resides at Zia.

Zibet, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

Zibit, a trading town of Arabia Fe-

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way on the coast, and obliged to winter here: the sun from the 4th of the beginning of February at difficulty to keep being frozen to death.

Ziplin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Bosnyak of Cassovia, and 27 miles N. W. of Lon. 21° 35' E, lat. 48° 10' N.

Zitaw, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place and surrounded with a wall, and has ditches and bastions. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan house. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1737. It is seated on the Neisle, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15° 5' E, lat. 50° 59' N.

Zuaim, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles S. W. of Brinn, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 40' E, lat. 48° 38' N.

Zoara, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 11° 55' E, lat. 32° 45' N.

Zebütz, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S. of Freyburg.

Zuffingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing

several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees, in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7° 6' E, lat. 47° 5' N.

Zolnock, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyesse, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Colocz, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20° 50' E, lat. 47° 10' N.

Zorndorf, a village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

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, which has a very striking appearance. It was visited in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterson, who found that a short time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been dissolved by the heavy rains, but that round the sides was a hard crust of salt exactly resembling ice.

Zuelia, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract and highly reward the attention of future travellers. It is 140 miles E. of Moorook. Lon. 16° 34' E, lat. 27° 59' N.

Zug, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the government is democratic. The inhabitants of this canton, and especially of the town of Zug, have somewhat more influence, and enjoy a greater share in the administration of affairs, than those of the capital burghs in the five other democratic cantons.

Zuza, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden.

Ziget, a strong town of Hungary. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17° 42' E, lat. 46° 21' N.

Ziriczee, a strong town of the United Provinces in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 miles N. E. of Middleburg, and 18 S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4° 10' E, lat. 51° 36' N.

Zitaw, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place and surrounded with a wall, and has ditches and bastions. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan house. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1737. It is seated on the Neisle, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15° 5' E, lat. 50° 59' N.

Zuaim, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles S. W. of Brinn, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16° 40' E, lat. 48° 38' N.

Zoara, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 11° 55' E, lat. 32° 45' N.

Zebütz, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S. of Freyburg.

Zuffingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing

several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees, in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7° 6' E, lat. 47° 5' N.

Zolnock, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyesse, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Colocz, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20° 50' E, lat. 47° 10' N.

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Zug, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. There are several handsome churches, and a good town-house. Zug is 12 miles N E of Lucern, and 42 S E of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zuider-Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overijssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zulpha, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tocken-burg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zurich was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Fredrick II. very considerable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length re-admitted; but it being discovered that they had engaged in a conspiracy against the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In consequence of this transaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms against the town: the latter, after having applied ineffectually for assistance to the em-

peror Charles IV. entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich: which privilege it enjoys at present; being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

Zurich, a considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zurich are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains musquets for 30,000 men. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, lincens, and silk hand-

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les IV. entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, and elected a member of their confederation. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded precedence to Zurich: which still enjoys at present; being the most numerous in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and population. This canton, in the year 1745, contained 174,572 souls, including the capital. It abounds in excellent pasture; but as it does not produce a sufficient supply of corn for its own consumption, the deficiency is supplied from Swabia. The legislative authority is vested in the burghers in the sovereign council, which consists of 206 members drawn from the burghers. This council comprises the Great Council (composed of 100 members, including the two consuls) which has a jurisdiction over all civil and criminal causes. The consuls, moreover, enjoy the sole right of executing all strangers, and even foreigners, being excluded from purchasing manufactures in any part of the canton.

Zurich is a considerable city of Switzerland, and the capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Lemano, and occupies both sides of the transparent Limmat, which flows from that lake, and divides the canton into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the most beautiful in this country, but the houses are narrow, and the houses are built in a very irregular manner. The cathedral was founded by St. Gallus, and is adorned with a fine organ. Zurich was the scene of the separation of Switzerland that separated the church of Rome, being contrary to the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zurich are called the Town and the Suburbs. The town is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern manner. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Here are several manufactures; particularly of cottons, linens, and silk hand-

kerchiefs. Zurich is 35 miles S W of Constance, 40 S E of Basle, and 53 N E of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Zuric, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of vallies, which being intermixed among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears, at some little distance, bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Schweiz and Glarus: the scenery all together is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tago, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine.

Zurphen, a strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken in 1673, by the French, who restored it in 1674. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Zuyst, a village of the United Provinces, five miles from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Holland.

Zwickau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misianians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is seated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 20 N E of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

Zwoll, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustin convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, five miles S of Hasselt, and eight S E of Campen. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It was besieged, in 1566, by Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterwards retaken by the Austrians. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 miles N W of Esseck. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zytomicz, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the Ciecicief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 55 N.

THE END.

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 John Bioren, Printer.



